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WADC TECHNICAL REPORT 56-585

PART I

ASTIA DOCUMENT No. AD 142007

**EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE-TIME-STRESS HISTORIES
ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF AIRCRAFT
STRUCTURAL METALLIC MATERIALS**

Part I. Temperature-Time Studies for 2024-T3 and 7075-T6 Alclad Sheet

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**NORTHROP AIRCRAFT, INC.
HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA**

SEPTEMBER 1957

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WADC TECHNICAL REPORT 56-585

PART I

ASTIA DOCUMENT No. AD 142907

EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE-TIME-STRESS HISTORIES ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF AIRCRAFT STRUCTURAL METALLIC MATERIALS

Part I. Temperature-Time Studies for 2024-T3 and 7075-T6 Alclad Sheet

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SEPTEMBER 1957

MATERIALS LABORATORY
CONTRACT No. AF 33(616)-3026
PROJECT No. 7360

WRIGHT AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER
AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
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FOREWORD

This report was prepared by Northrop Aircraft, Inc. under WADC Contract No. AF33(616)-3028. The contract was initiated under Project No. 7360, "Materials Analysis and Evaluation Techniques", Task No. 73605, "Design Data for Metals". The work was administered under the direction of the Materials Laboratory, Directorate of Research, Wright Air Development Center, with Mr. R. F. Klinger acting as project engineer.

This report covers work conducted from June 1955 to December 1956.

The authors acknowledge the assistance of personnel of Northrop's Engineering Metallurgical Laboratory in performance of exposure, tensile and hardness tests, Mr. A. Scow in data reduction and report preparation and Mr. T. Osa in data analysis.

This report was published by Northrop Aircraft, Inc. as Report No. NAI-57-679.

ABSTRACT

In order to establish realistic design criteria applicable to aerodynamically heated materials and their complex combinations of temperature, time and stress exposure and inspection criteria for materials after exposure to complex service conditions, the tensile properties of 2024-T3 alclad and 7075-T6 alclad sheet were determined at room temperature, 200, 300 and 400°F after single and sequential multiple exposure in the range 250 through 600°F. In addition, the Rockwell hardness properties at room temperature after the above exposure conditions were determined to provide a basis for inspection of aircraft after service exposure to aerodynamic or engine heating.

Five tensile properties were determined for each exposure and test condition. Three of these, the proportional limit, modulus of elasticity, and percent elongation were tabulated and graphed in a non-dimensional form to generalize the data with respect to test material variability. Since the yield and ultimate strengths determine the load carrying ability, these tensile properties were analyzed carefully and generalizations with respect to exposure temperature and time and testing temperature were accomplished. Statistical calculations were made to determine the accuracy of the various analyses. The conclusion was reached that the yield and ultimate strength analysis is adequate for establishing design criteria in the range room temperature through 400°F, after complex exposures to times from 1.0 to 1000 hours at temperatures from 250 to 600°F.

Material, equipment, specimens and procedures are described in detail. Test results are presented in the form of tables and curves to illustrate the effect of the exposure and test conditions on the materials under investigation and the effect of normalization analyses on the generalization of the data.

PUBLICATION REVIEW

This report has been reviewed and is approved.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



RICHARD R. KENNEDY
Chief, Metals Branch
Materials Laboratory

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HIGH EXPLOSIVE (H.E.)

A material which normally detonates when subjected to heat or shock; it will not burn except under special conditions. High explosives are characterized by the extreme rapidity with which decomposition and blast occur. They decompose almost instantaneously either by extremely rapid combustion, or by rupture and rearrangement of the molecules themselves. In either case, gaseous and/or solid products of reaction are produced. The disruptive effect of the reaction makes a high explosive valuable as a bursting charge, but precludes its use as a propellant because the gases are formed so quickly that excessive pressures are developed which would likely burst the barrel of the weapon.

IGNITION TEMPERATURE

The minimum temperature of an explosive at which deflagration will begin within a specified time period, usually of five seconds. In the case of high explosives deflagration takes place so quickly as to produce a detonation.

INHIBITOR

A substance which is introduced into an explosive compound to stop or depress undesirable chemical reactions during storage, or to reduce the rate of chemical reaction upon explosion.

LOW EXPLOSIVE (L.E.)

See PROPellant

LOW-ORDER DETONATION

See DETONATION

MCHAUPE EFFECT

See SHAPED CHARGE

MURROE EFFECT

See SHAPED CHARGE

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EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE-TIME-STRESS HISTORIES ON THE MECHANICAL
PROPERTIES OF AIRCRAFT STRUCTURAL METALLIC MATERIALS

PART 1. TEMPERATURE-TIME STUDIES FOR 2024-T3 AND 7075-T6
ALCLAD SHEET

INTRODUCTION

The extension of aircraft operating speeds into the aerodynamic heating region presents an extensive and important need for information relating the effects of service temperature-time-stress histories to the mechanical properties of metallic materials. Therefore, this investigation was established through WADC by Contract AF33(616)-3025 in Mar. 1955 to obtain such information for aircraft design and inspection purposes.

To test aircraft metallic materials under all of the complex and changing combinations of temperature, time and stress to which aerodynamically heated parts are subjected would be time consuming and economically unfeasible. However, it is feasible to sample through the range of temperature, time and stress expected during supersonic flights and from the tests performed deduce generalizations applicable to all combinations of the above variables.

The investigation consequently was limited to simple multiple temperature-time exposure sequences followed by tensile testing at room and elevated temperatures. Tests to include the variable of stress were not included in this program but are contemplated as an extension of the program.

The objectives of this investigation were specifically to (1) determine the tensile properties between room temperature and 400°F and the room temperature hardness of two aluminum alloys after single and multiple exposures in the range, room temperature through 600°F and zero through 1000 hours, (2) tabulate the data and plot the properties versus exposure time for various exposure and testing temperatures and exposure temperature for various exposure times and testing temperatures and (3) draw conclusions regarding limits for prediction of mechanical properties under complex temperature-time conditions from the relationships obtained under the simpler test conditions.

MATERIAL

Two .064" gauge, 48" x 144" sheets each of the metallic materials, 2024-T3 alclad aluminum alloy, specification QQ-A-362a, and 7075-T6 alclad aluminum alloy, specification QQ-A-287 were used for all tests of this program. For each alloy the sheets were selected from a single lot of material taken at random from stock in the production warehouse of Northrop Aircraft, Inc. From one sheet of each alloy verification tests of the room temperature tensile properties and chemical composition were determined. The properties were found to be within the limits of the applicable specifications as shown below.

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ALLOYING ELEMENTS - PERCENT

	Cu	Mg	Zn	Mn	Cr	Fe	Si	Ti
2024 (Core Material)								
Verification Test	4.12	1.64	.10	.67	.01	.23	.13	-
QQ-A-362a Limits	3.8 to 4.9	1.2 to 1.8	0.10 to Max.	0.3 to 0.9	0.25 to Max.	0.5 Max.	0.5 Max.	
7075-T6 (Core Material)								
Verification Test	1.56	2.72	5.47	.026	.25	.39	.16	.07 ^h
QQ-A-287 Limits	1.2 to 2.0	2.1 to 2.9	5.1 to 6.1	0.03 to Max.	0.18 to 0.40	0.7 to Max.	0.5 Max.	0.20 Max.

TENSILE PROPERTIES

	Yield Strength psi	Ultimate Strength psi	Elongation % in 2" g.l.
2024-T3 Alclad, .064 gauge			
Verification Test	43,700	67,500	20.0
QQ-A-362 Limits	40,000 min.	62,000 min.	15 min.
7075-T6 Alclad, .063 gauge			
Verification Test	66,800	77,000	11.5
QQ-A-287 Limits	62,000 min.	72,000 min.	9 min.

TEST EQUIPMENT

The apparatus used to perform the experimental portion of this investigation consisted of:

- (1) Two furnaces, one oven and one aging block for unstressed exposure of tensile specimens to elevated temperatures prior to tensile testing.
- (2) A furnace for exposure of tensile specimens to elevated temperatures while tensile testing.
- (3) Two universal testing machines and associated equipment for tensile testing of specimens.
- (4) Three potentiometer type multi-channel temperature recorders, for multiple, continuous exposure and testing temperature records.
- (5) A Rockwell hardness tester.

The exposure and testing equipment utilized in this investigation are shown in Figures 1 through 10.

Circulating Air Exposure Furnaces and Related Equipment

For unstressed exposure of tensile specimens, two Pacific Scientific Co., Du-Al 1350 furnaces shown in Figure 1 were utilized for all exposure times. These furnaces are of the circulating air type with fan located in vertical rear wall of working chamber and heating elements in vertical side walls, shielded from working chamber by double sheet metal baffles. The fan blows air to front of working chamber and then between baffles and heating elements back to fan where it is mixed and recirculated. Insulation is provided by lightweight, high temperature, insulating brick. Working chamber is 15.5 x 11 x 14 inches in height, width, and depth respectively. Rated electric power input is 5 kw maximum, rated temperature range is 200°F to 1350°F. Temperature control is by a calibrated C-A 20 gauge solid wire thermocouple located in air at center of working chamber and two and one-half inches below top furnace wall.

The control system includes a Wheelco 407 Capacitrol stepless proportioning indicating controller with a zero to 1600°F range, a Wheelco 610 magnetic amplifier and a Burton 5 Kva saturable reactor. The control thermocouple voltage is fed into a galvanometer, the pointer of which indicates temperature. A vane carried by the temperature pointer acts as a valve for the heating control system. As this vane approaches the set control point, it starts to pass between the pickup coils of a single tuned grid, tuned cathode oscillator. The oscillator is designed to give maximum oscillation when the vane is at or above the set temperature control position.

Proportionally less and less oscillation occurs over a band of temperatures below the set control position as the temperature difference between the vane and set control position increases. The action of the oscillator controls the output signal voltage of the 407 controller. Maximum oscillation gives minimum signal voltage and vice-versa. The signal voltage is fed to the 610 magnetic amplifier (pilot reactor) where the signal power is boosted sufficiently to provide the strong magnetic field necessary to saturate the Burton load reactor. When fully saturated due to maximum control signal power the load reactor delivers maximum power to the heating elements. Conversely, minimum power is delivered to the heating elements when the load reactor has minimum saturation, i.e., when minimum control signal power is received. Rated accuracy of the 407 controller is 0.25% of full scale temperature range. The input voltage to the control system is stabilized by a voltage regulator to prevent drift in the temperature control point.

To provide a more constant exposure temperature and a greater rate of approaching exposure temperature for the tensile specimens than are possible with air contact, specimens were placed on metallic plates within the above furnaces. For 0.1 and 1.0 hour exposures the double platen heater shown in Figure 2 was used. These platens were designed to provide a constant temperature heat sink during the insertion and removal of specimens from the exposure furnace. In addition, as the result of being sandwiched between the platens the specimens approached and reached the exposure temperature in less than 30 seconds permitting close control of exposure time. Essentially, the platens are two large masses of aluminum and steel which are heated by the furnace to the correct exposure temperature. Each platen is solid aluminum block, 2.75 x 9 x 13 inches, surrounded on five sides by .375 inch steel plate. Due to its lower heat conductivity as compared to aluminum, the steel plate is used to reduce heat losses in the platens during periods of loading and unloading specimens. The mating surfaces of the platen are aluminum for good heat conduction during exposure of specimens. The upper platen is lifted as needed by a detachable lever arm.

For the 10, 100, and 1000 hour exposures in the above furnaces the temperature stabilizing plates shown in Figure 3 were used. These plates also provided a constant temperature heat sink for the specimens, and the somewhat longer time to reach exposure temperature is negligible in relation to the exposure times.

Circulating Air Oven and Related Equipment

This oven, shown in Figures 1 and 4, was constructed some years ago by Northrop for elevated temperature use up to 500°F. It is of the circulating air type with external fan which blows air through a duct into the bottom of the work chamber through the rear vertical wall and exhausts the air at rear of top wall into the return duct. There are two separately controlled electric heating units: a 2.1 Kw finned unit located in the inlet air duct; and a 1.25 Kw unit on a vertical baffle near the rear wall of the working chamber. Insulation is provided by transite sheet and glass wool batting. Working area is 20 x 11 x 15 inches in height, width, and depth respectively.

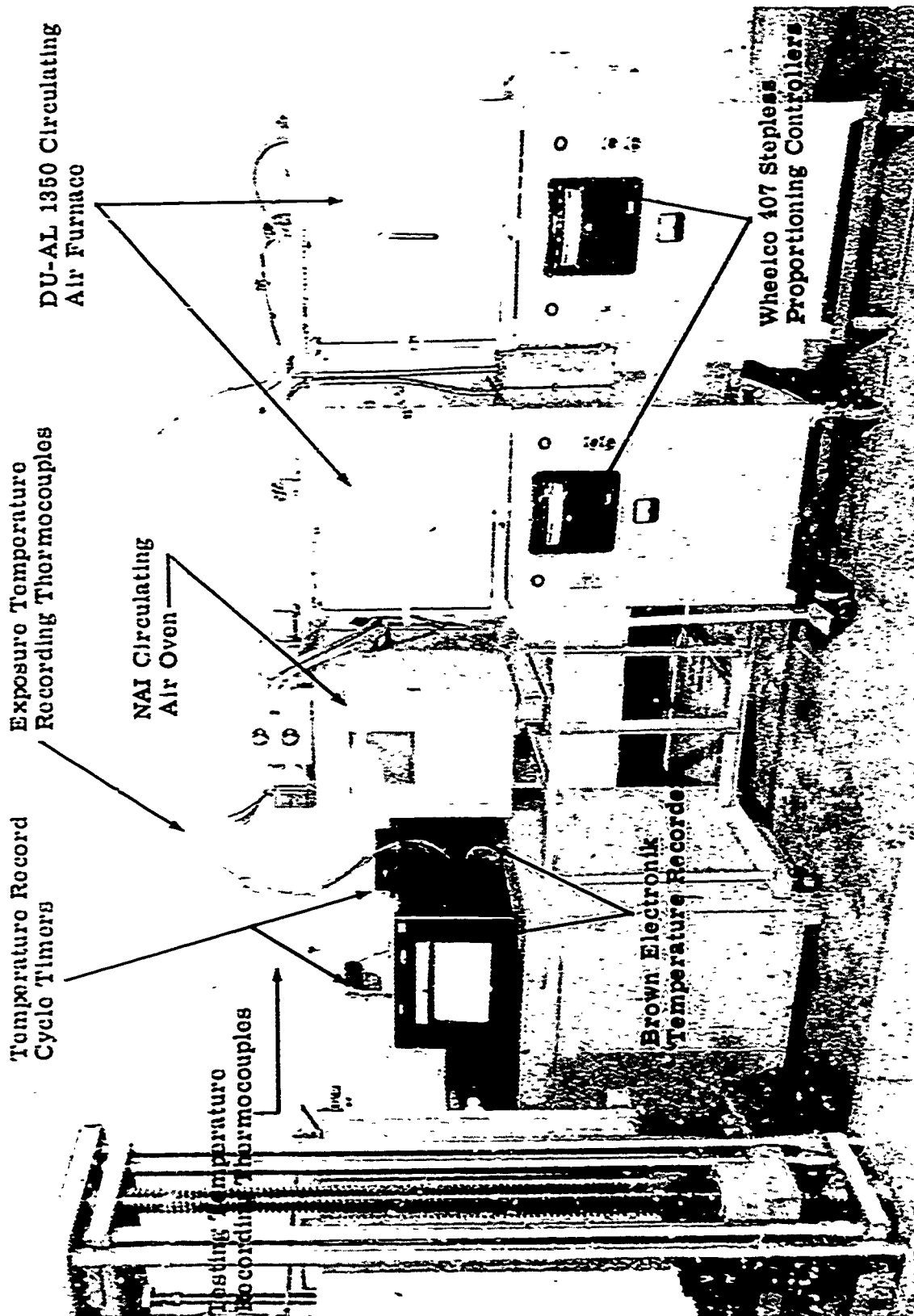


Figure 1. Elevated Temperature Exposure Apparatus Showing Circulating Air Furnaces, Circulating Air Oven, and Temperature Recorders

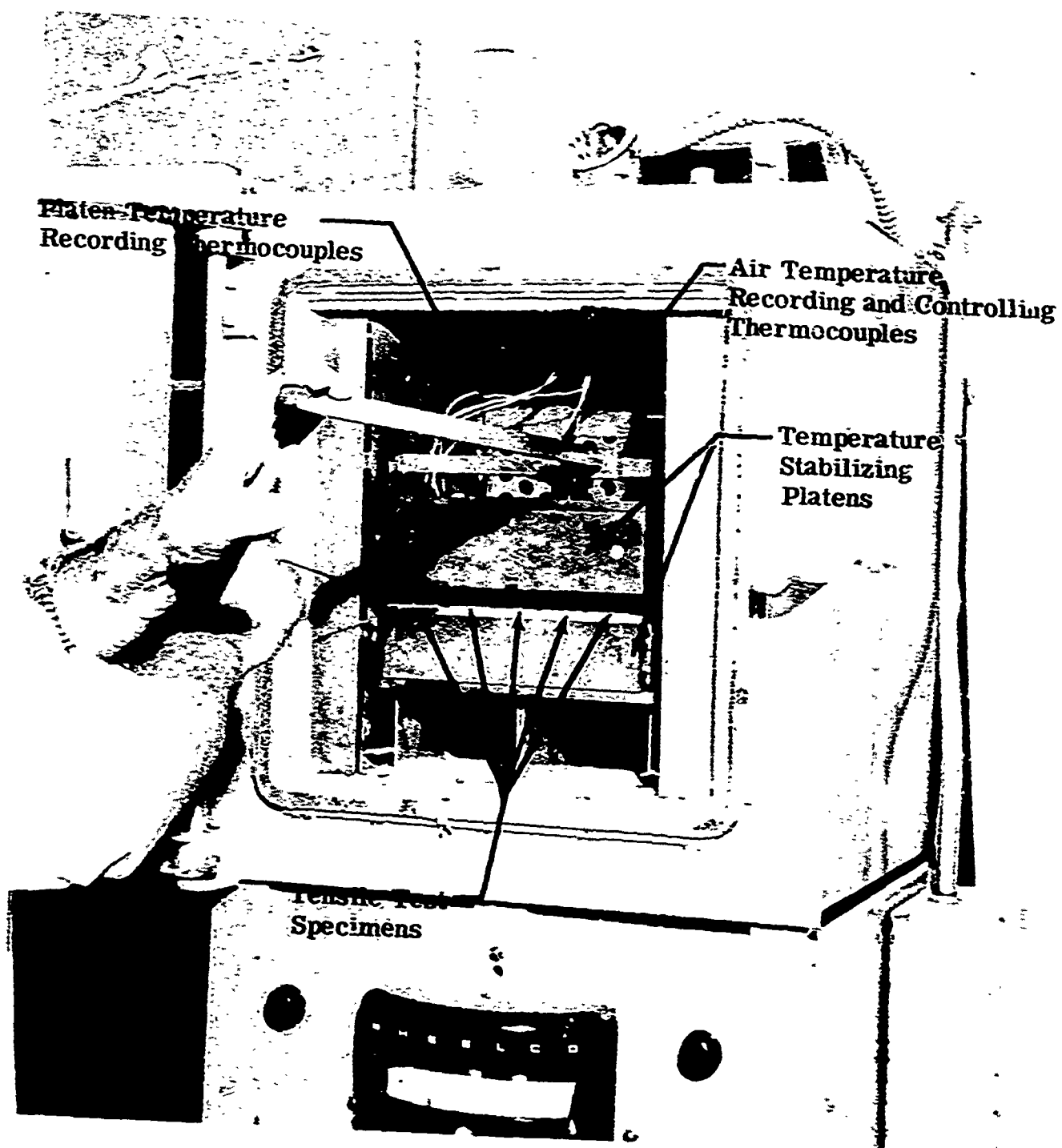


Figure 2. DU-AL 1350 Circulating Air Furnace Interior Showing the Stabilizing Platens Used for the 0.1- and 1.0-Hour Exposures, Tensile Test Specimens, and Controlling and Recording Thermocouples

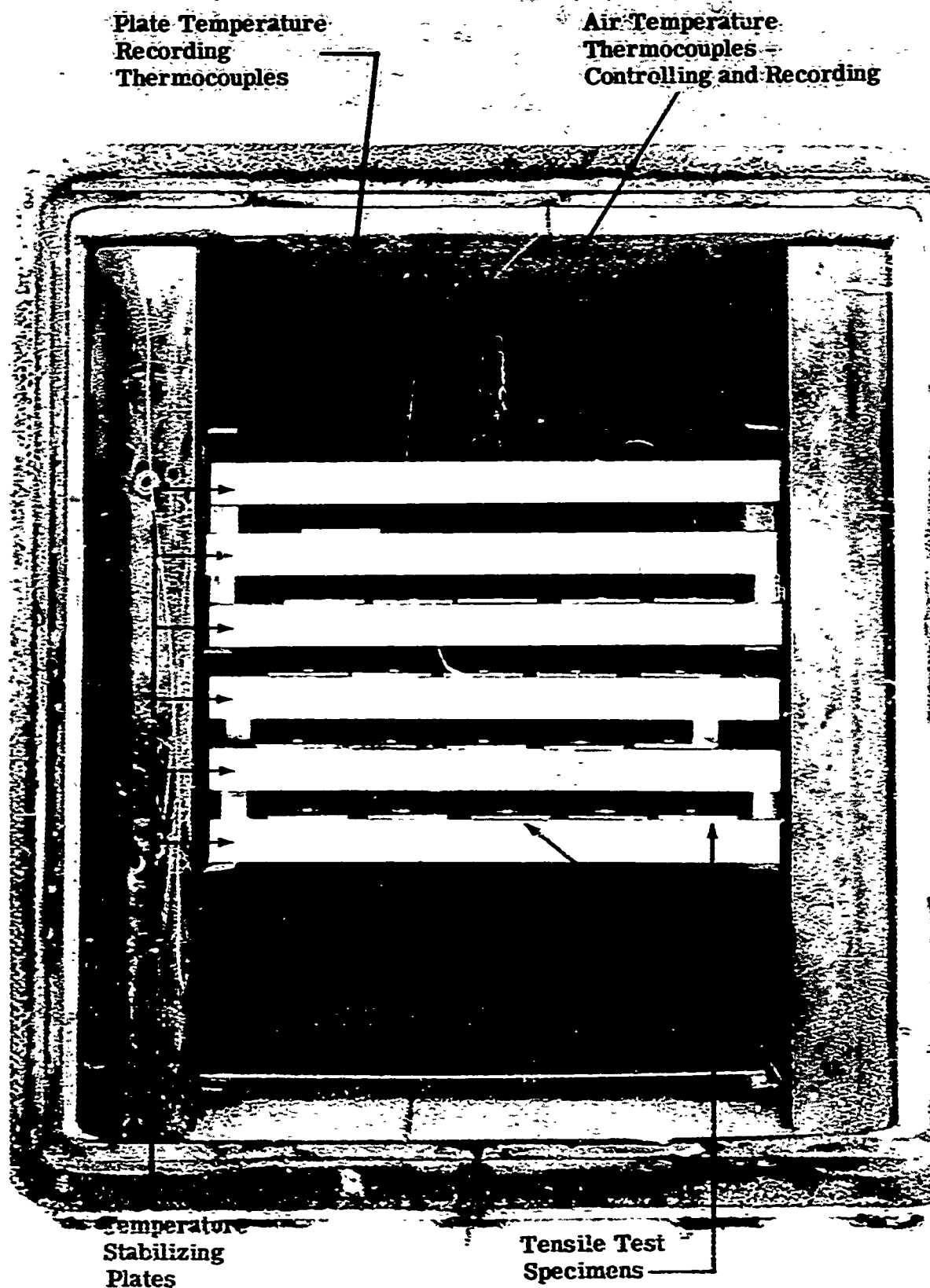


Figure 3. DU-AL 1350 Circulating Air Furnace Interior Showing Temperature Stabilizing Plates, Tensile Test Specimens, and Controlling and Recording Thermocouples

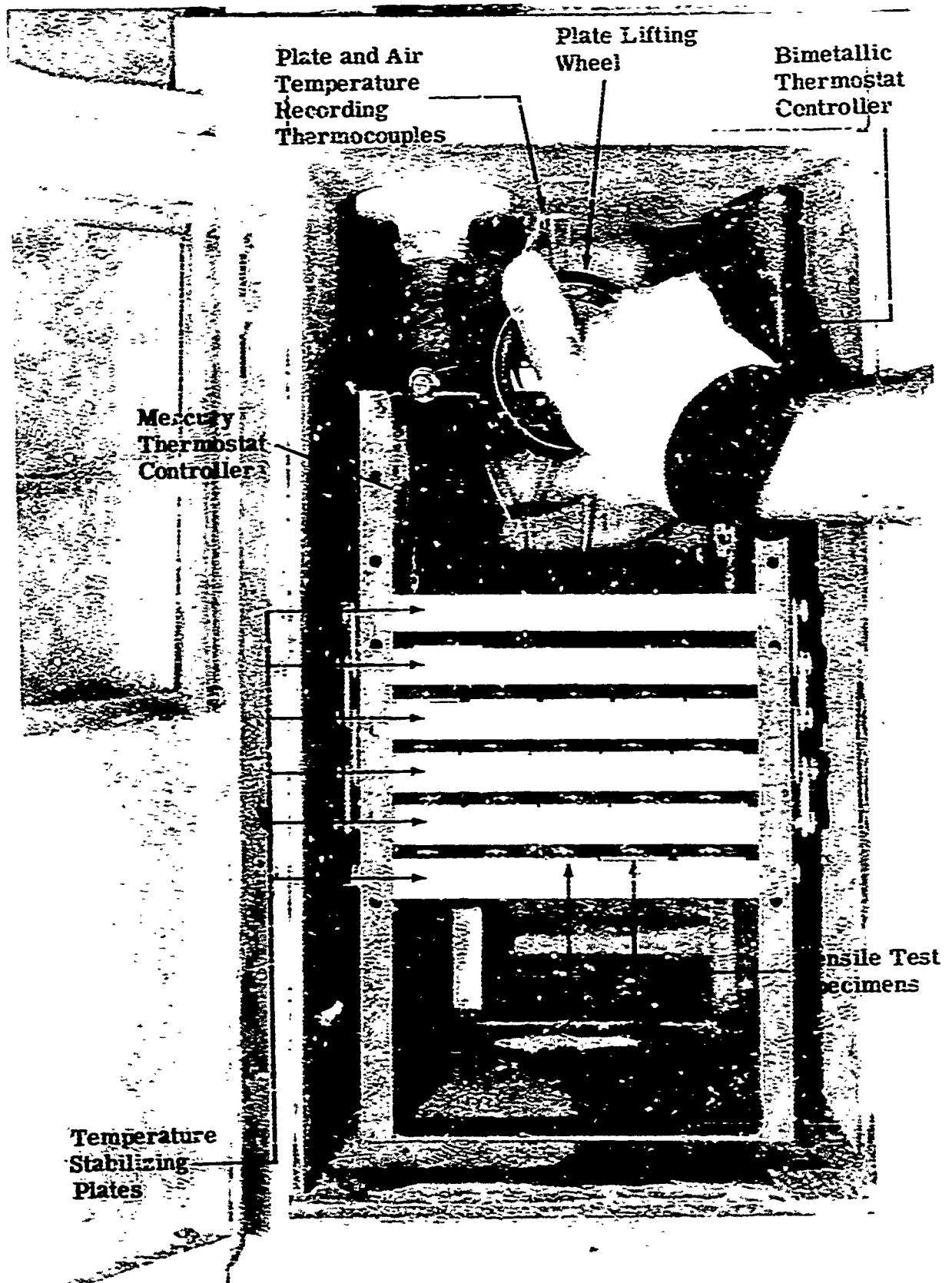


Figure 1. AAI Circulating Air Oven Interior showing Temperature Stabilizing Plates, Tensile Test Specimens, Recording Thermocouples, and Controlling Thermostats

A Fenwal thermostat, located at upper left corner of working chamber, controls the 2.1 Kw heater. A Chromalox #AR-5524 sealed mercury type thermostat controls the 1.25 Kw heating unit, and the sensing element of this thermostat is centered in front of the vertical baffle at the rear wall of working chamber.

Temperature control of the air in this furnace is rather poor with about $\pm 20^{\circ}\text{F}$ variation about control point after stabilization. However, metal to metal contact of specimens between the aluminum plates of the fixture shown in Figure 5 reduced exposure temperature variation of the specimens to acceptable limits. This fixture has provision for raising and separating the individual plates to permit insertion of specimens between the plates.

This furnace was pressed into service for 10 and 100 hour exposures during the sequential exposure tests when it was found that at least three furnaces were required to permit time for temperature stabilization of furnaces.

Aging Block

As an alternate third specimen exposure furnace during occasional breakdown and repair of some of the above furnaces, the Comet Model 600 laboratory aging block shown in Figure 5 was used for some 100 hour specimen exposures. This block consists of a solid precision machined block of aluminum about 18 inches in diameter and 15 inches high with 13 wells, each open at the top. The wells are 1.75 inches in diameter and 11 inches deep. An aluminum plate completely covers the bottom of the block and is removable for ease of maintenance. The wells are symmetrically arranged in the block on a 10.5 inch centerline diameter. Five 500 watt, 220 volt, 60 cycle heater cartridges are arranged symmetrically in holes in the block on a five inch centerline diameter. Unit is designed for close temperature control from 100°F to 600°F . Manufacturer is Product Packaging Engineering, Culver City, California.

Two temperature controllers in series with each other and with the heating cartridges are used for control. A Fenwal Thermostat, Model 17352, located in a hole in the center of the aging block, is set slightly higher than the operating temperature of the Partlow instrument and acts as a safety instrument to prevent temperature override in case of malfunction of the Partlow instrument. The Partlow Indicating Temperature Control, Model E18R 6K1P110, controls the temperature of the unit. It is a mercury bulb, impulse type, proportioning-thermostatic control incorporating a stiff-leaf spring attached to a switch as the proportioning device. The spring-switch is attached to and follows the movement of the block temperature indicating pointer arm. This pointer arm is moved up or down the temperature scale in response to the expansion or contraction of the mercury bulb sensing element. As the pointer approaches the control proportioning band, the switch approaches, as constantly turning cam. At the lower edge of the proportioning control band, the switch contacts the high point of the cam and opens for a very short time each cycle. At upper edge of the proportioning band the switch is opened for all of the cycle and power is furnished continually. The control point will be at some temperature within the proportioning band depending on the power required to just maintain a constant temperature. For this instrument, width of proportioning band is

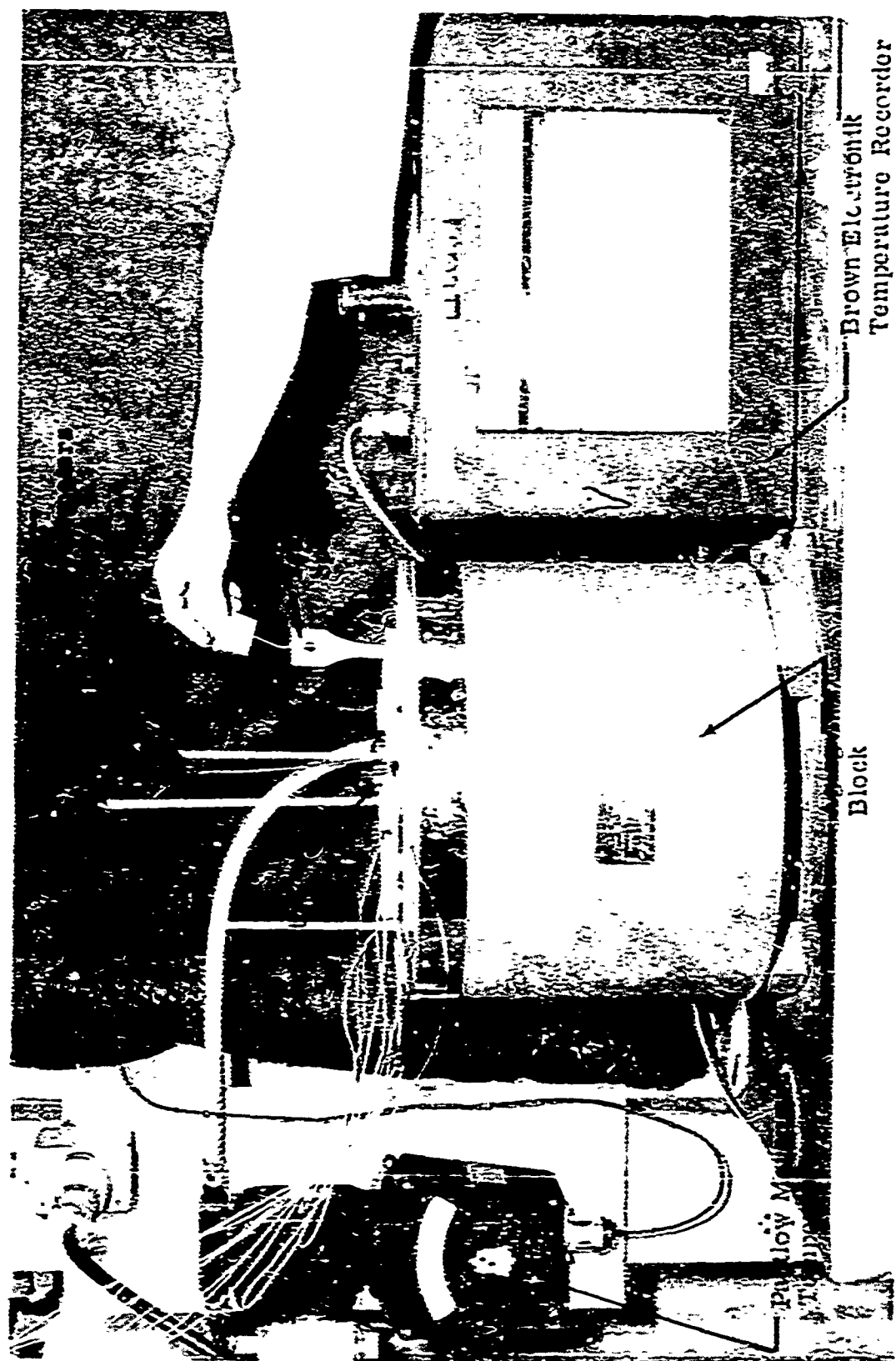


Figure 5. Aging Block Used for 100-Hour Elevated Temperature Exposures with Temperature Controlling and Recording Instruments

500°F: Scale range is 100-650°F; line voltage is 220V, 60 cycle. The Partlow instrument mercury bulb is located in a hole in the aging block between two of the wells.

Circulating Air Testing Furnace & Related Equipment

The Pacific Scientific TM82020AS Testing furnace was used for all exposures of tensile specimens during tensile testing. This furnace, shown in Figure 6, is of the circulating air type with fan located in vertical rear wall of working chamber and heating elements in vertical side walls, shielded from working chamber by double sheet metal baffles. The fan blows air to front of working chamber and then between baffles and heating elements back to fan where it is mixed and recirculated.

Insulation is provided by lightweight, high temperature, insulating brick. Working chamber is 20 x 7.5 x 20 inches in height, width, and depth respectively. Rated electric power input is 7 kw maximum. Rated temperature range is 200°F to 1000°F.

Temperature control is by a calibrated C-A 20 gauge solid wire thermocouple located near test specimen in working chamber. The temperature control instrument is a Minneapolis-Honeywell Brown Elektronik recorder, 0-1200°F range, with an Electropulse time proportioning relay. By proper adjustment, this control turns the heater power on and off in a series of pulses, varied so that the temperature control position is approached at the optimum rate and reached without overshooting. Overall calibrated accuracy of the recorder is 0.25% of full scale temperature range.

Temperature Recorders

Three Brown Elektronik potentiometer type strip chart temperature recorders were utilized to record temperatures during specimen exposure and testing. These instruments are equipped with one second, 12-point printing wheels and an additional timer to permit recording for 30 seconds every 30 minutes during 10, 100 and 1000 hour exposure periods. Continuous 12 point cycle recording was used during the 0.1 and 1.0 hour exposure tests. Each recorder has a rated accuracy of 0.25% of full scale temperature range. Two of the recorders have a full scale of 0. to 800°F and the other -75 to 575°F. Thermocouples used with the recorders are 20 gage solid I-C (B-S) wire, calibrated at Northrop by comparison with secondary standard thermocouples.

5000 lb. Capacity Universal Testing Machine

The Baldwin-Fate-Emercy, Model PTE, universal testing machine of 5000 lb. maximum capacity shown in Figure 7 was used for tensile testing in all but the last series of sequential exposure tests (Tables XXVII & XXVIII). This machine incorporates an Emery hydraulic load measuring cell and a Fate-Emercy hydraulic-pneumatic load indicator. The load indicator has four ranges 5000 lb., 1000 lb., 200 lb., and 50 lb. However, only the first two ranges were used. These ranges are rated to have an error less than 0.5% of load reading or one

division, whichever is greater. The least scale divisions are 5 lb. for the 5000 lb. load indicator range and 1 lb. for the 1000 lb. range. The machine is capable of loading in either tension or compression.

Loading and straining occurs when the crossheads are separated by the mechanical power system. Straining crosshead is driven by two screws which are rotated by a gear drive. The gear drive is powered by a DC motor (one HP) through a two-speed chain drive transmission. Variable crosshead separation is provided through electronic control of the power input to the DC motor. Any setting of the speed control rheostat provides a constant rate of crosshead separation at that setting. Crosshead separation rates are steplessly variable in two ranges, 0.0025 to 10 inches per minute or 0.005 to 20 inches per minute.

For tensile testing hemispherical self-adjusting loading seats in test machine crossheads connect to high temperature extension loading rods, pin-joint specimen loading heads and tensile specimens. Figures 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 show details of specimen loading assembly.

To graph load versus strain this machine incorporates a Baldwin MA-1, microformer type recorder as shown in Figure 9. The pen of this recorder is attached mechanically to the load indicating pointer of the machine to record load. The recorder drum with graph paper rotates in response to a strain follower extensometer signal to record the strain in a tensile specimen. Minimum load division on recorder graph is 0.01 of recorder load range. Graph record is on a drum permitting a maximum chart length of 12 inches for strain recording. Possible strain record magnifications with either the Baldwin PS-5M or PSH-8MS strain follower (extensometer) are 250:1, 500:1, and 1000:1. During this program only the 250:1 magnification with a minimum graph division of 0.0004 inch strain was utilized.

Figure 6 shows a typical test assembly in the furnace.

120,000 lb. Capacity Universal Testing Machine

A Baldwin-Fate-Emery Universal testing machine of 120,000 lb. maximum capacity was used for the last series of sequential exposure tests in this program because of repairs and alterations to the 5000 lb. capacity machine. This machine incorporates an Emery hydraulic load measuring cell and a Fate-Emery hydraulic-pneumatic load indicator. The load indicator has three ranges 120,000 lb., 24,000 lb., and 6,000 lb. Only the lowest load range was used. This range has a least division of 5 lb. and a rated maximum error of 0.7% of load or 0.10% of range, whichever is the greater. The machine is capable of loading in either tension or compression.

Loading and straining occurs when the crossheads are separated by the ram of the hydraulic power system. The rate of crosshead separation is controlled by two hydraulic valves, one for loading and one for unloading the crossheads. Crosshead separation rates are steplessly variable from zero to six inches per minute. Any setting of the loading or unloading valve provides

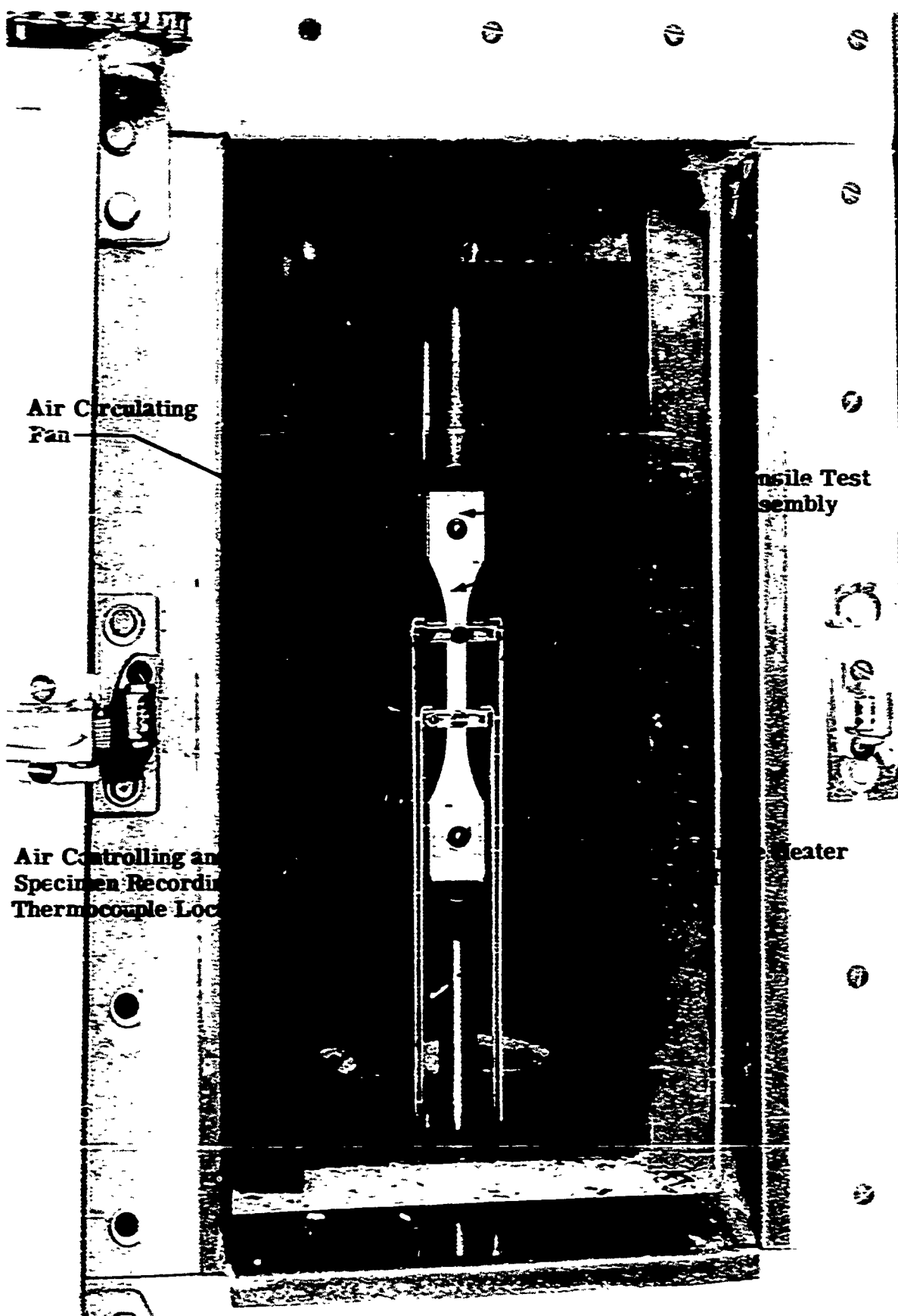


Figure 6. Elevated Temperature Tensile Testing Apparatus Showing Interior of Circulating Air Test Furnace and Tensile Testing Assembly

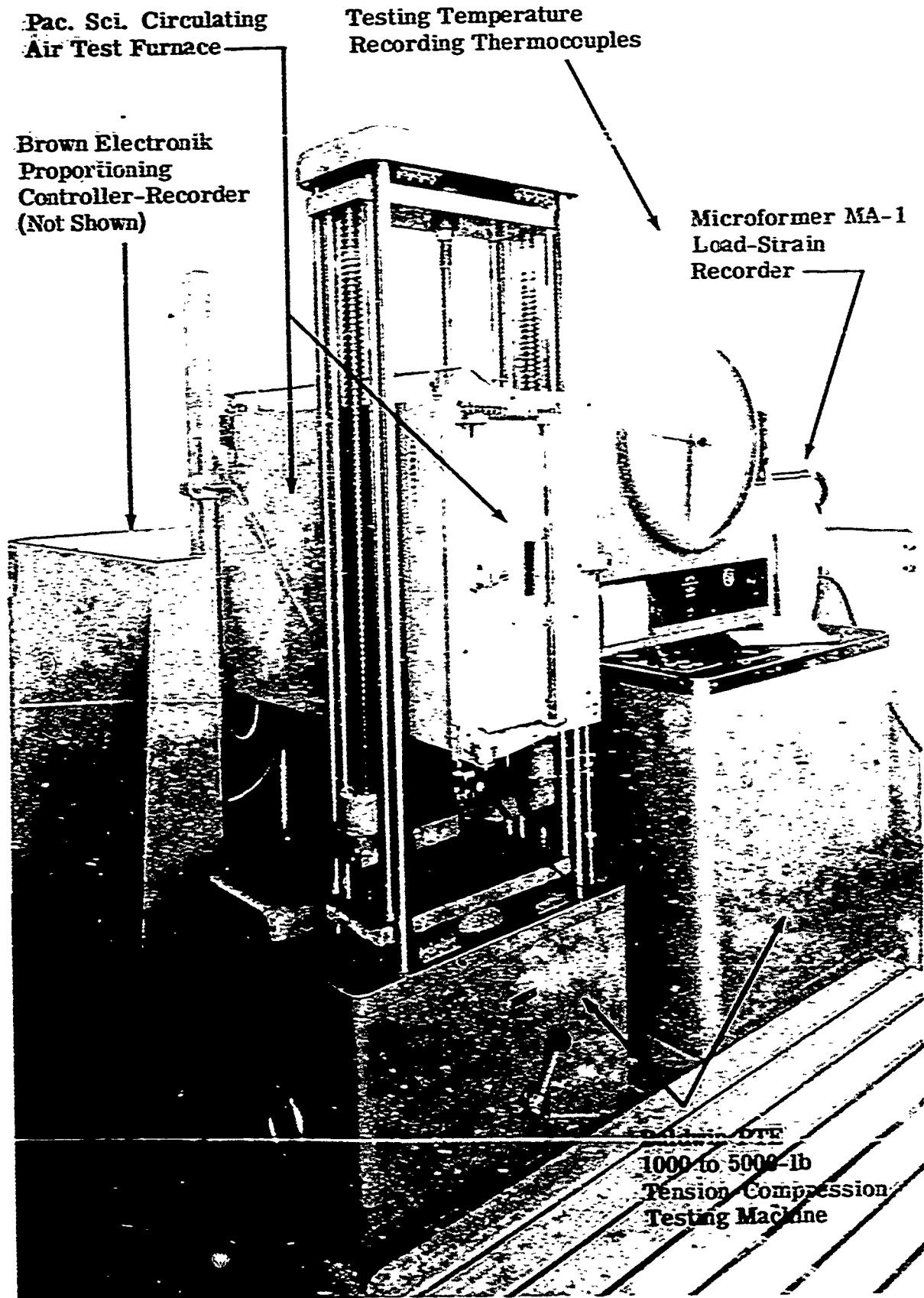


Figure 7. Elevated Temperature Testing Apparatus Showing Circulating Air Test Furnace, Tension Testing Machine, and Microformer recorder

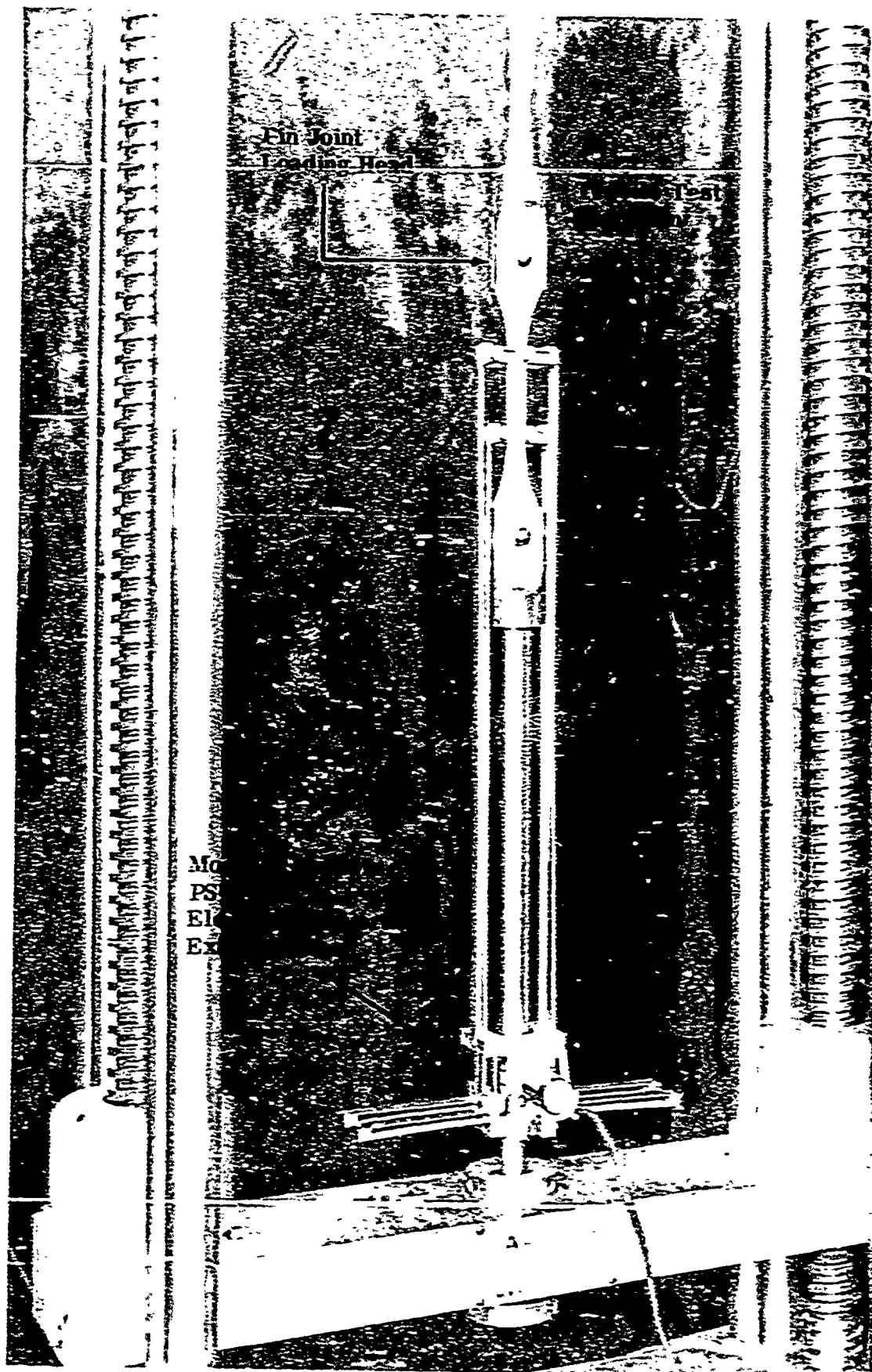


Figure 8. Elevated Temperature Tensile Testing Assembly Showing extensometer, Tensile Test Specimen, and Pin Joint Loading Heads

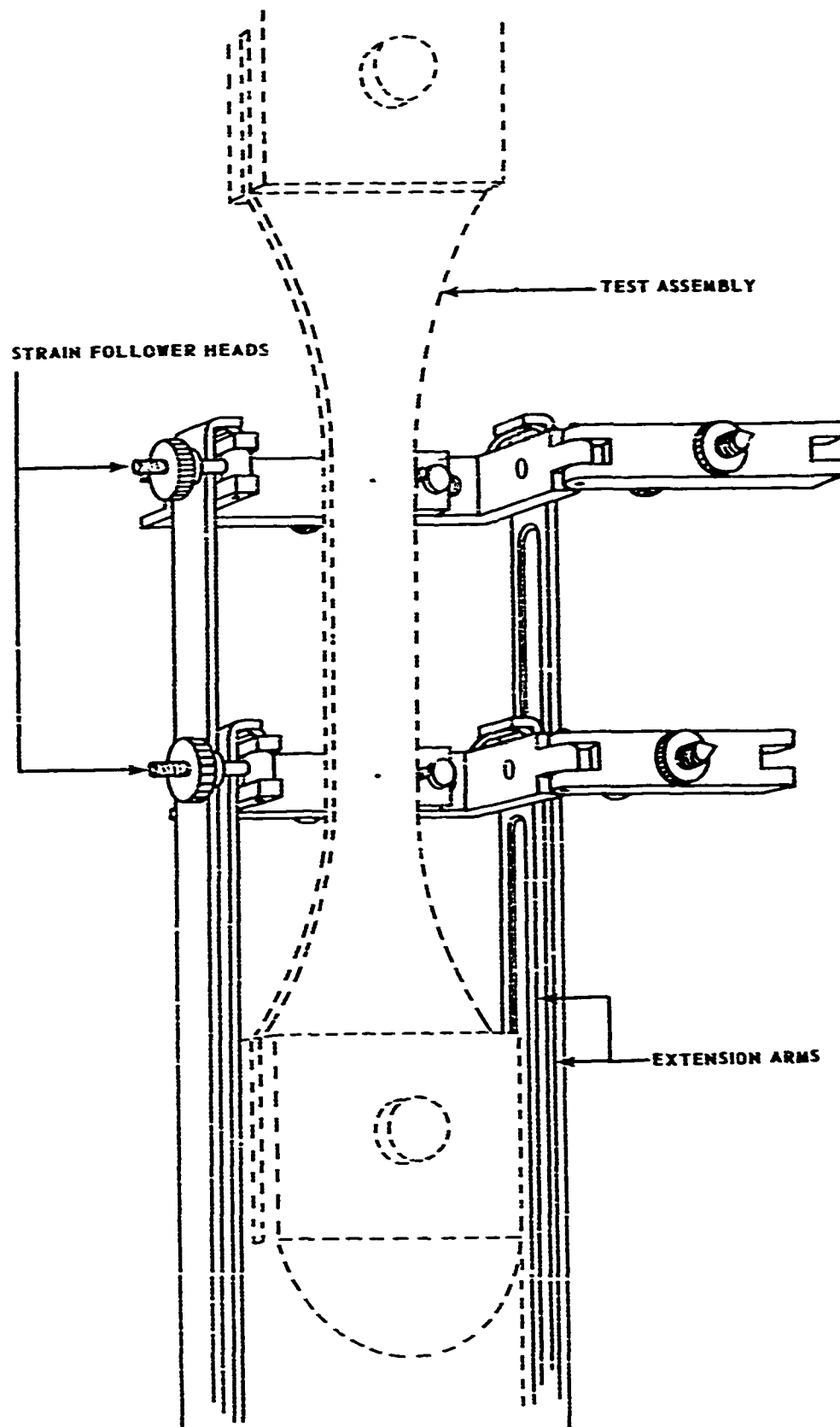


Figure 9. Modified Strain Follower Head and Extension Arms
for Baldwin PSH-8MS Extensometer

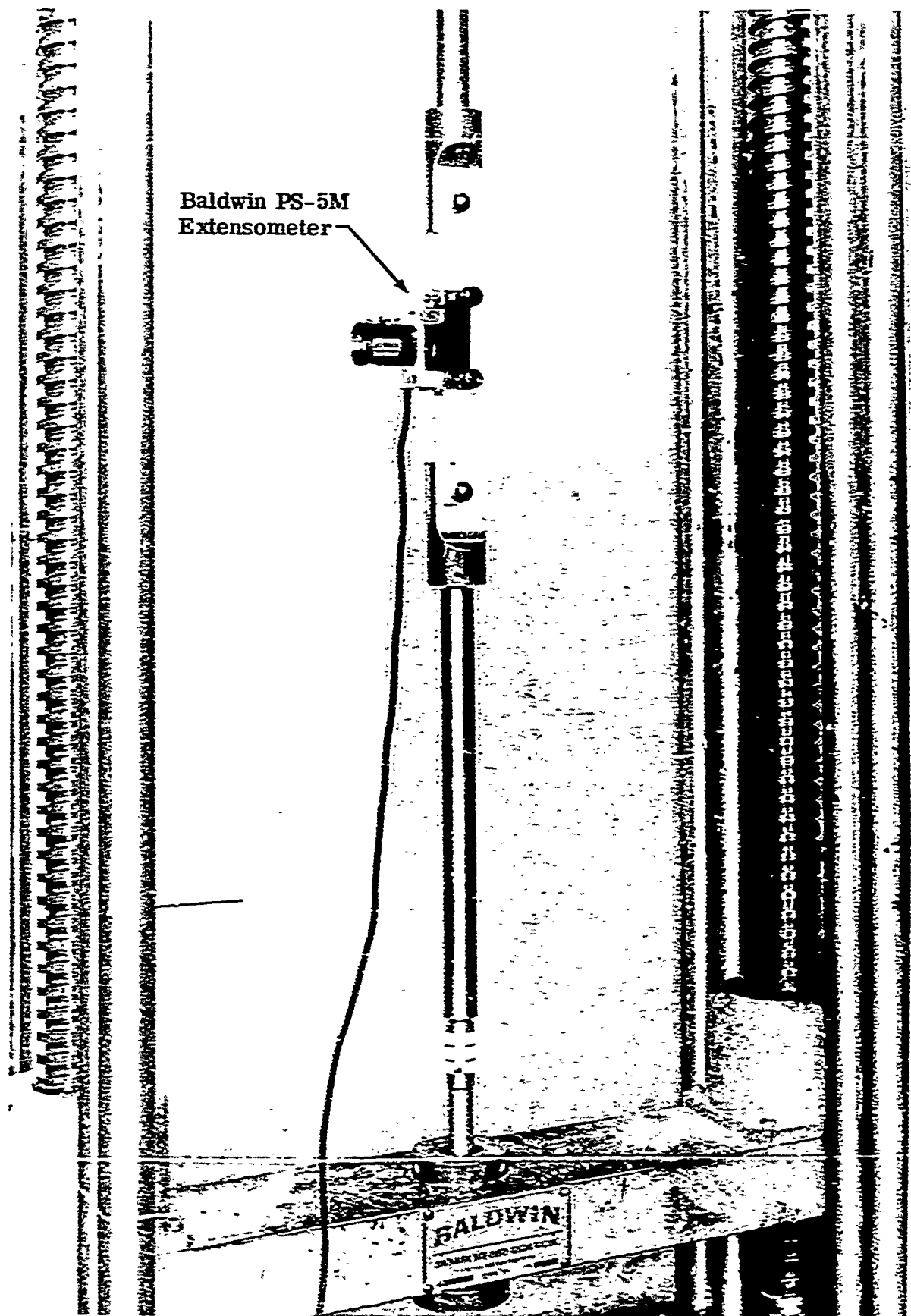


Figure 10. Room Temperature Tensile Testing Assembly

a constant speed of the hydraulic ram.

For tensile testing the same specimen loading assembly is used with this machine as with the 5000 lb. machine.

To graph load versus strain the same type of recorder is incorporated with this machine as with the 5000 lb. machine.

Room Temperature Extensometer

A Baldwin PS-5M strain follower extensometer was used for strain measurements during all room temperature tensile tests. This extensometer is of the averaging, separable type incorporating conical points for contacting opposite sides of the test specimen, a two inch gage length and .04 inch maximum extension. It can be used in testing flat and round specimens with maximum dimensions of .505 inches square or .505 inches diameter. A typical room temperature testing assembly is shown in Figure 10.

Elevated Temperature Extensometer

A Baldwin PSE-6MS strain follower extensometer was used for strain measurements during all elevated temperature tensile tests. This extensometer is of the averaging, separable type incorporating conical points for contacting opposite sides of the test specimen, a two inch gage length and .04 inch maximum extension during testing. It is designed for use at temperatures up to 1600°F on sheet, plate, and round specimens with maximum dimensions of .505 inches square or .505 inches diameter. This extensometer has been modified using longer extension arms and a specimen strain follower head of Northrop design. The strain measuring lever and microformer coil system is unchanged. Figure 9 shows details of the strain follower heads and extension arms in relation to a tensile test specimen while Figure 8 shows details of a typical extensometer, tensile specimen assembly.

Hardness Tester

Two Rockwell standard hardness testers, one model 3R and one model 4JR-P1, manufactured by the Wilson Mechanical Instrument Division of American Chain and Cable Co. were used to determine the hardness of tensile test specimens. Instrument accuracy was determined periodically by comparing instrument readings with known hardness of a calibrated test block.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

The experimental portion of this investigation consisted of:

- (1) Preparation of tensile specimens.
- (2) Unstressed exposure of tensile specimens to selected temperature - time conditions.

- (3) Tensile tests at selected temperatures with and without prior unstressed exposure.
- (4) Room temperature tensile tests of specimens from each material panel for comparison with above tensile tests.
- (5) Determination of inherent errors in measuring temperature, time, load and strain.
- (6) Measurement of room temperature hardness on all specimens tested at room temperature.

Specimen Preparation

Each sheet used for testing was cut into panels large enough for 14 specimens placed side by side and the axis of each specimen transverse to the rolling direction of the sheet. Each panel was designated with a letter, starting with A and going to Z, then to AA, BB, etc. The panels were used in this sequence. The twelve outer specimens in each panel were numbered consecutively from one to twelve and used for elevated temperature exposure and testing. The middle two specimens were numbered C1 and C2 and used for room temperature control tests with which to compare the elevated temperature tests of the same panel. The complete designation for each specimen was typically

2A1, 7Z12, 2MC1

where the first digit designates the alloy, 2 for 2024 and 7 for 7075, the first letter designates the panel, the second letter, C, designates room temperature control specimen, only, and the second number or pair of numbers designates the specimen.

This panel system of specimens was adopted primarily to minimize the material variability factor in data analysis.

Each specimen was machined to the configuration of Figure 11. This pin joint configuration was chosen since it was believed that improved alignment and more uniform stressing could be obtained than with the standard QQ-M-151 specimen clamped in jaws. In addition, for elevated temperature testing the pin joint type specimen was assembled more easily and rapidly than the standard type, thus causing less temperature drop of the testing furnace during assembly of specimen and less recovery time to the testing temperature.

To prepare the specimens, panels were cut into individual specimen blanks with their axis in the direction transverse to the original sheet rolling direction. Then, eight blanks at a time were milled in a fixture to the required length, width, and reduced test section. Next each specimen was fastened securely in a simple drill fixture which assured correct alignment of the holes with respect to the test section and each pin joint hole drilled. Finally, the milled edges and surfaces of the reduced test section of each

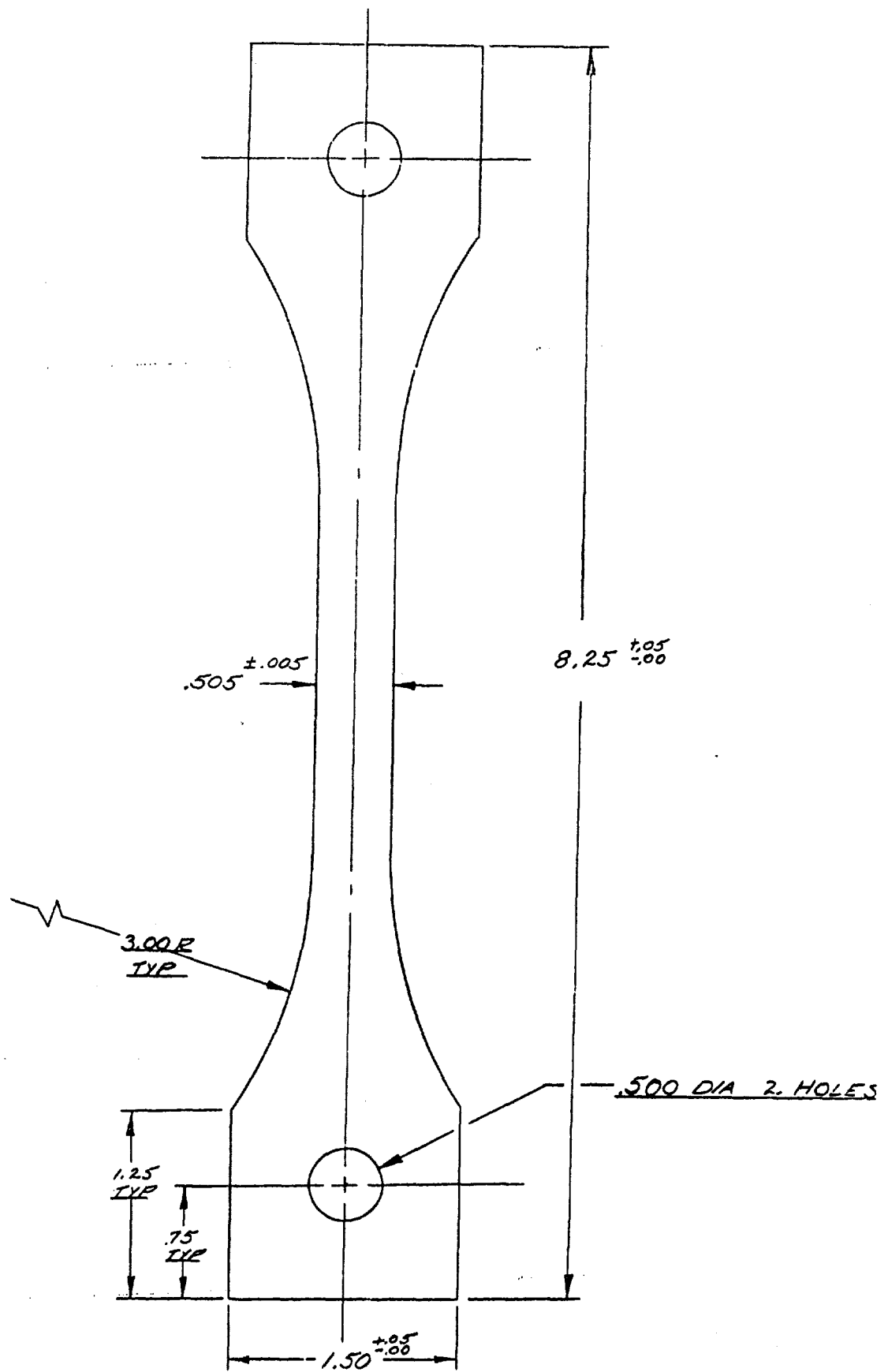


FIG. 11 TENSILE TEST SPECIMEN (PIN JOINT TYPE).

specimen were smoothed of all milling marks and surface scratches with 400 grit paper, the resultant finishing marks being in the axial direction only.

Unstressed Exposures

Specimen exposure conditions were confined to sampling the temperature-time span in which aluminum alloys would be structurally useful when subjected to aerodynamic heating. Single exposures as well as sequences of exposures were investigated. To each single or sequential multiple temperature-time condition a different group of twelve specimens were exposed. During exposure none of the specimens were subjected to externally applied stresses.

First, a series of single exposures were performed as follows to serve as a basis for comparison with the more complex exposure conditions.

Single Exposure Conditions

<u>2024-T3</u>		<u>7075-T6</u>	
<u>Temp., °F</u>	<u>Time, Hours</u>	<u>Temp., °F</u>	<u>Time, Hours</u>
300	0.1, 1.0, 10, 100, 1000	250	100, 1000
400	0.1, 1.0, 10, 100, 1000	300	0.1, 1.0, 10, 100, 1000
500	0.1, 1.0, 10, 100, 1000	400	0.1, 1.0, 10, 100, 1000
600	0.1, 1.0, 10	500	0.1, 1.0, 10, 100, 1000

Then a series of simple, sequential exposures were performed as follows to approximate complex exposure conditions. These exposure sequences were arranged before testing to attempt to adequately sample the useful temperature-time span for the subject alloys.

Sequential Exposure Conditions

<u>Sequence Number</u>	<u>1st Exposure</u>	<u>2nd Exposure</u>	<u>3rd Exposure</u>	<u>4th Exposure</u>
	<u>1.0 Hour</u>	<u>10 Hours</u>	<u>100 Hours</u>	<u>1000 Hours</u>
<u>2024-T3 Alloy</u>				
1	500°F	400°F	-----	-----
2	500°F	400°F	300°F	-----
3	600°F	500°F	-----	-----
4	600°F	500°F	400°F	-----
5	600°F	500°F	400°F	300°F
<u>7075-T6 Alloy</u>				
6	400°F	300°F	-----	-----
7	400°F	300°F	250°F	-----
8	500°F	400°F	-----	-----
9	500°F	400°F	300°F	-----
10	500°F	400°F	300°F	250°F

Finally, an additional series of simple sequential exposures were performed as follows to fall entirely on the critical inclined portion of modified Larsen-Miller curves as determined from analysis of data from the first and second series of exposure tests.

Additional Sequential Exposure Conditions

Sequence	1st Exposure		2nd Exposure		3rd Exposure		4th Exposure	
	Temp. °F	Time, Hrs.	Temp. °F	Time, Hrs.	Temp. °F	Time, Hrs.	Temp. °F	Time, Hrs.
2024-T3 Alloy								
11	600	1.0	555	5.1	510	18.7	465	99.6
12	555	1.0	510	4.3	465	21.5	420	126.1
13	510	1.0	465	4.6	420	25.2	375	165.0
14	465	1.0	420	5.0	375	30.0	330	219.0
7075-T6 Alloy								
15	500	1.0	460	3.9	420	17.5	380	90.5
16	460	1.0	420	4.2	380	20.2	320	113.4
17	420	1.0	380	4.5	340	23.4	300	145.1
18	380	1.0	340	4.8	300	27.7	260	191.7

The method of exposure included rapidly heating test specimens to the required temperature, soaking for the required combination(s) of temperature and time in circulating air furnaces, ovens and aging block, and transferring as rapidly as possible between furnaces or to the tensile testing equipment. The method was designed especially for the shorter (0.1, 1.0 and 10 hour) exposure periods, i.e., tensile specimens were inserted in the furnace so as to minimize the time to reach the exposure temperatures with the minimum possible deviation and transferred to the next exposure furnace or tensile testing machine in the minimum possible time.

During the 0.1 and 1.0 hour exposures specimens were inserted between the platen heaters shown in Figure 2. With these platens the time to reach exposure temperature and the temperature deviation during exposure were the least of any of the exposure methods utilized. Further, the furnace doors could be opened without changing the temperature of heated platens or specimens already on the platens, thus permitting sequential insertion of the specimens. Measurement of exposure time started at the moment a specimen was inserted between the platens and ended the moment the furnace door was opened to remove the specimen. The time for specimens to reach within 50°F of the maximum soaking temperature, 600°F, was 15-25 seconds. The time from opening the furnace door to removing a specimen was 5-10 seconds.

During the 10 hour and longer exposures specimens were sandwiched between or laid upon 0.75" thick aluminum plates in the circulating air furnaces shown in Figures 3 and 4 or suspended by wires from corks and suspended in air in plugged individual wells of the aging block shown in Figure 5. Time to reach the exposure temperature for these longer exposures was negligible (0.1% or less

of exposure time) in comparison to the exposure times. The temperature of specimens already on the aluminum plates or in an aging block well were not changed by opening a furnace door or removing the cork from adjacent aging block wells, thus permitting sequence insertion of specimens. Exposure time measurement started the moment a specimen was laid on an aluminum plate or inserted in an aging block well and ended the moment the furnace door was opened or cork removed from aging block well.

Temperature measurement during exposure was by 20 gauge solid wire iron-constantan thermocouples. These thermocouples were calibrated prior to use by comparison with a platinum - 10% rhodium, platinum thermocouple which had been standardized within the previous six months at the National Bureau of Standards. Temperature recording thermocouples were imbedded in the platens and plates .05 inch below surfaces contacting specimens or inserted in aging block wells adjacent to specimens. Three or more couples were utilized to record temperatures at the minimum, mean and maximum temperatures of each furnace or aging block. Each thermocouple temperature was recorded on one of the Brown "Elektronik" potentiometer type recorders shown in Figures 1 and 5 at intervals of 30 minutes during 1.0 hour and longer exposures and at intervals of 15 seconds during 0.1 hour exposures and the start and end of all exposures.

Deviation of recorded specimen temperatures from the nominal temperatures listed above and in the data tables was $\pm 2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{F}$ or less for all 0.1 hour and 1.0 hour single exposure conditions and $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{F}$ or less for 10 hour and longer single exposure conditions as well as all the sequential exposure conditions, with the following exceptions:

Further deviation of the actual exposure temperatures from the listed nominal temperatures is possible for the following reasons: (1) Temperature readings of the calibrated thermocouples varied from the equivalent standard thermocouple readings up to $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{F}$ throughout the exposure temperature range, (2) the N.B.S. standardized thermocouples used for calibrating the recording thermocouples are certified to have no more than $\pm 0.9^{\circ}\text{F}$ error or departure from the standard Iron-Constantan temperature emf relationship, (3) the maximum error in Brown strip chart temperature records was $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{F}$ when determined by substituting accurate voltages to simulate thermocouple signals in the recorders. Since corrections for these errors were not made during testing, a $\pm 2.9^{\circ}\text{F}$ additional deviation of actual temperature from the listed values in the data tables is possible.

Tensile Testing

Following unstressed exposure, each group of twelve specimens, representing one single or sequence exposure condition, was separated into sub-groups of three specimens each and a different sub-group tensile tested at each of the following exposure temperatures:

Room Temperature
200 $^{\circ}\text{F}$
300 $^{\circ}\text{F}$
400 $^{\circ}\text{F}$

In addition to the above test three specimens each of each alloy were tested at 200, 300 and 400°F without prior exposure to serve as a zero exposure reference with which to compare all other exposure tests. Also, two tensile specimens from the middle of each panel (see Specimen Preparation) were tensile tested at room temperature in the "as received" condition.

During testing the sequence of events consisted of (1) taking a specimen from an exposure furnace or aging block, (2) transferring the specimen about fifteen feet to the tensile testing equipment, (3) opening the test furnace door and assembling the specimen into the loading heads, (4) closing the test furnace door and applying and maintaining a small load on the specimen, (5) opening the furnace door and attaching the extensometer to the specimen, (6) closing the furnace door and adjusting and maintaining the load at a slightly higher value, (7) heating the specimen until the required temperature is reached and (8) starting the tensile test.

Transfer time of each specimen including the time the exposure furnace door or aging block well was opened until the specimen and extensometer were completely assembled and started to heat to the testing temperature was no more than 60 seconds. The time required to heat a specimen to the testing temperature depended on the recovery rate of the testing furnace and varied from 7 minutes for the 200°F testing temperature to 12 minutes for the 400°F testing temperature. The exposure time at elevated temperature during tensile testing depended on the length of the tensile testing period and was about 0.4 minute for each percent elongation a specimen withstood. Testing time varied from about 3 minutes for specimens with 7 percent elongation to about 33 minutes for specimens with 82 percent elongation.

During each tensile test the rate of testing machine crosshead travel was held constant and was selected to give a strain rate, prior to yield, as nearly .005 in./in./min. as possible. Since some yielding in bearing at the pin joint holes occurred on some specimens because of the large range of exposure and testing conditions the rate of crosshead travel was varied somewhat so as to maintain a nominal .005 in./in./minute strain rate prior to yield. The strain rate and head travel rate of each specimen are listed in the data tables.

The load-strain measuring system composed of extensometers to follow the strain on a two inch gage length of each specimen, a mechanical linkage between the tensile machine load measuring system and an autographic recorder to follow the load, and an autographic load-strain recorder to continuously graph the load strain curve up through the yield point during testing was utilized to provide data for calculation of the modulus of elasticity, proportional limit and yield strength.

The system error in strain readings was determined for each extensometer

by several calibrations at periodic intervals throughout testing. Calibration equipment consisted of a Baldwin strain follower calibrator and a set of calibrated Eoke gage blocks. Each calibration consisted of comparing autographic recorder readings versus gage block dimensions for five to ten increments of strain through the useful range and averaging the results for three or more runs. Error in the Eoke gage blocks (.000003" in./in. maximum) was 7 to 100 times smaller than the error in the strain measuring system and was considered negligible. Error in the strain measuring system is shown in Table I and is 10% or less of any strain. The errors of Table I remain uncorrected in calculation and tabulation of the data.

The load indicator reading on the testing machine at maximum load was used to provide data for the calculation of the ultimate strength. The load indicator errors and the autographic recorder errors were determined for each testing machine with standardized dead weights and proving rings. Both the load indicator and autographic recorder errors are shown in Table II and are 1% or 6% respectively for any load. Each calibration shown is the average of three or more runs at the stated loads.

Gage marks, 2.000 inches apart on the original test specimens were used to determine the total percent elongation after fracture. Dividers were used to determine length between gage marks on mated halves of fractured specimens. Accuracy of measurement was .01 inches or 0.7% elongation.

Hardness Testing

After completion of testing, hardness determinations were made on all specimens that had been tensile tested at room temperature. Rockwell hardness indentations were made only near the unstressed four corners of the pin joint loading section of each half of each specimen. Each hardness value listed in this report on the average of three or more hardness readings. Early in the hardness tests it was discovered that two hardness scales, B scale and H scale, were necessary. The range of mechanical strength and hardness was so great that the softer specimens exhibited the anvil effect, i.e., the work hardening of the specimen extended completely through and was visible on the opposite side from the impression. The "B scale" with a 100 kilogram load and a 1/16 inch ball was used originally. The "H" scale with a 60 kilogram load and a 1/8 inch ball was added for softer specimens. B and H scale readings were taken on all specimens. All hardness determinations that exhibited excessive anvil effect and scatter between readings were eliminated from inclusion in this report. The hardness readings in each determination varied no more than 2.5 numbers for each value presented in this report.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Preparation of the experimental results consisted of:

- (1) Determining the mechanical properties from tensile and hardness test data and listing of the results of each test in a logical tabular form.

- (2) Comparing the tensile properties of material subjects to the various exposure and testing conditions with the room temperature tensile properties of material from the same panel in the "as received" condition, expressing the comparison in terms of "percent of room temperature properties" and listing a summarization of this data in a logical tabular form.
- (3) Plotting summarized tensile properties versus exposure time for various exposure temperatures and testing temperatures.
- (4) Plotting summarized tensile properties versus exposure temperatures for various exposure times and testing temperatures.
- (5) Plotting the average hardness value of each specimen tensile tested at room temperature versus tensile yield strength and tensile ultimate strength.

TABLE I

STRAIN CALIBRATION DATA

Extensometer Displacement (1) in./in.	Autographic Recorder Strain Error Separate Calibrations in./in.			Maximum Error Percent
PSM EXTENSOMETER				
	1	2	3	
0.001000	.00006	.00002	.00002	8.0
0.002000	.00013	.00003	.00002	6.5
0.003000	.00022	-.00002	-.00004	7.3
0.004000	.00029	-.00008	-.00007	7.2
0.005000	.00034	-.00010	-.00008	6.8
0.006000	.00039	-.00012	-.00007	6.5
0.008000	.00054	-.00010	-.00012	6.7
PSH-8MS EXTENSOMETER				
	1	2	3	
0.001000	.00003	-.00010	-.00008	10.0
0.002000	-.00002	-.00014	-.00009	7.0
0.003000	-.00004	-.00013	-.00020	6.7
0.004000	-.00007	-.00014	-.00021	5.2
0.005000	-.00006	-.00016	-.00009	3.6
0.006000	-.00006	-.00021	-.00016	3.5
0.008000	-.00012	-.00026	-.00020	3.3

- (1) Extensometer displacement was measured by the difference in length of successive Pratt and Whitney Calibrated Gage Block stacks from a fixed reference plane.

TABLE II

LOAD CALIBRATION DATA
5000 LB., CAPACITY TEST MACHINE

Actual Load Lbs.	Load Indicator Error Separate Calibrations, Lbs.		Maximum Error Percent
	1	2	
100	0.0	0.0	0.00
150	0.0	0.0	0.00
200	1.7	-0.8	0.85
300	-2.0	-2.0	0.66
400	1.6	-2.5	0.62
450	0.4	0.4	0.09
600	-3.6	-5.2	0.87
800	1.8	-6.0	0.75
980	-9.0	-9.5	0.97
1000	-5.2	1.7	0.52
2000	9.7	7.1	0.48
2500	6.0	5.5	0.24

Actual Load Lbs.	Autographic Recorder Load Error Separate Calibrations, Lbs.						Maximum Error Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
100	-0.8	0.2	-2.8	---	---	---	2.8
150	8.7	-0.1	-0.2	-1.0	1.5	0.5	5.8
200	1.1	1.9	-1.4	1.7	1.2	---	0.9
300	6.3	-0.8	-3.0	-3.0	---	---	2.1
400	1.6	1.4	1.1	-1.5	---	-0.1	0.4
450	8.1	1.0	-1.0	-4.0	0.9	0.4	1.8
600	1.3	-3.2	-5.0	-8.8	-3.5	-6.7	1.5
800	-4.8	-5.1	-3.1	-2.8	---	---	0.6
980	-13.0	-3.7	-10.0	-10.5	---	---	1.3
1000	-5.6	-0.9	-10.0	-16.0	-5.2	-6.5	1.6
2000	10.3	5.0	-5.0	11.6	10.1	---	0.9
2500	2.0	-1.5	-1.5	0.0	3.2	---	0.1

Mechanical Properties Determination

The mechanical properties determined during tensile testing were:

- (a) Modulus of elasticity.
- (b) Proportional limit.
- (c) Yield strength (0.2% offset).
- (d) Ultimate strength.
- (e) Total elongation after fracture.

The modulus of elasticity is the slope or tangent of the secondary modulus portion of the load-strain record, divided by the original cross-sectional area of the tensile specimen. The proportional limit is the upper load at which the secondary modulus deviated from a straight line, divided by the original cross-sectional area of the specimen. The yield strength is the load intercept with the load-strain curve of a line having the same slope as the secondary modulus but offset from it to the right by 0.2% strain, divided by the cross-sectional area of the specimen.

Since the materials for this program were alclad aluminum alloys, both primary and secondary modulus slopes were present within the elastic region of the load-strain autographic records. The secondary modulus slope was chosen for determining the modulus of elasticity, proportional limit and yield strength for two reasons. For the majority of the tests the secondary modulus line was the longer, i.e. from one-half to four-fifths of the elastic portion of the load-strain graph. This longer line presented the possibility of a more accurate determination of the modulus, proportional limit and yield. On the other hand, the load-strain graphs characteristically often contained deviations or irregularities near the beginning of the curves which masked a true determination of these properties.

Another characteristic of the load-strain graphs, made it extremely difficult to determine a modulus slope, i.e. those tests of long time and high temperature exposures often resulted in load-strain graphs that continuously decreased in slope with increasing strain. In this case, any short flat portion of the curves that corresponded fairly well with a typical secondary modulus for the material were utilized to represent it.

As the result of the characteristics described above which tended to prevent determination of the true modulus slope and since the load and strain errors of the autographic records (see Tables I and II) are large enough to cause considerable error in the determination of the modulus of elasticity, this property should be considered as an approximation only. However, the yield strength shows little error with relatively large changes in the modulus slope since the slope of the curves at the yield intercept is sufficiently small that the load shows little change with variation of location of intercept.

The ultimate strength is the maximum load each specimen withstood prior to fracture, divided by the original cross-sectional area of the specimen. The percent elongation after fracture is one hundred times the difference in the length between two gage marks before test and after fracture divided by the gage mark length before test.

Tabulated Data

The tabulated data is presented as an appendix on pages 151 through 197. These data are presented in two types of tables. First, a series of tables presenting the complete tensile test results of each test specimen have been prepared. These Tables XXIII through XXXIV also average the results of the three or more individual tests of each alloy and test condition. Results of three tests are presented for each alloy and test condition, except where test results have been deleted because of exposure or testing difficulties and the consequent unreliable data. For this exception, these tensile properties that were reliable from the original three specimens are presented along with the test results of additional specimens to fill-in the missing properties on the first three specimens.

The final tabulation of data, consisting of Tables XVII through XX in the appendix, summarizes the tensile properties for each alloy and test condition. In these tables the tensile properties are presented for each alloy and test condition as the "average percent of room temperature properties". Each value in the table is obtained by calculating the percent ratio of the mechanical properties of each test specimen to the room temperature mechanical properties of the "no exposure" or "stock control" specimens from the same panel and then averaging the percent ratios that represent each discrete alloy and test condition. This non-dimensional procedure was utilized to eliminate the normal variation in mechanical properties of the materials from these summarized data tables.

Hardness versus tensile properties test data are also presented in Tables XXI and XXII for all tensile specimens tested at room temperature.

Graphical Data

A graphical presentation of the summarized tensile properties of each alloy and test condition is shown in Figures 24 through 103 of the appendix. These graphs include plots of percent of room temperature tensile properties versus exposure time and percent of room temperature tensile properties versus exposure temperature for each tensile property, alloy and test temperature.

Hardness versus yield strength and hardness versus ultimate strength graphs are presented in Figures 104 through 111 for both Rockwell hardness scales and both alloys.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The test data presented in this report present over seventy test conditions for each of the materials investigated, 7075-T6 Alclad sheet and 2024-T3 Alclad sheet. These data present a challenge to develop general expressions which will most advance the knowledge of the elevated temperature properties of these aluminum alloys which are the ones most commonly used in airframes.

The alloys tested, 7075-T6 and 2024-T3, have been known to suffer from over-aging when exposed to elevated temperatures. They suffer doubly from elevated temperature. Therefore, it is necessary to know the time spent at temperature as well as the temperature in order to evaluate the strength properties of these materials. But seldom is a service condition so simple as a given time at one temperature. Therefore, it is desirable to be able to predict the remaining strengths of these materials at any temperature, within the temperature range providing usable strength, after they have been exposed to any sequence of various exposure times at various temperatures.

Analysis of Basic Data

The basic test data consist of various single exposures (specimens exposed to one temperature for a given time), then pulled as tensile coupons at room temperature, 200°F, 300°F, and 400°F. Data thus obtained include maximum elongation in 2 inches, modulus of elasticity, and proportional limit, but only the ultimate tensile stress and the tensile yield stress data have been analyzed as these are the mechanical properties which provide load carrying ability.

A semi-empirical analysis was utilized as no generally accepted analytical method is known to exist at this time. The analysis is built upon the rate-process theory which has been applied to such diverse processes as creep, tempering, and diffusion of metals and offers a known method of combining temperature and time to obtain a single parameter by which can be measured the degree of an exposure condition. This theory expresses the rate at which a process takes place as $r = A e^{-Q/RT}$, where A is a constant, Q is the activation energy for the material and process, R is the gas constant and T is the absolute temperature. A simple time-temperature parameter has been derived from the rate-process theory by F.R. Larson and James Miller, and is published in Transactions of ASME, July 1952, page 765, "A Time-Temperature Relationship for Rupture and Creep Stresses". Their parameter has the form $T (C + \log_{10} t)$ where T is the absolute temperature in degrees Rankine and t is the time in hours. Preliminary plotting of the test data vs. $T_0R (20 + \log_{10} t)$ gave excessive scatter and was therefore modified empirically to provide a more accurate analysis.

a) Analysis of the Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Alclad Sheet

The ultimate tensile stress data of 7075-T6 clad sheet were first plotted as percent of room temperature ultimate tensile stress versus the Larson-Miller time-temperature parameter, $\theta = T_{0R} (20 + \log_{10} t_{hr.})$

This procedure resulted in only fair resolution of test points, and the plots are shown on Figure 12 for the four test temperatures, (R.T., 200°F, 300°F, and 400°F). It was observed that the longer times for a given θ are more severe in reducing F_{tu} than the shorter time (times indicated on Figure 12). No theoretical reason for this has been determined; however, as a second step an empirical adjustment of θ was made. This resulted in a modification of time by the 1.46 power in the time-temperature parameter, θ , to give $\theta' = T_{0R} (20 + 1.46 \log_{10} t_{hr.})$. This modified Larson-Miller time-temperature parameter provides much better agreement with the test data as is readily apparent in Figure 13 where the percent of room temperature ultimate tensile stress of 7075-T6 clad sheet is plotted against θ' , the modified time-temperature parameter. The statistical analysis given in Table IV shows that the curves of Figure 13 fit the data within plus or minus 4.7% of room temperature ultimate stress for approximately 95% of the tests. (Between $\pm 2\sigma$, are 95.5% of the test points for normal distribution.)

At this point the similarity of the curves of Figure 13 for the various test temperatures suggested the possibility of normalizing the data for the four test temperatures. This was successfully done by dividing the percent of room temperature ultimate stress values by the corresponding percentage for the 0.1 hour exposure at 300°F at each respective test temperature. The resulting normalized curve is presented in Figure 14. Analytical expressions for the curve have been determined as follows:

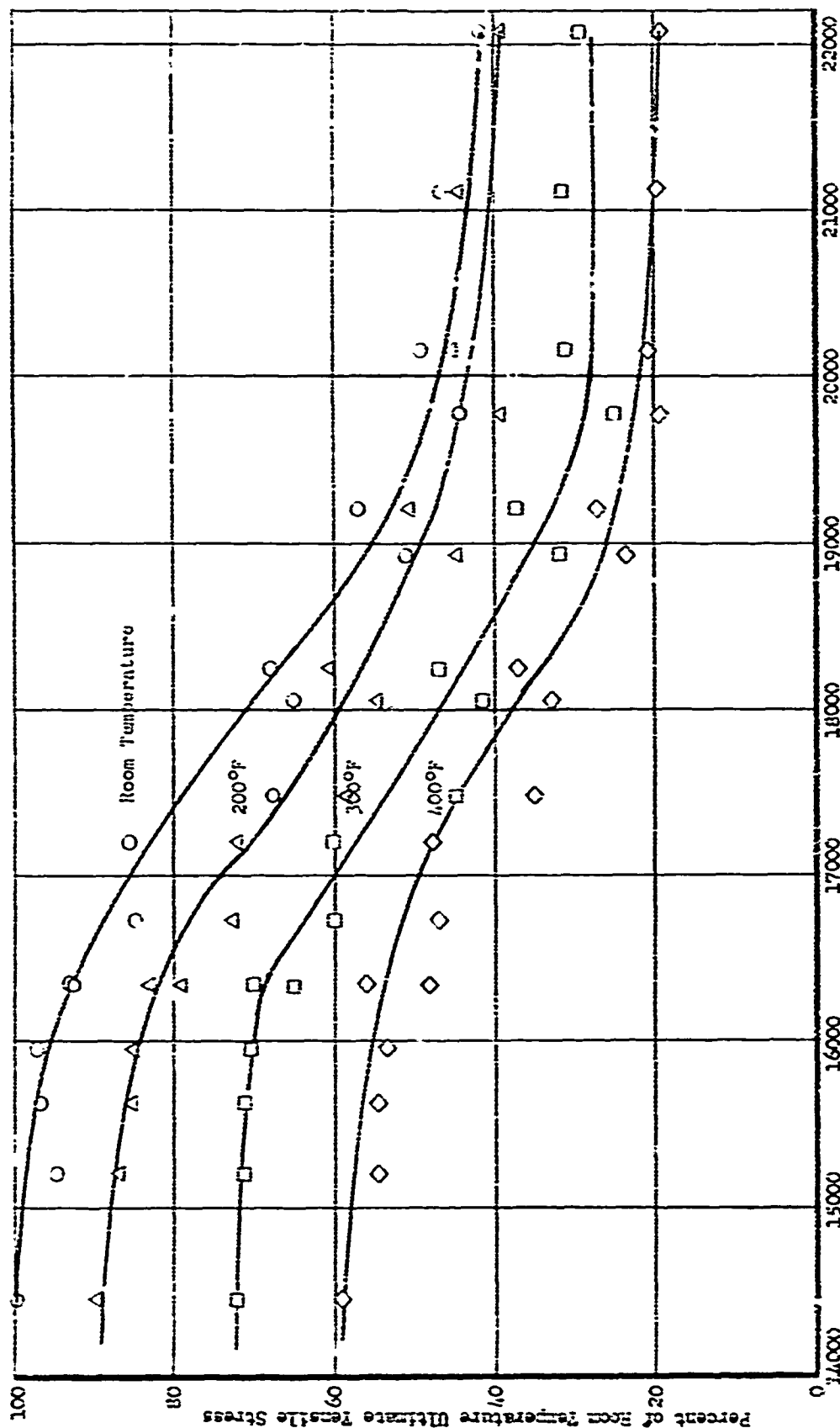
$$\theta \leq 16,580 \quad R = 1.163 e^{-0.00001071\theta'}$$

$$16,580 \leq \theta' \leq 20,230 \quad R = 44.70 e^{-0.00023\theta'}$$

$$20,230 \leq \theta' \quad R = .421$$

R = The decimal fraction of the no exposure ultimate tensile stress at any given temperature which remains when tested at this same temperature after exposure of magnitude θ' .

The 0.1 hour exposure at 300°F was chosen as the basis for normalizing the test data versus θ' because it represents the minimum exposure as measured by θ' . It was assumed that this 0.1 hour at 300°F exposure does not affect the ultimate tensile stress of 7075-T6 clad sheet and thus the ultimate tensile stress at the test temperatures are assumed to represent the ultimate tensile stresses after no



$$\theta = T_{0R} (20 + \log_{10} t_{hr.})$$

Percent of Room Temperature Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Alclad versus Time-Temperature Parameter, $\theta = T_{0R} (20 + \log_{10} t_{hr.})$ for Test Temperatures of Room Temperature, 200°F, 300°F, and 400°F.

Figure 12.

TABLE III

MODIFIED LARSON-MILLER PARAMETER FOR 7075-T6 ALCLAD

$$\theta' = " \text{ or } (20 \neq 1.46 \log_{10} t_{\text{hr}}.)$$

Exposure Temperature of	Exposure Time, Hour	Modified Larson-Miller Parameter	Exposure Temperature of	Exposure Time, Hour	Modified Larson-Miller Parameter
300	0.1	14,090	300	1000	18,530
300	1	15,200	500	1	19,200
400	0.1	15,940	600	0.1	19,650
250	100	16,270	400	100	19,710
300	10	16,310	500	10	20,600
400	1	17,200	400	1000	20,970
250	1000	17,310	600	1	21,200
300	100	17,420	500	100	22,000
500	0.1	17,800	600	10	22,750
400	10	18,460	500	1000	23,400

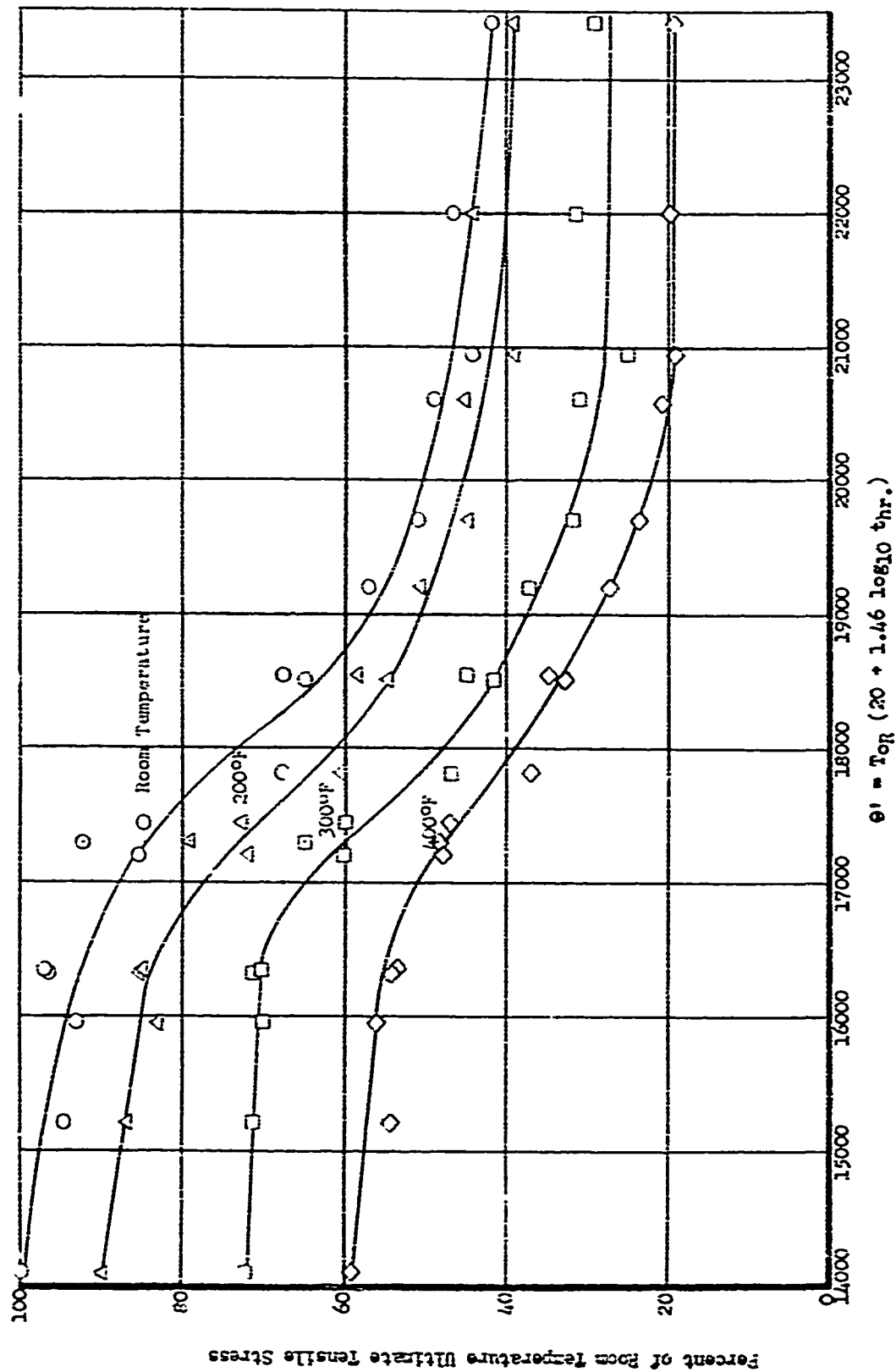


Figure 13- Percent of Room Temperature Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Alclad versus Modified Time - Temperature Parameter, $\theta' = T_{0R} (20 + 1.46 \log_{10} \text{thr.})$ for Room Temperature, 200°F, 300°F, and 400°F Test Temperatures.

TABLE IV
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE TENSILE
STRESS OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD versus θ°

Class Midpoint	a	w	w ²	(w+1) ²	aw	aw ²	a(w+1) ²
8	1	4	16	25	4	16	25
6	3	3	9	16	9	27	48
4	6	2	4	9	12	24	54
2	15	1	1	4	15	15	60
0	26	0	0	1	0	0	26
-2	11	-1	1	0	-11	11	0
-4	2	-2	4	1	-4	8	2
S	64				25		
SS						101	215
S ² /n						<u>10</u>	<u>124</u>
SSD						91	91
S _w ²						1.443	
S _w						1.20	
S/n					.391		

$$\bar{t} = 2 (.391) = .782$$

$$S_t = 2 (1.20) = 2.40$$

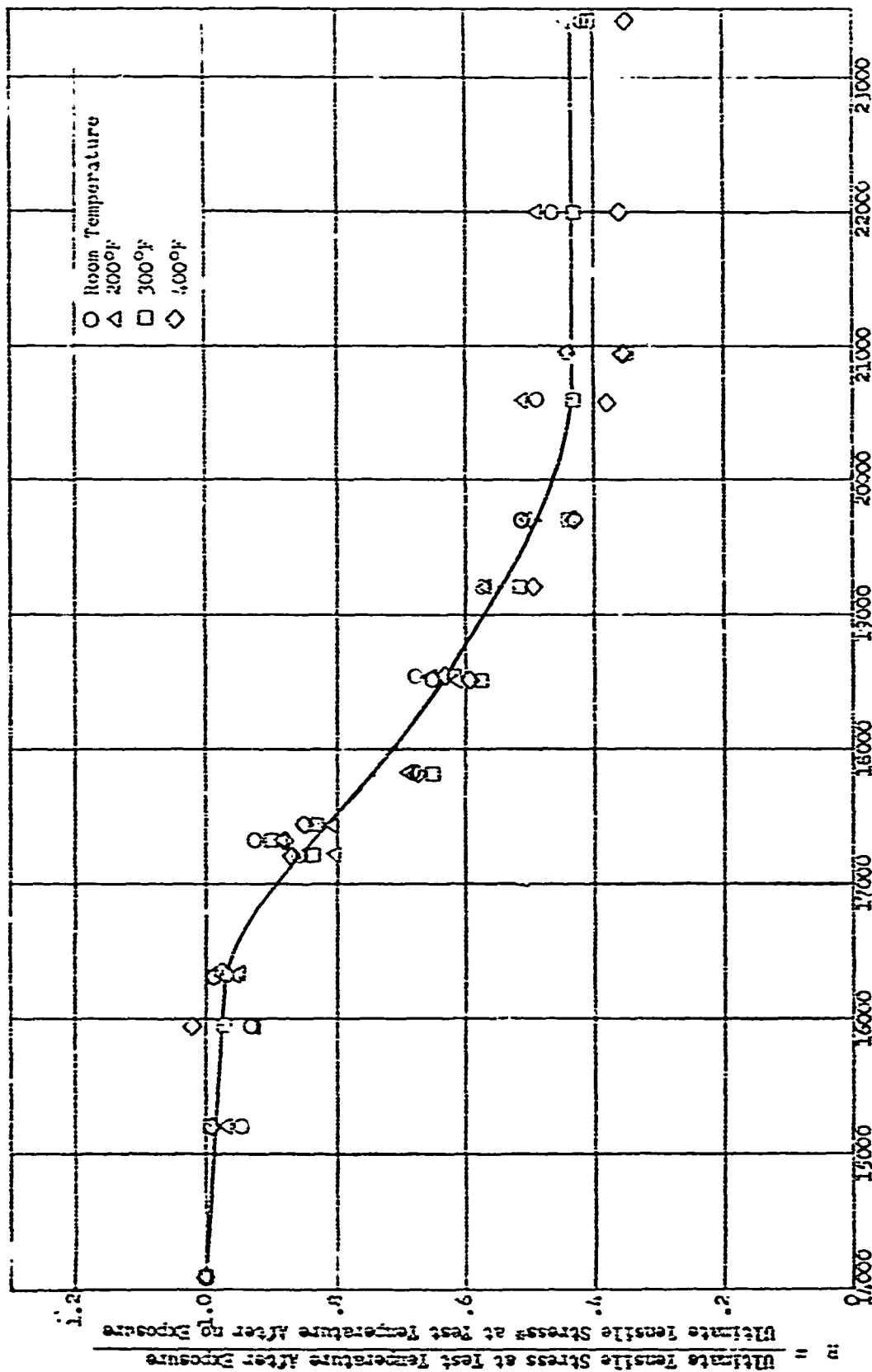


Figure 14

Ratio of Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at Test Temperature After Exposure to Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at Test Temperature After no Exposure Versus Modified Time-Temperature Parameter, $\theta' = T_{\text{top}} (20 + 1.46 \log_{10} \text{thr.})$ for Room Temperature, 200°F, 300°F and 400°F Test Temperatures.

* F_{tu} at Test Temperature after 0.1 hr., 300°F exposure.

exposure. Tests were run with no exposure which verify this assumption as indicated by the tabulated results below. The maximum difference of 2.9% is well within the scatter of the material itself.

<u>Test Temperature</u>	<u>6 H.R. Ultimate Tensile Stress 7075-T6</u>	
	<u>0.1 hour at 300°F</u>	<u>No Exposure</u>
R.T	99.7	100
200°F	89.7	91.1
300°F	72.1	75.0
400°F	55.0	55.2

The statistical analysis given in Table V shows that the normalized curve fits approximately 95% of the test data within plus or minus 8% of the room temperature ultimate tensile stress.

b) Analysis of the Tensile Yield Stress of 7075-T6 Alclad Sheet

The tensile yield stress data of 7075-T6 clad sheet were first plotted as percent of room temperature tensile yield stress versus the Larson-Miller time-temperature parameter, $\theta = T_{\text{R}} (20 + 1.46 \log_{10} t_{\text{hr.}})$. This procedure produced results similar to the results of the ultimate tensile stress in that only fair correlation was obtained. As with the ultimate tensile stress data, much better consistency is obtained by using the modified Larson-Miller time-temperature parameter, $\theta' = T_{\text{OR}} (20 + 1.46 + \log_{10} t_{\text{hr.}})$. The percent of room temperature tensile yield stress for 7075-T6 clad sheet has been plotted against θ' in Figure 15. The statistical analysis of the correlation achieved in Figure 15 is given in Table VI and indicates that 95% of the data are within 4.72 percent of room temperature tensile yield stress of the respective curves.

The plots in Figure 15 cannot be nearly so easily normalized as that of the ultimate tensile stress. This is due to the tensile yield stress of 7075-T6 clad sheet becoming less temperature dependent with increasing degree of exposure as measured by θ' . Generalization warrants the utilization of a fairly complicated normalization procedure. Therefore, normalization was accomplished by dividing the percent of room temperature tensile yield stress at the test temperature at exposure $\theta' = 14,090$ by the percent of room temperature tensile yield stress after 0.1 hour at 300°F. This provides the desired normalization at $\theta' = 14,090$. Then the divisor is varied linearly with θ' to provide no normalization at $\theta' = 32,690$. The value of 32,690 is off the abscissa, but is the value required to provide good normalization. Mathematically this is expressed as:

TABLE V

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF NORMALIZED ULTIMATE TENSILE
STRESS OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD versus θ'

Class Midpoint	a	w	w ²	(w+1) ²	aw	aw ²	a(w+1) ²
8	2	4	16	25	8	32	50
6	3	3	9	16	9	27	48
4	6	2	4	9	12	24	54
2	9	1	1	4	9	9	36
0	20	0	0	1	0	0	20
-2	8	-1	1	0	-8	8	0
-4	6	-2	4	1	-12	24	6
-6	9	-3	9	4	-27	81	36
-8	5	-4	16	9	-20	80	45
S	68				-29		
SS						285	295
S ² /n						$\frac{12}{273}$	$\frac{22}{273}$
SSD						$\frac{1}{273}$	
S _w ²						1.075	
S _w						2.02	
S/n					-.427		

$$\bar{t} = 2 (-.427) = -.853$$

$$S_t = 2 (2.02) = 4.04$$

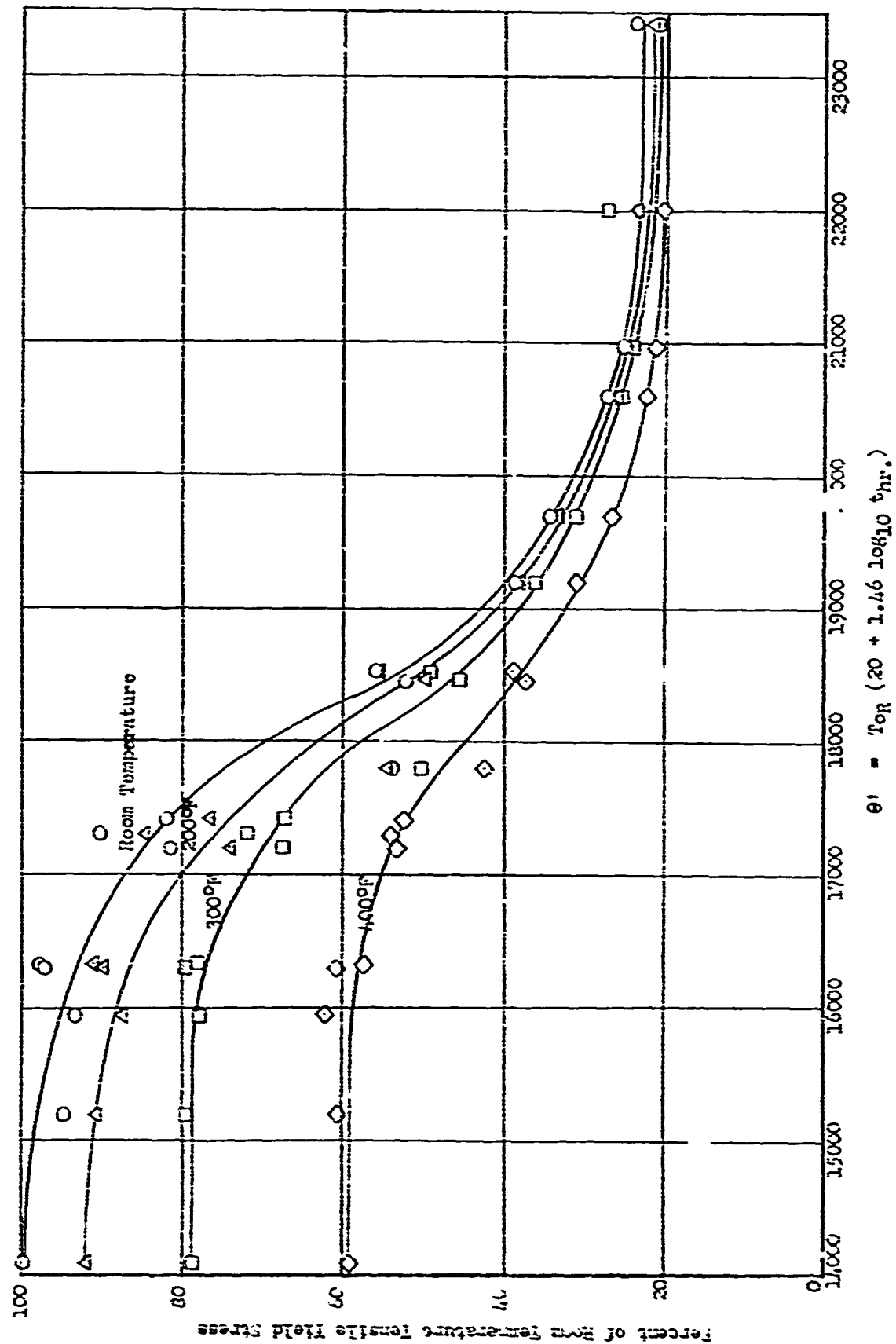


Figure 15.

TABLE VI

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TENSILE YIELD STRESS
OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD versus θ^1

Class Midpoint	a	v	w^2	$(w+1)^2$	av	aw^2	$a(w+1)^2$
8	1	4	16	25	4	16	25
6	2	3	9	16	6	18	32
4	6	2	4	9	16	32	72
2	7	1	1	4	7	7	28
0	37	0	0	1	0	0	37
-2	5	-1	1	0	-5	5	0
-4	2	-2	4	1	-4	8	2
-6	1	-3	9	4	-3	9	4
S	63				21		
SS						95	200
S^2/n						$\frac{7}{88}$	$\frac{112}{88}$
SSD							
S_w^2						1.419	
S_w						1.19	
S/n					.333		

$$\bar{t} = 2 (.333) = .667$$

$$S_t = 2 (1.19) = 2.38$$

$$R = \frac{x}{y + (100-y) \left(\frac{\theta' - 14,090}{18,600} \right)}$$

where R = The decimal fraction of the no exposure tensile yield stress at any given temperature which remains when tested at this same temperature after exposure of magnitude θ' .

x = The percent of room temperature tensile yield stress at the test temperature after being exposed to elevated temperature.

y = The percent of room temperature tensile yield stress at the same test temperature as for x after having been exposed to 0.1 hour at 300°F.

θ' = The modified Larson-Miller parameter $\theta' = T_{OR} (20 + 1.46 \log_{10} t_{hrs})$ calculated for the exposure condition which determined x .

As with the ultimate tensile stress data, the 0.1 hour at 300°F exposure was assumed to be the same as no exposure. This assumption is not quite so good for the tensile yield stress data as for the ultimate tensile stress data, but does not invalidate the assumption. The tensile yield stress data are presented below for the 0.1 hour at 300°F exposure and no exposure. The biggest discrepancy is seen to be 5% at the 300°F test temperature.

<u>Test Temperature</u>	<u>% R.T. Tensile Yield Stress</u>	
	<u>0.1 hour at 300°F</u>	<u>No Exposure</u>
R.T.	99.8	100
200°F	92.0	96.5
300°F	78.8	83.8
400°F	59.2	60.1

Analytical expressions for the normalized curve of tensile yield stress data for 7075-T6 Alclad sheet have been determined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta' \leq 16,700 & \quad R = 1.27 e^{-0.0000167\theta'} \\ 16,700 \leq \theta' \leq 20,400 & \quad R = 223.3 e^{-0.000327\theta'} \\ 20,400 \leq \theta' & \quad R = 1.541 e^{-0.0000828\theta'} \end{aligned}$$

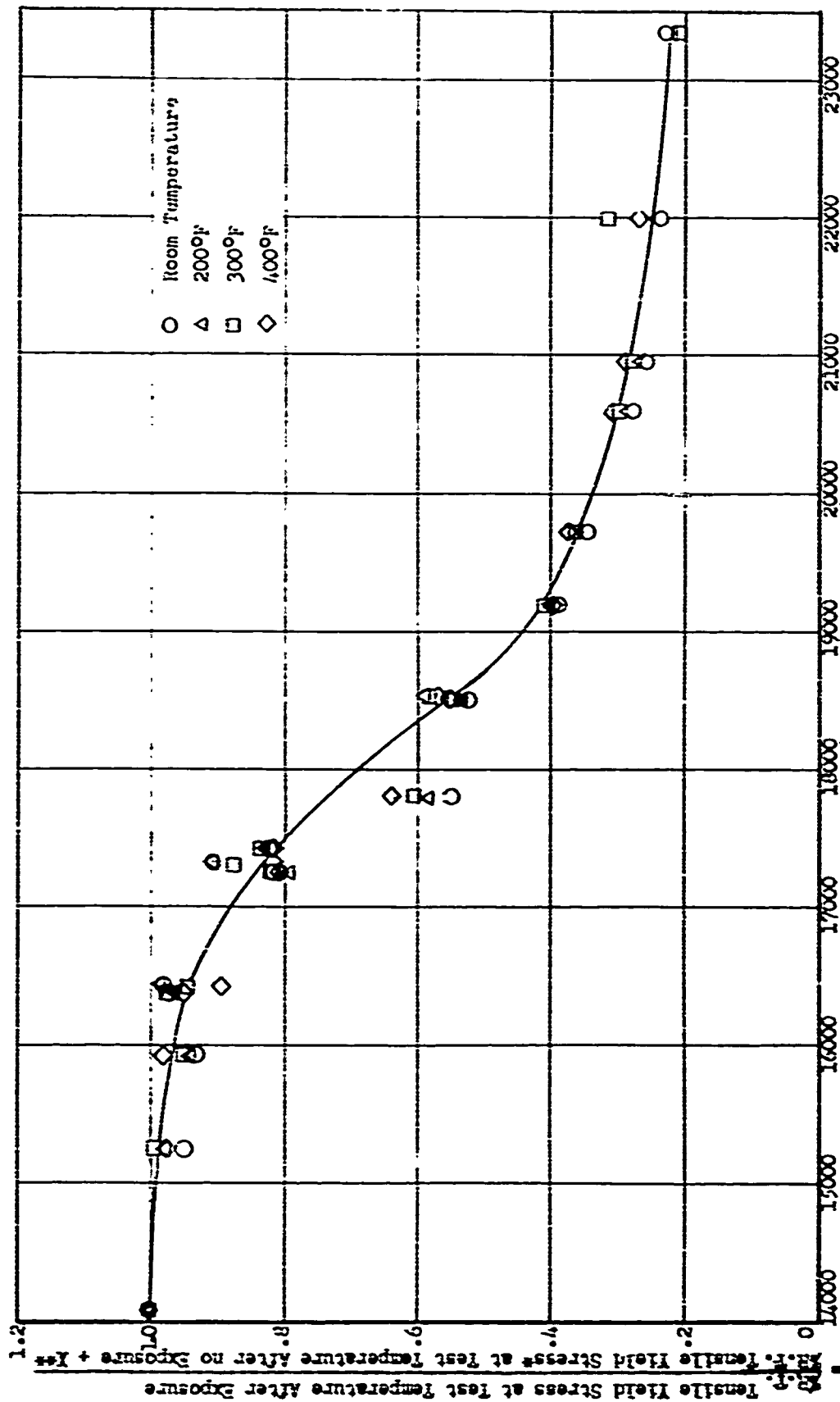


Figure 16. Ratio of Tensile Yield Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at Test Temperature After Exposure to Tensile Yield Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at Test Temperature After no Exposure + X** Versus Modified Time-Temperature Parameter, $\theta' = T_{\theta} (20 + 1.46 \log_{10} \text{thr.})$ for Room Temperature, 200°F, 300°F and 400°F Test Temperatures.

* F_{ty} at Test Temperature after 0.1 hr., 300°F exposure.
 ** $X = (100 - \frac{F_{ty} \text{ at } 0^\circ\text{F}}{F_{ty} \text{ at } 300^\circ\text{F}}) \left(\frac{\theta' - 11,050}{18,800} \right)$

TABLE VII

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF NORMALIZED TENSILE YIELD
STRESS OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD versus θ

Class Midpoint	a	b	w^2	$(w+1)^2$	aw	aw^2	$a(w+1)^2$	
7.5	2	5	25	36	10	50	72	
6.0	2	4	16	25	8	32	50	
4.5	0	3	9	16	0	0	0	
3.0	1	2	4	9	2	4	9	
1.5	11	1	1	4	11	11	44	
0	13	0	0	1	0	0	13	
-1.5	11	-1	1	0	-11	11	0	
-3.0	5	-2	4	1	-10	20	5	
-4.5	2	-3	9	4	-6	18	8	
-6.0	1	-4	16	9	-4	16	9	
-7.5	3	-5	25	16	-15	75	48	
-9.0	0	-6	36	25	0	0	0	
-10.5	0	-7	49	36	0	0	0	
-12.0	1	-8	64	49	-8	64	49	
S	52				-23			
SS						301	307	
S^2/n						10	16	
SSD						291	291	Chk.
S_w^2						5.71		
S_b^2						2.39		
S/n					-0.442			

$$\bar{e} = 1.5 (-0.442) = -0.663$$

$$S_e = 1.5 (2.39) = 3.50$$

The curve so defined fits the test points within 7% approximately 95% of the time. This method provides slightly greater accuracy for tensile yield stress of 7075-T6 alclad sheet than that for the ultimate tensile stress of 7075-T6 alclad sheet.

c) Analysis of the Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Alclad Sheet

First, the percent of room temperature ultimate tensile stress data of 2024-T3 alclad sheet were plotted against the Larson-Miller time temperature parameter, $\theta = T_{OR} + \log_{10} t_{hr.}$). As with the 7075-T6 data, this parameter was found lacking the desired degree of correlation. Next, the percent of room temperature ultimate tensile stress data of 2024-T3 were plotted versus the modified Larson-Miller parameter, $\theta' = T_{OR} (20 + 1.46 \log_{10} t_{hr.})$ on Figure 17. Disappointingly, θ' does not provide the desired fit to the experimental points as is apparent in Figure 17. A statistical analysis was made to check the general usefulness of θ' and it is presented in Table VIII. This analysis includes the test data for both 7075-T6 and 2024-T3, ultimate and yield stresses. The results indicated that θ' is very marginal as to general ability to fit the test data for both properties of both materials. As θ' provided an acceptable fit for 7075-T6 property data, it was concluded that θ' does not fit the 2024-T3 test data satisfactorily. This led to another modification of the Larson-Miller parameter.

Study of the results achieved utilizing θ and θ' indicated that the desired modification of θ which would prove satisfactory for 2024-T3 test data must be some compromise of θ and θ' . The modification of θ which was determined to best fit the 2024-T3 test data is $\theta'' = T_{OR} (20 + 1.3 \log_{10} t_{hr.})$. The plot of the percent of room temperature ultimate tensile stress data for 2024-T3 alclad sheet against $\theta'' = T_{OR} (20 + 1.3 \log_{10} t_{hr.})$ is presented in Figure 18. The statistical analysis of this plot is presented in Table IX and reveals that approximately 95% of test points lay within 6% of the respective curves.

The first effort towards normalization of the ultimate tensile stress data of 2024-T3 was straight normalization. That is, the percent of room temperature ultimate tensile stress at temperature \bar{I} after exposure \bar{I} is divided by the percent of room temperature ultimate tensile stress at temperature \bar{I} after 0.1 hour exposure at 300°F. The results of such a normalization procedure indicated that the test points at smaller θ'' values were not normalized enough and at larger θ'' values the test points were normalized too much. Therefore, the ultimate tensile stress data of 2024-T3 were normalized about $\theta'' = 17,200$ with the results as shown in Figure 19. Mathematically, this normalization is written as:

$$R = \frac{X}{\bar{y} - (100 - \bar{y}) \left(\frac{17,200 - \theta''}{8730} \right)}$$

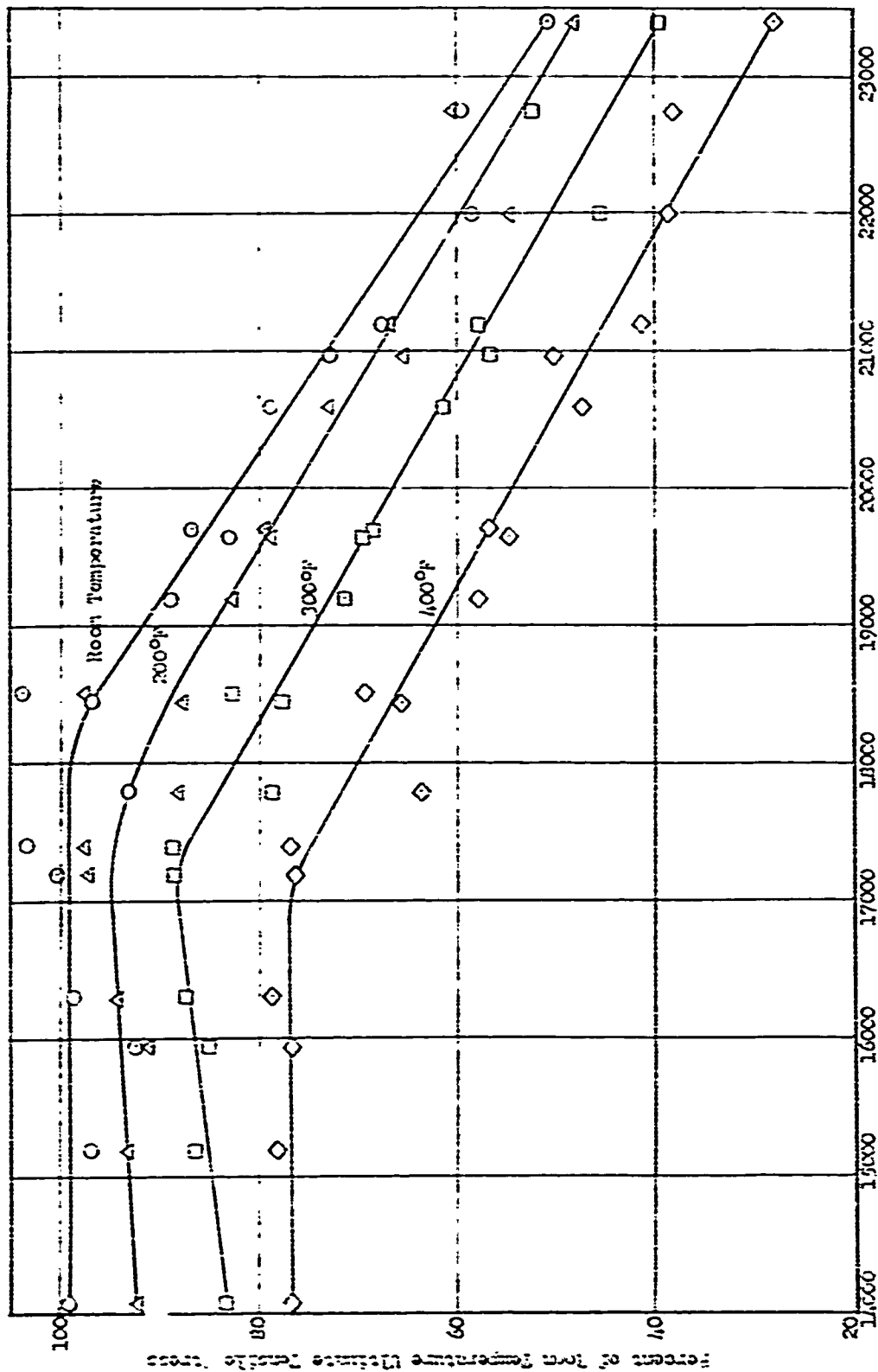


Figure 17. Percent of Room Temperature Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Alclad versus Modified Tiling - Temperature Parameter, $\theta' = T_{0R} (20 + 1.46 \log_{10} \theta_{r})$ for Room Temperature, 200°F, 300°F, and 400°F Test Temperatures.

TABLE VIII

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE TENSILE STRESS AND
TENSILE YIELD STRESS OF 7075-T6 AND 2024-T3
VERSUS $\theta' = T_{0r}(20 + 1.36 \log_{10} t_{hr.})$

Class Midpoint	a	w	w ²	(w+1) ²	aw	aw ²	a(w+1) ²
12	1	6	36	49	6	36	49
10	4	5	25	36	20	100	144
8	7	4	16	25	28	112	175
6	11	3	9	16	33	99	176
4	29	2	4	9	58	116	261
2	45	1	1	4	45	45	180
0	103	0	0	1	0	0	103
-2	43	-1	1	0	-43	43	0
-4	9	-2	4	1	-18	36	9
-6	8	-3	9	4	-24	72	32
-8	6	-4	16	9	-24	96	54
-10	1	-5	25	16	-5	25	16
-12	5	-6	36	25	-30	180	125
-14	2	-7	49	36	-14	98	72
-16	3	-8	64	49	-24	192	147
-18	0	-9	81	64	0	0	0
-20	1	-10	100	81	-10	100	81
S	278	-34			-2		
SS						1350	1624
S ² /n						0	274
SSD						1350	1350
S _w ²						4.86	
S _w						2.21	
S/n				.00719			

$$\bar{t} = 2(.00719) = .01438$$

$$S_t = 2(2.21) = 4.42$$

TABLE IX

Modified Larson-Miller Parameter for 2024-T3 Alclad, $\theta' = T_{\text{or}}$ (20 + 1.3 LOG₁₀ thr.)

Exposure Temperature Of	Exposure Time, Hour	Modified Larson-Miller Parameter	Exposure Temperature Of	Exposure Time, Hour	Modified Larson-Miller Parameter
300	.1	14,210	400	10	18,320
300	1	15,200	500	1	19,200
400	.1	16,080	400	100	19,440
300	10	16,190	600	.1	19,820
300	100	17,180	500	10	20,450
400	1	17,200	400	1000	20,550
500	.1	17,950	600	1	21,200
300	1000	18,160	500	100	21,700
			600	10	22,580
			500	1000	22,940

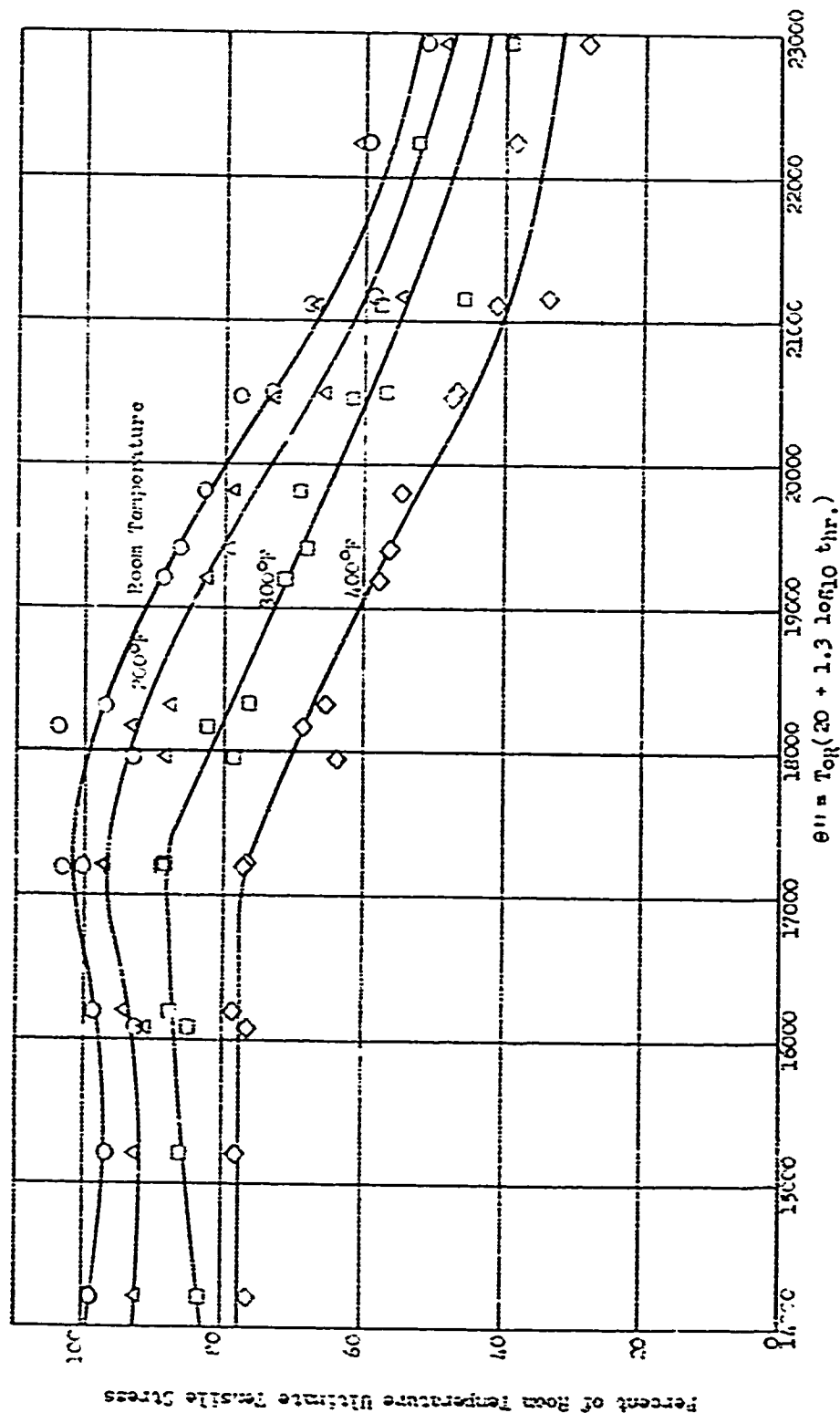


Figure 18. Percent of Room Temperature Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Alclad versus Modified Time - Temperature Parameter, $\Theta'' = T_R (20 + 1.3 \log_{10} t_R)$ for Room Temperature, 200°F, 300°F, and 400°F Test Temperatures.

TABLE X

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE TENSILE
STRESS OF 2024-T3 ALCLAD VERSUS θ''

Class Midpoint	a	v	w^2	$(w+1)^2$	av	aw^2	$a(w+1)^2$
9	1	0	81	100	9	81	100
8	0	8	64	81	0	0	0
7	0	7	49	64	0	0	0
6	2	6	36	49	12	72	98
5	2	5	25	36	10	50	72
4	2	4	16	25	8	32	50
3	3	3	9	16	9	27	48
2	8	2	4	9	16	32	72
1	9	1	1	4	9	9	36
0	20	0	0	1	0	0	20
-1	9	-1	1	0	-9	9	0
-2	4	-2	4	1	-8	16	4
-3	3	-3	9	4	-9	27	12
-4	2	-4	16	9	-8	32	18
-5	3	-5	25	16	-15	75	48
-6	2	-6	36	25	-12	72	50
-7	1	-7	49	36	-7	49	36
-8	1	-8	64	49	-8	64	19
S	72				-3		
SS						647	713
S^2/n						0	66
SCD						647	647
S_w^2						9.11	
$S_w = S_t$						3.02	
$S/n = \bar{t}$					-.04167		

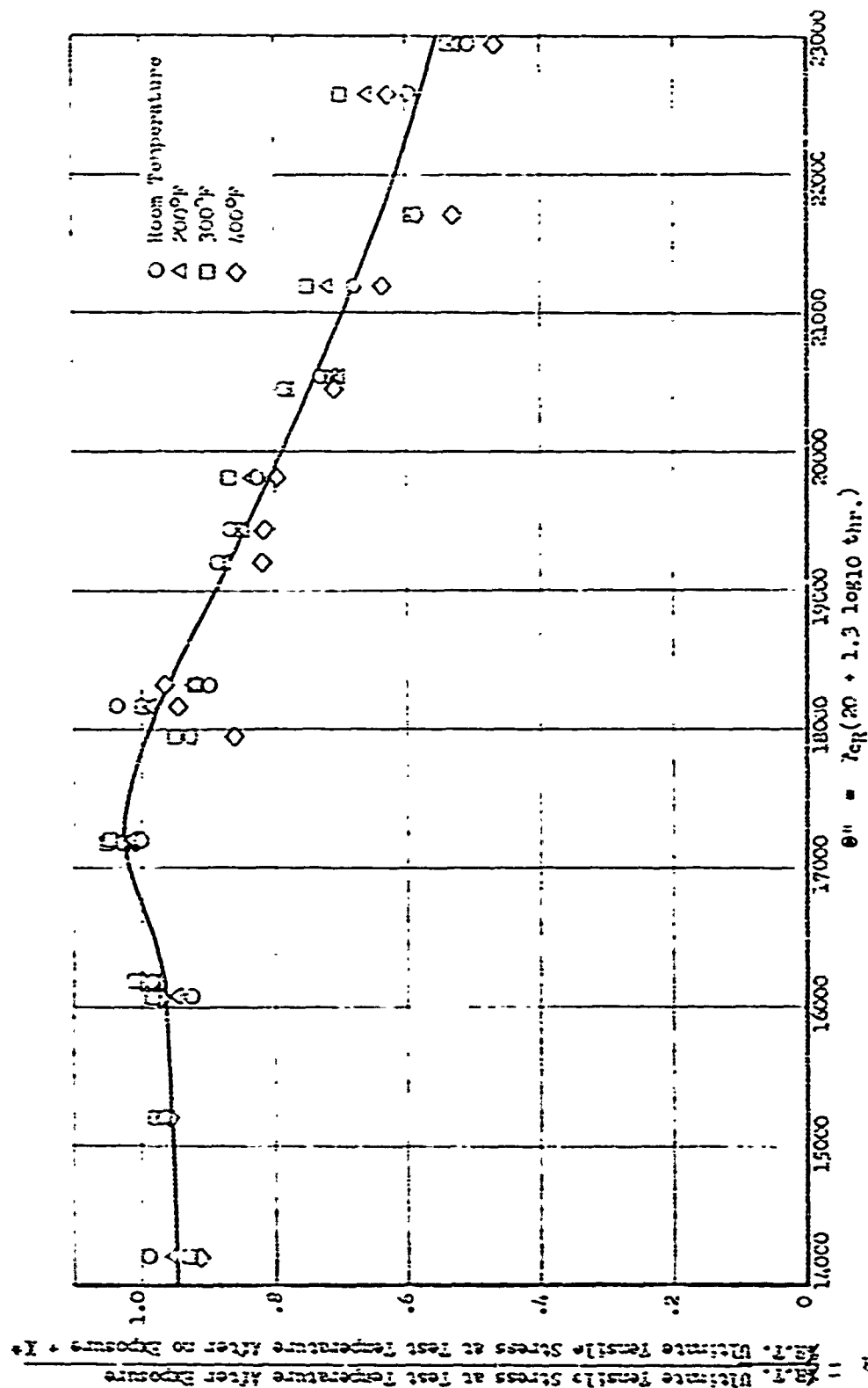


Figure 17. Ratio of Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Test Temperature After Exposure to Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Test Temperature After No Exposure * X Versus Modified Time-Temperature Parameter, $\theta = T_{eq} (20 + 1.3 \log_{10} t_{hr.})$ for Room Temperature, 200°F, 300°F and 400°F Test Temperatures

$$X = \frac{(100 - \% R.T. F_{tu} \text{ at } 0^\circ F, \text{ no exposure}) (17,200 - \theta)}{8730}$$

TABLE XI

Statistical Analysis of Normalized Ultimate Tensile
Stress of 2024-T3 Alclad Versus θ

Class Midpoint	a	v	v^2	$(v+1)^2$	av	av^2	$a(v+1)^2$
12	1	6	36	49	6	36	49
10	0	5	25	36	0	0	0
8	1	4	16	25	4	16	25
6	3	3	9	16	9	27	48
4	9	2	4	9	18	36	81
2	15	1	1	4	15	15	60
0	15	0	0	1	0	0	15
-2	9	-1	1	0	-9	9	0
-4	13	-2	4	1	-26	52	13
-6	3	-3	9	4	-9	27	12
-8	1	-4	16	9	-4	16	0
-10	1	-5	25	16	-5	25	16
-12	1	-6	36	25	-6	36	25
Σ	72				-7		
$\Sigma \Sigma$						295	353
Σ^2/n						<u>1</u>	<u>59</u>
$\Sigma \Sigma D$						294	294
Σw^2						4.14	
Σw						2.03	
Σ/n							

$-.0972$

$$\bar{z} = 2 (-.0972) = -.1944$$

$$S_z = 2 (2.03) = 4.06$$

where R = The decimal fraction of the no exposure ultimate tensile stress at any given temperature which remains when tested at this same temperature after exposure of magnitude θ^n .

x = The percent of room temperature ultimate tensile stress at the test temperature after being exposed to elevated temperature.

y = The percent of room temperature ultimate tensile stress at the same test temperature as for x after no exposure.

θ^n = The modified Larson-Miller parameter $\theta^n = T_{\text{on}} (20 + 1.3 \log_{10} t_{\text{hr.}})$.

Only fair normalization was thus achieved, the range within which approximately 95% of the tests fall having been increased to 8% of the room temperature ultimate tensile stress.

In the first normalization, the assumption was made that 0.1 hour exposure at 300°F does not appreciably change the material properties. This assumption was satisfactorily checked by the no exposure tests as tabulated below.

<u>Test Temperature</u>	<u>% R.T. Ultimate Tensile Stress 2024-T3</u>	
	<u>0.1 hour at 300°F</u>	<u>No Exposure</u>
R.T.	99.1	100
200°F	92.4	95.25
300°F	83.4	84.5
400°F	76.6	75.6

The greatest difference exists at the 200°F test temperature and amounts to only 2.85% of room temperature ultimate tensile stress.

d) Analysis of the Tensile Yield Stress of 2024-T3 Alclad Sheet

As stated in (c) above, the tensile yield stress data of 2024-T3 was included in the analysis evaluating the modified Larson-Miller parameter $\theta^n = T_{\text{on}} (20 + 1.46 \log_{10} t_{\text{hr.}})$. The plot of percent room temperature tensile yield stress against θ^n is presented in Figure 21. Again, as with the ultimate tensile stress data of 2024-T3 the parameter θ^n does not give the desired agreement among the various exposures.

The modified Larson-Miller parameter $\theta^n = T_{\text{on}} (20 + 1.3 \log_{10} t_{\text{hr.}})$ gives better resolved curves than did θ^n . The statistical analysis presented in Table III shows that the curves in Figure 22 are within 4% of approximately 95% of the test points.

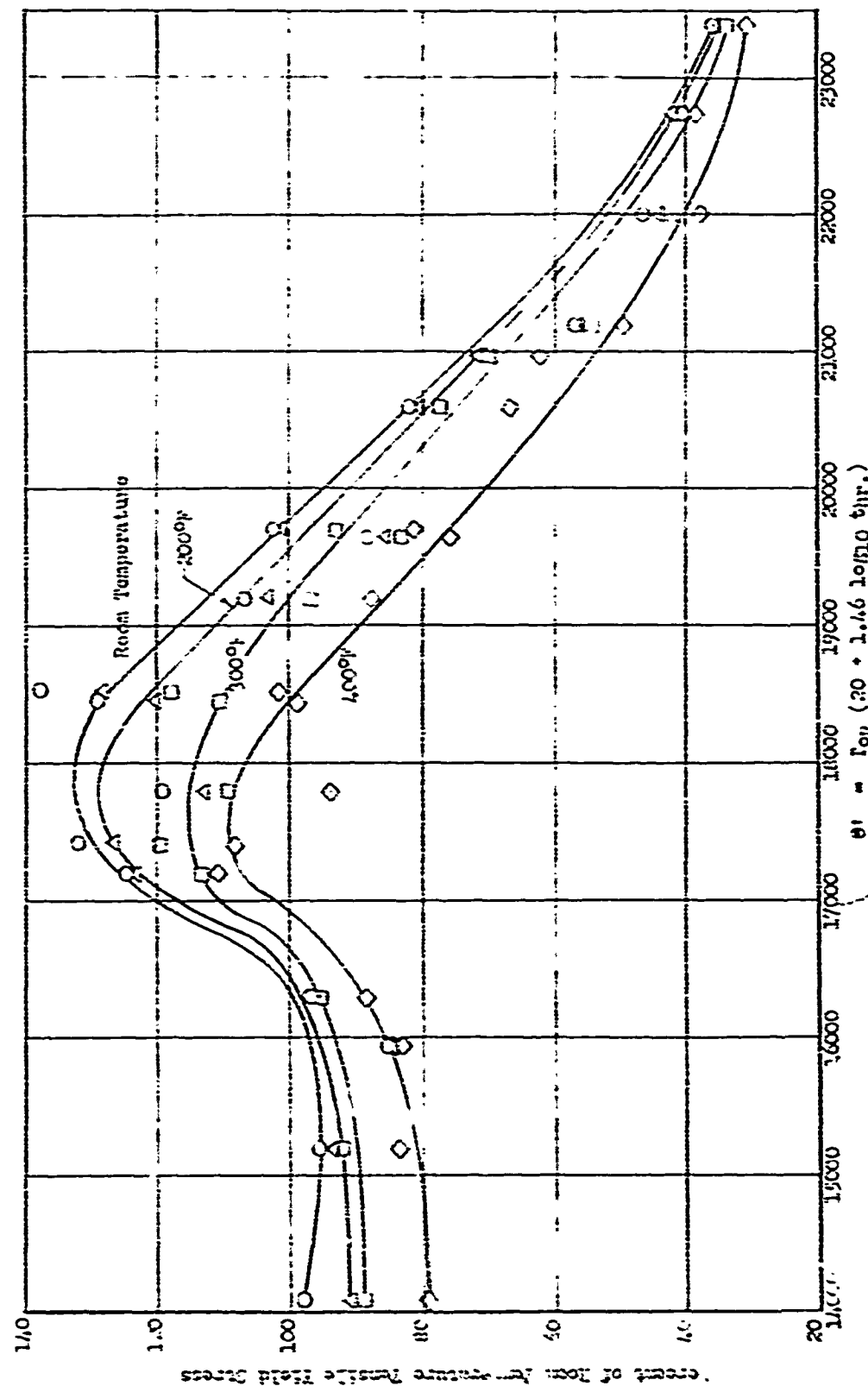


Figure 20. Percent of Room Temperature Tensile Yield Stress of 2024-T3 Alclad versus Modified Time - Temperature Parameter, $\theta = T_{01} (20 + 1.46 \log_{10} \text{thr.})$ for Room Temperature, 2000F, 1600F, and 1000F Test Temperatures.

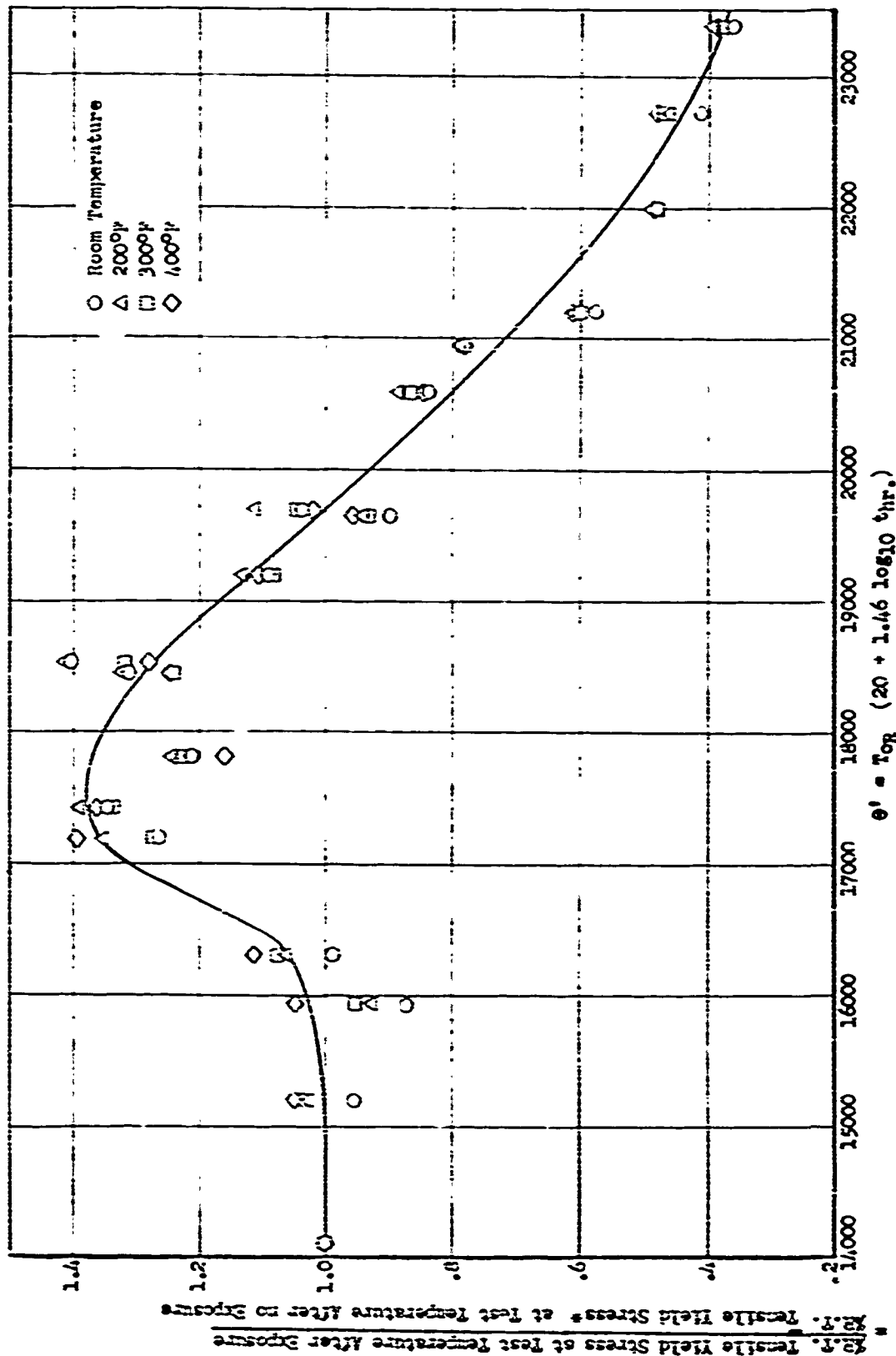


Figure 21. Ratio of Tensile Yield Stress at Test Temperature After Exposure to Tensile Yield Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Test Temperature After no Exposure Versus Modified Time-Temperature Parameter, $e' = T_{0r} (20 + 1.46 \log_{10} \text{thr.})$ for Room Temperature, 200°F, 300°F and 400°F Test Temperatures. $e' = T_{0r}$ at Test Temperature after 0.1 hr., 300°F exposure.

Normalization of the tensile yield stress data is indicated in Figure 23. Normalization in this case has been achieved as follows:

$$R = \frac{x}{y - (100 - y) \frac{22,940 - \theta^n}{17,460}}$$

where R = The decimal fraction of the no exposure tensile yield stress at any given temperature which remains when tested at this same temperature after exposure of magnitude θ^n .

x = The percent of room temperature tensile yield stress at the test temperature after being exposed to elevated temperature.

y = The percent of room temperature tensile yield stress at the same test temperature as for x after no exposure.

θ^n = The modified Larson-Miller parameter $\theta^n = T_{\text{on}} (20 - 1.3 \log_{10} t_{\text{hr.}})$ calculated for the exposure condition which determined x .

Although greater generalization resulted from the normalization procedure, accuracy was lost to the degree that the range to include approximately 95% of the test points is $\pm 8\%$ of the room temperature tensile yield stress. The assumption that 0.1 hour exposure at 300°F is the same as no exposure is valid with the exception of the tests made at 200°F. The table below tabulates the test data for 0.1 hour exposure at 300°F test data for the 2024-T3 tensile yield stress.

<u>Test Temperatures</u>	<u>% of Room Temperature Tensile Yield Stress</u>	
	<u>0.1 hour at 300°F</u>	<u>No Exposure</u>
R.T.	98.0	100
200°F	91.1	98.8
300°F	89.2	92.8
400°F	79.5	77.6

Analysis of the Sequential Tests

Structural components of aircraft are not exposed to simple time-temperature exposures such as analyzed in the previous section. Instead, parts of airplanes are exposed to various temperatures for varying lengths

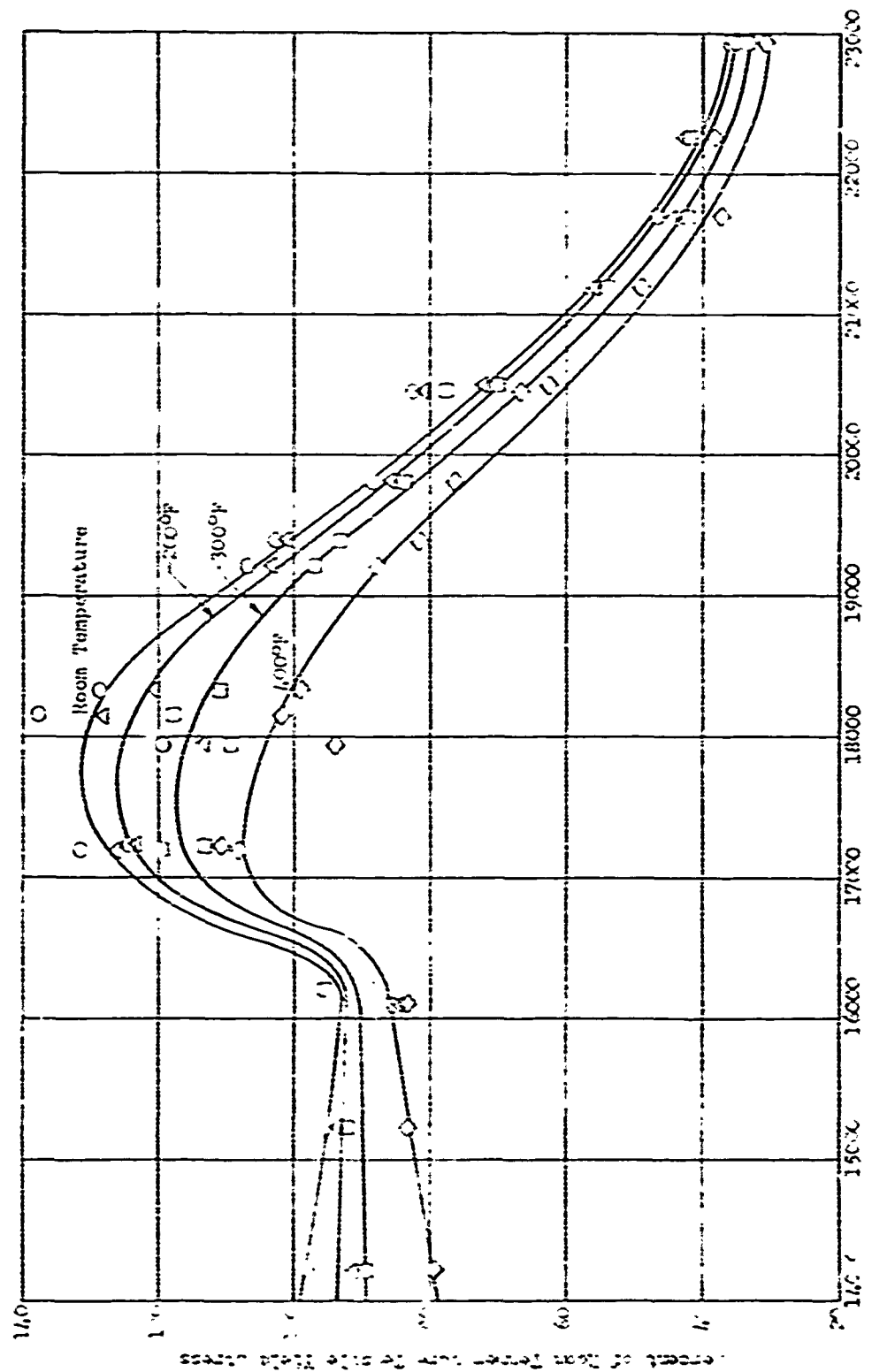


TABLE XII

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TENSILE YIELD
STRESS OF 2024-T3 ALCLAD VERSUS θ°

Class Midpoint	a	w	w ²	(w+1) ²	aw	aw ²	a(w+1) ²
-12	2	-6	36	25	-12	72	50
-10	1	-5	25	16	-5	25	16
-8	2	-4	16	9	-8	32	18
-6	1	-3	9	4	-3	9	4
-4	3	-2	4	1	-6	12	3
-2	5	-1	1	0	-5	5	0
0	28	0	0	1	0	0	28
2	11	1	1	4	11	11	44
4	10	2	4	9	20	40	90
6	1	3	9	16	3	9	16
8	3	4	16	25	12	48	75
10	1	5	25	36	5	25	36
12	0	6	36	49	0	0	0
S	71				9		
SS						291	380
S ² /n						<u>1</u>	<u>90</u>
SSD						290	290
S _w ²						4.14	
S _w						2.03	
S/n						.125	

$$\bar{y} = 2(.125) = .250$$

$$s_y = 2(2.03) = 4.06$$

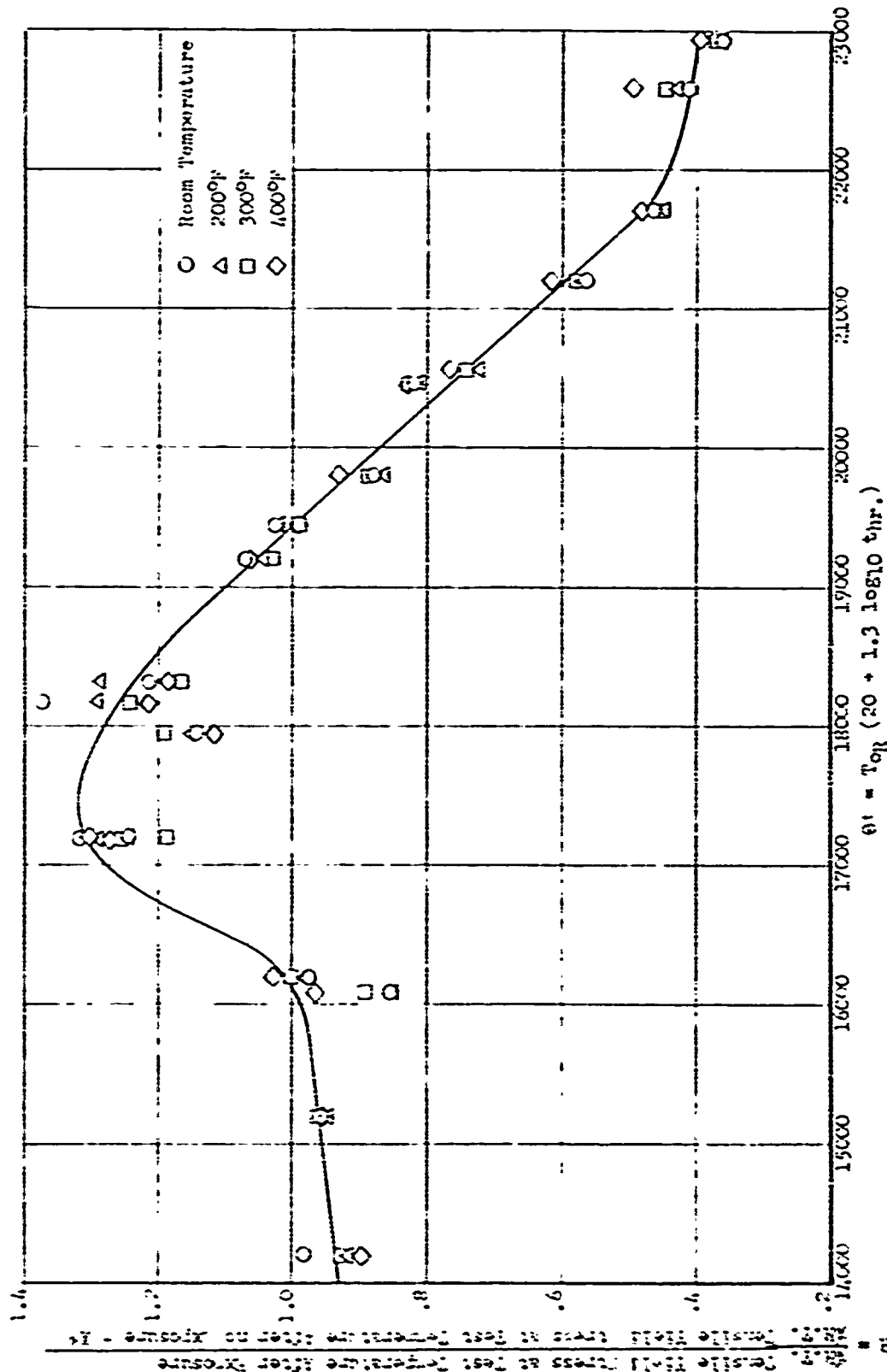


Figure 23. Ratio of Tensile Yield Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Test Temperature After Exposure to Tensile Yield Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Test Temperature After No Exposure + X* Versus Modified Time-Temperature Parameter, $\theta_1 = T_{0R} (20 + 1.3 \log_{10} \text{ thr.})$ for Room Temperature, 200°F, 300°F and 400°F Test Temperatures.

$$* X = (100 - \frac{F_{ty}}{F_{ty} \text{ at } 0^\circ \text{F, no exposure}}) \left(\frac{22,940 - \theta_1}{17,480} \right)$$

TABLE XIII

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF NORMALIZED TENSILE YIELD
STRESS OF 2024-T3 ALCLAD VERSUS θ°

Class Midpoint	a	w	w ²	(w+1) ²	aw	aw ²	a(w+1) ²
12	1	6	36	49	6	36	49
10	0	5	25	36	0	0	0
8	1	4	16	25	4	16	25
6	4	3	9	16	12	36	64
4	4	2	4	9	8	16	36
2	6	1	1	4	6	6	24
0	15	0	0	1	0	0	15
-2	16	-1	1	0	-16	16	0
-4	10	-2	4	1	-20	40	10
-6	5	-3	9	4	-15	45	20
-8	0	-4	16	9	0	0	0
-10	0	-5	25	16	0	0	0
-12	1	-6	36	25	-6	36	25
S	63				-21		
SS						247	268
S ² /n						7	28
SS _T						240	240
S _w ²						3.87	
S _w						1.97	
S/n					-0.333		

$$\bar{c} = 2(-0.333) = -0.667$$

$$S_c = 2(1.97) = 3.94$$

of times. The sum of the individual times at each temperature is then looked upon as the exposure experience of the metal. It is desirable to evaluate what such a time temperature spectrum will do to the strength properties of the material, and to do so in terms of the simple exposure test data.

It is a simple calculation to determine the equivalent θ'_t or θ'_t for any sequence of exposures. The procedure for calculation of θ'_t , for example, of any sequence of exposures at temperatures T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n for times t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n respectively, is summarized as follows:

1. Choose a reference temperature T_r
2. Calculate $\theta'_1, \theta'_2, \dots, \theta'_n$
3. Determine $t_{r1}, t_{r2}, \dots, t_{rn}$, the times at T_r which would give $\theta'_1, \theta'_2, \dots, \theta'_n$ respectively.

$$t_{ri} = \text{antilog}_{10} \frac{\theta'_i - 20}{\frac{T_r}{1.46}}$$

4. Add $t_{r1}, t_{r2}, \dots, t_{rn}$ to obtain t_r , the total effective times at T_r which gives the equivalent θ'_t for the given sequence of exposures.
5. Calculate $\theta'_t = T_{r0.2} (20 + 1.46 \log_{10} t_{rnr})$. θ'_t is independent of the value chosen for T_r .

The above procedure will be evaluated by comparison with the sequential exposure test data.

a) Analysis of the Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Alclad Sheet

The values of the modified Larson-Miller parameter θ'_t for the nine sequential exposures are indicated with their respective time temperature spectrum in Table XIV. The first five spectra, although providing good agreement between calculated values for the percent of room temperature ultimate tensile stress and those obtained by tests, must not be considered as indicative of the accuracy of the analysis.

The reason for qualifying these results is due to the fact that the highest temperature of each sequence dominates the respective t_r .

TABLE XIV
SEQUENTIAL EXPOSURE OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD

Θ'	Sequential Exposure				Test.	% R.T. F _{ty} After Expos.				% R.T. F _{tu} After Expos.			
	Time and Temperature				Temp.	Normalized				Normalized			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	OF	Indiv.	R	%	Test	Indiv.	R	%	Test
17,250	1 hr.	10 hr.											
	400°F	300°F			R.T.	83.7	.883	88.0	79.8	84.8	.845	84.1	84.1
	400	300			200	76.1	.883	82.4	76.5	73.4	.845	76.8	73.0
	400	300			300	69.0	.883	72.4	66.2	60.8	.845	61.0	58.6
17,300	1 hr.	10 hr.	100 hr.										
	400°F	300°F	250°F		R.T.	83.4	.835	83.2	79.4	84.4	.835	83.2	83.0
	400	300	250		200	75.7	.835	77.9	76.9	72.9	.835	74.8	72.7
	400	300	250		300	68.7	.835	68.8	66.5	60.1	.835	60.2	58.8
19,360	1 hr.	10 hr.											
	500°F	400°F			R.T.	37.7	.394	39.3	37.5	54.0	.530	52.8	54.1
	500	400			200	36.2	.394	37.2	37.0	48.7	.530	47.5	46.9
	500	400			300	34.1	.394	33.4	34.7	34.8	.530	38.2	33.9
19,380	1 hr.	10 hr.	100 hr.										
	500°F	400°F	300°F		R.T.	37.6	.392	39.1	38.7	53.7	.524	52.3	53.7
	500	400	300		200	36.0	.392	37.0	37.7	48.4	.524	47.1	45.7
	500	400	300		300	34.0	.392	33.3	35.0	34.7	.524	37.8	33.1
19,400	1 hr.	10 hr.	100 hr.	1000 hr.									
	500°F	400°F	300°F	250°F	R.T.	37.4	.389	38.8	38.4	53.5	.521	51.9	53.4
	500	400	300	250	200	35.8	.389	36.7	36.9	48.2	.521	46.7	45.0
	500	400	300	250	300	33.8	.389	33.0	34.1	34.5	.521	37.5	32.5
17,540	1 hr.	4.8 hr.	27.6 hr.	191.7 hr.									
	380°F	340°F	300°F	260°F	R.T.	79.8	.792	78.9	80.7	80.9	.794	79.2	82.5
	380	340	300	260	200	71.7	.792	74.0	79.2	68.8	.794	71.2	72.1
	380	340	300	260	300	65.5	.792	65.6	72.9	55.1	.794	57.2	62.4
18,370	1 hr.	4.5 hr.	23.4 hr.	145.1 hr.									
	420°F	380°F	340°F	300°F	R.T.	57.3	.599	59.8	56.2	65.5	.656	65.4	65.6
	420	380	340	300	200	54.1	.599	56.2	53.7	55.9	.656	58.8	55.3
	420	380	340	300	300	48.3	.599	50.1	49.5	42.8	.656	47.2	43.2
19,210	1 hr.	4.2 hr.	20.2 hr.	113.4 hr.									
	460°F	420°F	380°F	300°F	R.T.	39.8	.412	41.1	41.8	55.0	.547	54.5	56.2
	460	420	380	300	200	38.4	.412	38.8	41.1	49.5	.547	49.1	47.9
	460	420	380	300	300	35.9	.412	34.8	38.5	36.0	.547	39.4	34.7
20,040	1 hr.	4.0 hr.	17.5 hr.	90.5 hr.									
	500°F	460°F	420°F	380°F	R.T.	31.2	.336	33.5	30.8	50.1	.462	46.1	48.2
	500	460	420	380	200	30.0	.336	31.8	29.6	45.0	.462	41.4	43.4
	500	460	420	380	300	28.7	.336	28.8	29.2	30.6	.462	33.3	30.3

Put more bluntly, the first five sequences differ but slightly from a single exposure environment. It is not surprising, therefore, that the percent of room temperature ultimate tensile stress of 7075-T6 calculated utilizing the individual curves of Figure 13 and the normalized curve of Figure 14 correlate with the test results to a degree comparable to the single exposure tests points themselves.

The last four sequential exposures are such that each temperature of the spectra provides equal contribution to t_r and are as true sequential exposures as are possible when consisting of only four individual exposures. Also, these last four sequential exposures are in the range of θ' , where R is changing the most rapidly. This increases the meaningfulness of the agreement between the calculated values of percent room temperature ultimate tensile stress and the test results. The agreement achieved utilizing the individual curves of Figure 13 may be appraised by the average error which is only 2% of the room temperature ultimate tensile stress. The largest error is 8.2%. When the normalized curve of Figure 14 is used, an average error of slightly less than 3% of the room temperature ultimate tensile stress is obtained. And the greatest error obtained is 6.7%. These data are tabulated in Table XVI.

b) Analysis of the Tensile Yield Stress of 7075-T6 Alclad Sheet

The values of the modified Larson-Miller parameter θ' for the nine sequential exposures are listed with their corresponding time temperature spectrum in Table XIV. As was pointed out in (a) above, the first five exposures provide very good agreement between calculated values and test results. But these results are not to be considered as any more than further substantiation of the accuracy of the curves in predicting the single exposure behavior of 7075-T6. It is worth reiterating that the last four sequential exposures are as severe in checking the validity of the method of calculation as any four-step sequential exposure can be. The substantiation obtained from these four sequential exposures is, therefore, considered extremely indicative of the correctness of the procedure utilized. The average error between the values calculated from the individual curves and the test values of the last four sequences of Table XIV is 2.6% of the room temperature tensile stress. When the normalized curve is used to obtain the calculated values, this average error is 2.9%.

c) Analysis of the Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Alclad Sheet

The nine sequential exposure values, θ' , for 2024-T3 alclad sheet are tabulated in Table IV with their respective time temperature spectrum. Again, as with the 7075-T6 sequential tests, the first five sequences are of no value in evaluating the method for calculating the mechanical properties after a sequence of exposures.

TABLE XV

SEQUENTIAL EXPOSURE OF 2024-T3 ALCLAD

θ'	Sequential Exposure Time and Temperature				Test Temp. of	% R.T. F _{ty} After Expos. Normalized Test				% R.T. F _{tu} After Expos. Normalized Test			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth		Indiv.	R	%	Test	Indiv.	R	%	Test
19,300	1 hr.	10 hr.											
	500°F	400°F			R.T.	103.4	1.031	103.1	105.5	88.0	.862	86.2	87.5
	500	400			200	100.0	1.031	102.1	103.2	81.8	.862	81.1	80.5
	500	400			300	95.6	1.031	97.3	95.4	70.2	.862	69.6	68.8
	500	400			400	85.9	1.031	84.9	83.7	57.6	.862	60.3	57.7
19,310	1 hr.	10 hr.	100 hr.										
	500°F	400°F	300°F		R.T.	103.2	1.029	103.2	106.7	87.9	.861	86.1	87.8
	500	400	300		200	99.8	1.029	101.8	103.8	81.7	.861	81.0	80.4
	500	400	300		300	95.4	1.029	97.0	93.1	70.1	.861	69.5	68.2
	500	400	300		400	85.7	1.029	84.8	81.3	57.5	.861	60.2	56.7
21,350	1 hr.	10 hr.											
	600°F	500°F			R.T.	53.6	.561	56.1	60.0	63.2	.669	66.9	66.3
	600	500			200	52.2	.561	55.4	56.3	58.3	.669	62.2	61.8
	600	500			300	48.6	.561	52.4	53.5	52.3	.669	51.6	50.8
	600	500			400	44.4	.561	44.6	48.8	38.0	.669	43.0	38.4
21,370	1 hr.	10 hr.	100 hr.										
	600°F	500°F	400°F		R.T.	53.0	.554	55.4	56.4	62.9	.663	66.3	62.3
	600	500	400		200	51.6	.554	54.8	51.2	58.2	.663	61.6	54.9
	600	500	400		300	48.2	.554	51.7	49.4	52.2	.663	51.1	46.4
	600	500	400		400	44.2	.554	44.1	46.4	37.9	.663	42.6	37.5
21,380	1 hr.	10 hr.	100 hr.	1000 hr.									
	600°F	500°F	400°F	300°F	R.T.	52.8	.552	55.2	60.6	62.8	.662	66.2	65.1
	600	500	400	300	200	51.4	.552	54.1	56.4	58.1	.662	61.5	57.0
	600	500	400	300	300	48.0	.552	51.6	54.3	52.1	.662	51.0	49.4
	600	500	400	300	400	44.0	.552	43.9	49.7	37.8	.662	42.4	39.7
18,880	1 hr.	5 hr.	30 hr.	219 hr.									
	465°F	420°F	375°F	330°F	R.T.	115.3	1.130	113.0	127.2	92.4	.902	90.2	99.0
	465	420	375	330	200	111.1	1.130	111.9	118.8	86.0	.902	80.7	88.9
	465	420	375	330	300	104.2	1.130	106.8	108.9	73.9	.902	73.5	76.5
	465	420	375	330	400	92.8	1.130	93.9	95.9	61.8	.902	64.0	64.2
19,810	1 hr.	4.6 hr.	25.2 hr.	164.0 hr.									
	510°F	465°F	420°F	375°F	R.T.	89.0	.916	91.6	101.6	82.3	.807	80.7	86.6
	510	465	420	375	200	86.2	.916	90.6	92.0	75.7	.807	75.8	75.6
	510	465	420	375	300	81.8	.916	86.2	83.8	65.5	.807	64.4	63.1
	510	465	420	375	400	74.5	.916	74.7	74.6	52.2	.807	56.3	52.1
20,750	1 hr.	4.3 hr.	21.5 hr.	126.1 hr.									
	555°F	510°F	465°F	420°F	R.T.	66.1	.699	69.9	68.2	70.2	.718	71.8	69.4
	555	510	465	420	200	64.0	.699	69.2	65.3	64.6	.718	67.0	62.8
	555	510	465	420	300	60.0	.699	65.4	61.1	57.1	.718	56.2	52.0
	555	510	465	420	400	55.0	.699	56.2	55.6	42.3	.718	47.3	42.7
21,760	1 hr.	6.0 hr.	16.6 hr.	99.6 hr.									
	600°F	555°F	510°F	465°F	R.T.	47.0	.469	46.9	51.7	59.3	.635	63.5	61.8
	600	555	510	465	200	45.6	.469	46.4	43.3	55.0	.635	58.8	52.2
	600	555	510	465	300	42.3	.469	43.7	43.5	49.3	.635	48.5	44.4
	600	555	510	465	400	38.7	.469	37.1	39.2	35.7	.635	40.1	33.8

Visual appraisal of the results of the first five sequential tests and the calculated values indicates that the agreement is not as good as that of the comparable 7075-T6 values. But, it is judged that the agreement between the calculated values and the respective test results for the first five sequential exposures of Table IV are in close agreement with the single exposure results.

The last four sequential exposures appearing in Table IV provide a valid check of the method of calculation of the mechanical properties after exposure. These results show an average error of 2.6% when the calculated values are based on individual curves of Figure 18. When the normalized curve of Figure 19 is the basis for the calculated values then the average difference is 4.1%. The difference between these two mean deviations is comparable to the difference between the average errors for the single exposure.

d) Analysis of the Tensile Yield Stress of 2024-T3

As for the ultimate tensile stress of 2024-T3, the tensile yield stress data for the nine sequential exposures is given in Table IV. As previously, the first five sequences are only a further check of the single exposure analysis.

The last four sequential exposures given in Table IV provide the check of the method for calculating the tensile yield stress of 2024-T3 after the material has been exposed to a spectrum of time-temperature exposure. In this particular case, the normalized curve of Figure 23 provides a lower average error than do the individual curves of Figure 22 in predicting the tensile yield stress. The normalized curve gives an average error of 3.62% of the room temperature tensile yield stress and the individual curves give an average error of 3.85% of the room temperature strength.

e) Consideration of Sequential Exposures More Complex than Four Single Exposures

Although no sequential exposures more complex than four single exposures were tested, the results may be extended through the assumption that intermittent heating of 2024-T3 and 7075-T6 aluminum alloys is equivalent to continuous heating. This assumption has been made for a number of years, having been recommended by the AWC-5 Bulletin, "Strength of Metal Aircraft Elements", June 1951. Test data has been obtained by the Aluminum Company of America which shows that the properties of 2024-T4 rolled and drawn bar and similarly the properties of 7075-T6 extended bar do not differ appreciably whether heated continuously or in 20 hours increments under the following conditions:

- 1) At room temperature and 300°F after 100 hours exposure to 300°F.
- 2) At room temperature and 300°F after 200 hours exposure to 300°F.
- 3) At room temperature and 400°F after 100 hours exposure to 400°F.
- 4) At room temperature and 400°F after 200 hours exposure to 400°F.

These data are published in NACA TM 1419.

Single exposures, to four different temperatures, may be considered as ten single exposures to each of four temperatures or a total of 40 exposures. Therefore, the test results of the last four sequential tests tabulated in Tables 14 and 15, represent test results after 5 sequential exposures where each of the sequential exposures may be considered to consist of 40 exposures divided evenly among four separate temperatures. These test results are in good agreement with the calculated values. For the individual curves, the calculated values average 1.725 percent lower than the test results and for the normalized curves, the calculated values average .275 percent lower than the test results. Although the normalized curves provided the smaller difference between calculated values and test results, the range was -14.2% to +6.6% while the comparison between calculated values from individual curves and the test results ranged from -125% to +6.6%. All of the extreme differences came from the 2024-T3 test results. As the significant error is conservative, the individual curves and normalized curves can be used for more complex sequences than 40 exposures.

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions based upon the analysis presented in Table XVI and in the previous section may be stated as follow:

- 1) The ultimate tensile stress and tensile yield stress of 7075-T6 and 2024-T3 Alclad sheet can be predicted at room temperature, 200°F, 300°F and 400°F after single exposure with a 95% confidence that the results are within 5.9% of the respective room temperature stress of the actual strength by using the individual curves presented in Figures 13, 15, 18, and 22.
- 2) The strength properties of 7075-T6 and 2024-T3 Alclad sheet can be predicted at any temperature from room temperature to 400°F after single exposure with a 95% confidence that the results are within 7.7% of the respective room temperature strength of the actual strength by utilizing the normalized curves presented in Figures 14, 16, 19, and 23.
- 3) The individual curves of Figures 13, 15, 18, and 22 can be used to predict the strength properties of 7075-T6 and 2024-T3 Alclad sheet at room temperature, 200°F, 300°F, and 400°F after sequential exposures, as complex as four single exposures, to within 6.9% of the respective room temperature strength 95% of the time.
- 4) The normalized curves of Figure 14, 16, 19, and 23 can be used to predict the strength properties of 7075-T6 and 2024-T3 Alclad sheet at any temperature from room temperature to 400°F after sequential exposures, as complex as four single exposures, to within 8.4% of the respective room temperature strength 95% of the time.
- 5) The individual curves of Figures 13, 15, 18, and 22 can be used to predict the strength properties of 7075-T6 and 2024-T3 Alclad sheet at room temperature, 200°F, 300°F, and 400°F after sequential exposures as complex as 10 single exposures to each of four temperatures (40 exposures) or even more complex exposures with good agreement.
- 6) The normalized curves of Figures 14, 16, 19, and 23 can be used to predict the strength properties of 7075-T6 and 2024-T3 Alclad sheet at any temperature from room temperature to 400°F after sequential exposures as complex as 10 single exposures to each of four temperatures (40 exposures) or even more complex exposures with good agreement.

TABLE XVI

ANALYSIS OF SEQUENTIAL EXPOSURE OF
7075-T6 ALCLAD AND 2024-T3 ALCLAD

	7075-T6				2024-T3			
	Yield		Ultimate		Yield		Ultimate	
	Indiv.	Norm.	Indiv.	Norm.	Indiv.	Norm.	Indiv.	Norm.
	-0.9	-1.6	-1.6	-3.3	-11.9	-14.2	-6.6	-8.8
	-7.5	-5.2	-3.3	-0.9	-7.7	-6.9	-2.9	-8.2
	-7.4	-7.3	-7.2	-5.2	-4.7	-2.1	-2.6	-3.0
	-7.8	-5.6	-8.2	-6.7	-3.1	-2.0	-2.4	-0.2
	1.1	3.6	-0.1	-0.2	-12.6	-10.0	-4.3	-5.9
	0.5	2.5	0.6	3.5	-5.8	-1.4	0.1	0.2
	-1.2	0.5	-0.4	4.0	-2.0	2.4	2.4	1.3
	1.5	2.8	1.0	2.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	4.2
	-2.5	-0.7	-1.2	-1.7	-1.7	1.7	0.8	2.4
	-2.7	-2.3	1.6	1.2	-1.3	3.9	1.8	4.2
	-2.6	-3.7	2.1	4.7	-1.1	4.3	5.1	4.2
	-2.4	-3.8	-1.0	2.1	-0.6	0.6	-0.4	4.6
	0.4	2.7	1.9	-2.1	-4.7	-4.8	-2.5	1.7
	-0.5	-0.4	0.3	2.0	2.3	3.1	2.8	6.6
	-0.7	-1.0	-0.4	3.2	-1.2	0.2	4.9	4.1
					-0.5	-2.1	1.9	6.3
Absolute Sum.	39.2	43.9	31.0	43.1	61.7	59.8	41.6	65.9
Absolute Ave.	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.9	3.8	3.6	2.6	4.1
Algebraic Sum.	-32.2	-19.7	-16.0	2.1	-57.1	-27.2	-1.8	25.5
Algebraic Ave.	-2.1	-1.3	-1.1	0.2	-3.6	-1.7	-0.1	1.7
S_t	2.4	3.6	2.4	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.0	4.0
\bar{t}	0.7	-0.7	0.8	-0.9	0.2	-0.7	-0.04	-0.2

Absolute Ave.		S_t	
Indiv.	Norm.	Indiv.	Norm.
2.6	2.9	2.4	3.6
2.1	2.9	2.4	4.0
3.8	3.6	4.0	3.9
2.6	4.1	3.0	4.0
Sum	11.1	11.8	15.5
Ave.	2.78	2.95	3.88
$\frac{1}{2}$ Ave.	3.48		

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APPENDIX I

TABULATED AND GRAPHICAL DATA

Summarized tensile properties for each alloy and condition are presented in Tables XVII through XX.

Graphical presentation of the summarized tensile properties for each alloy and condition is presented in Figures 24 through 105.

Hardness test data are presented in Tables XXI and XXII and Figures 104 through 111 for both alloys.

Tensile test results for each specimen are presented in Table XXIII through XXXIV.

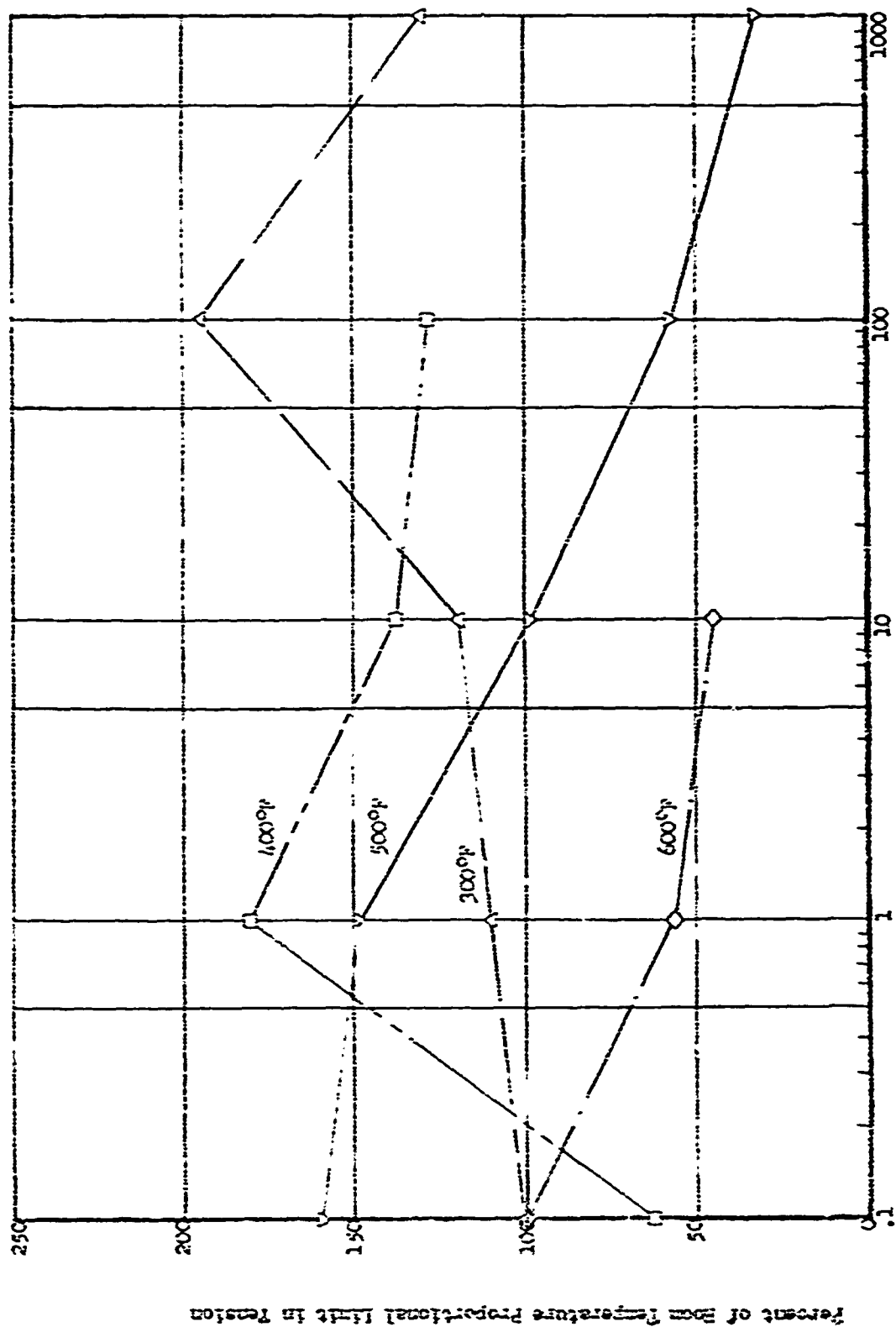


Figure 24. Proportional Limit in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

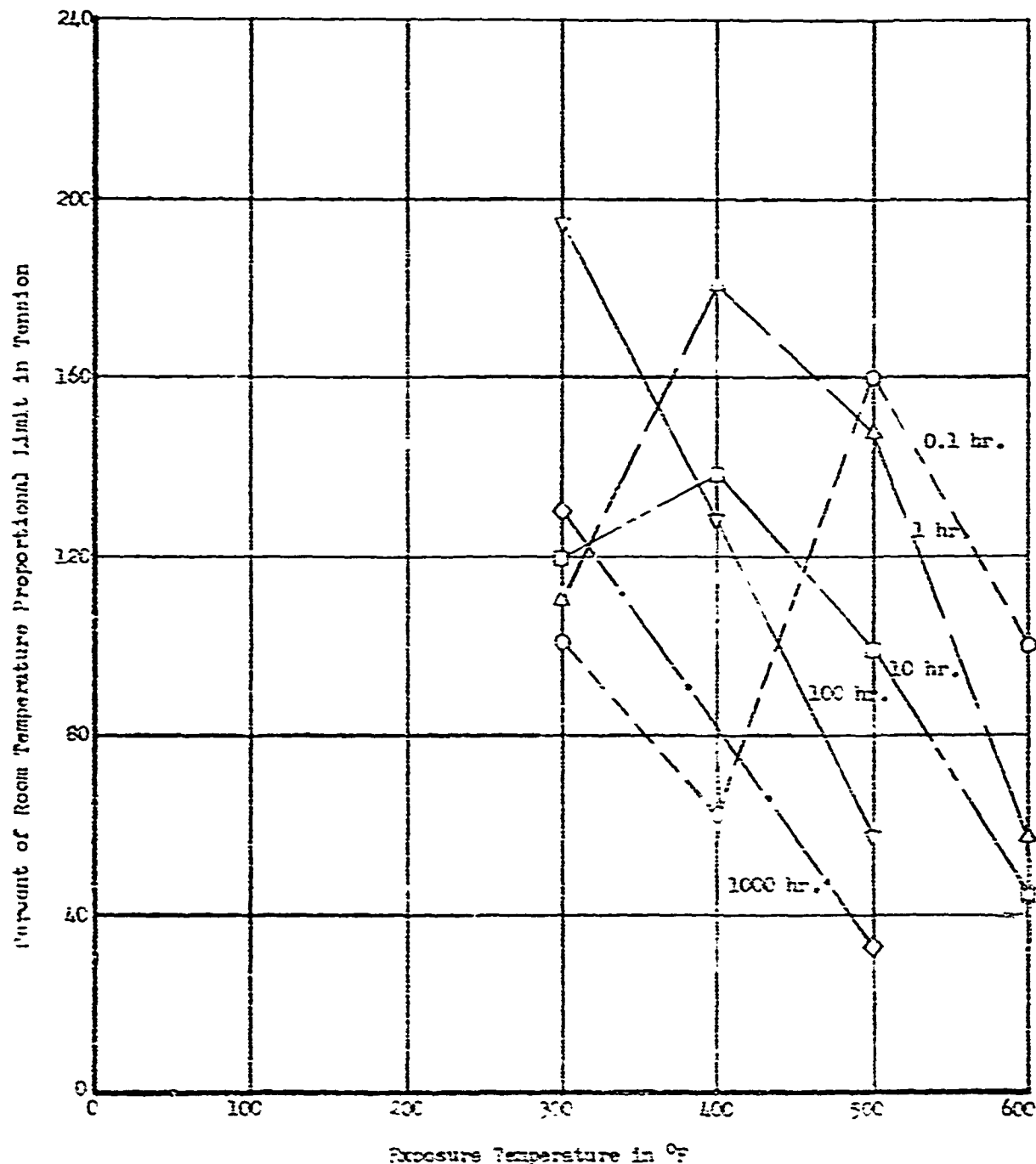


Figure 25. Proportional Limit in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

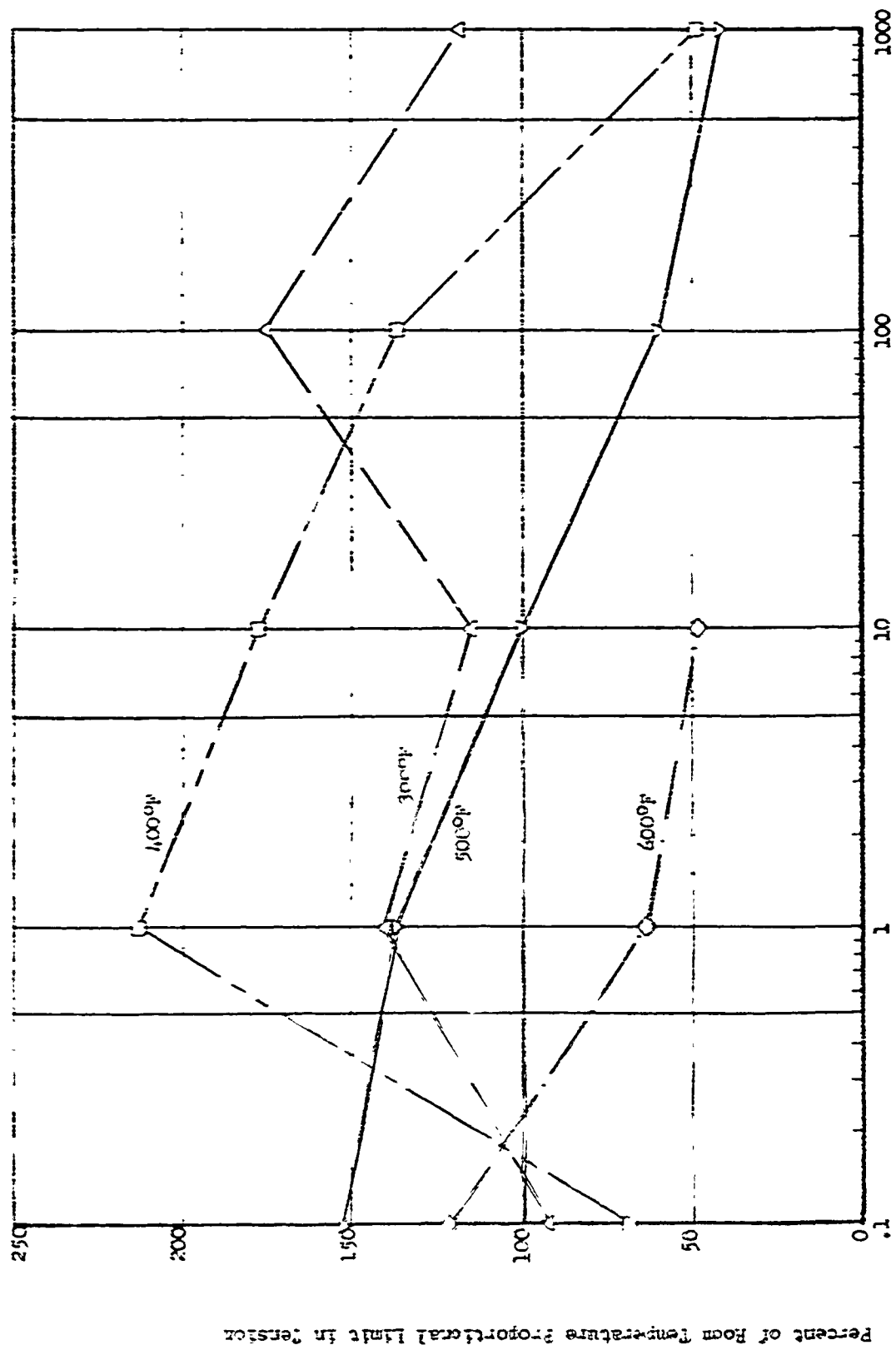


Figure 26. Proportional Limit in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

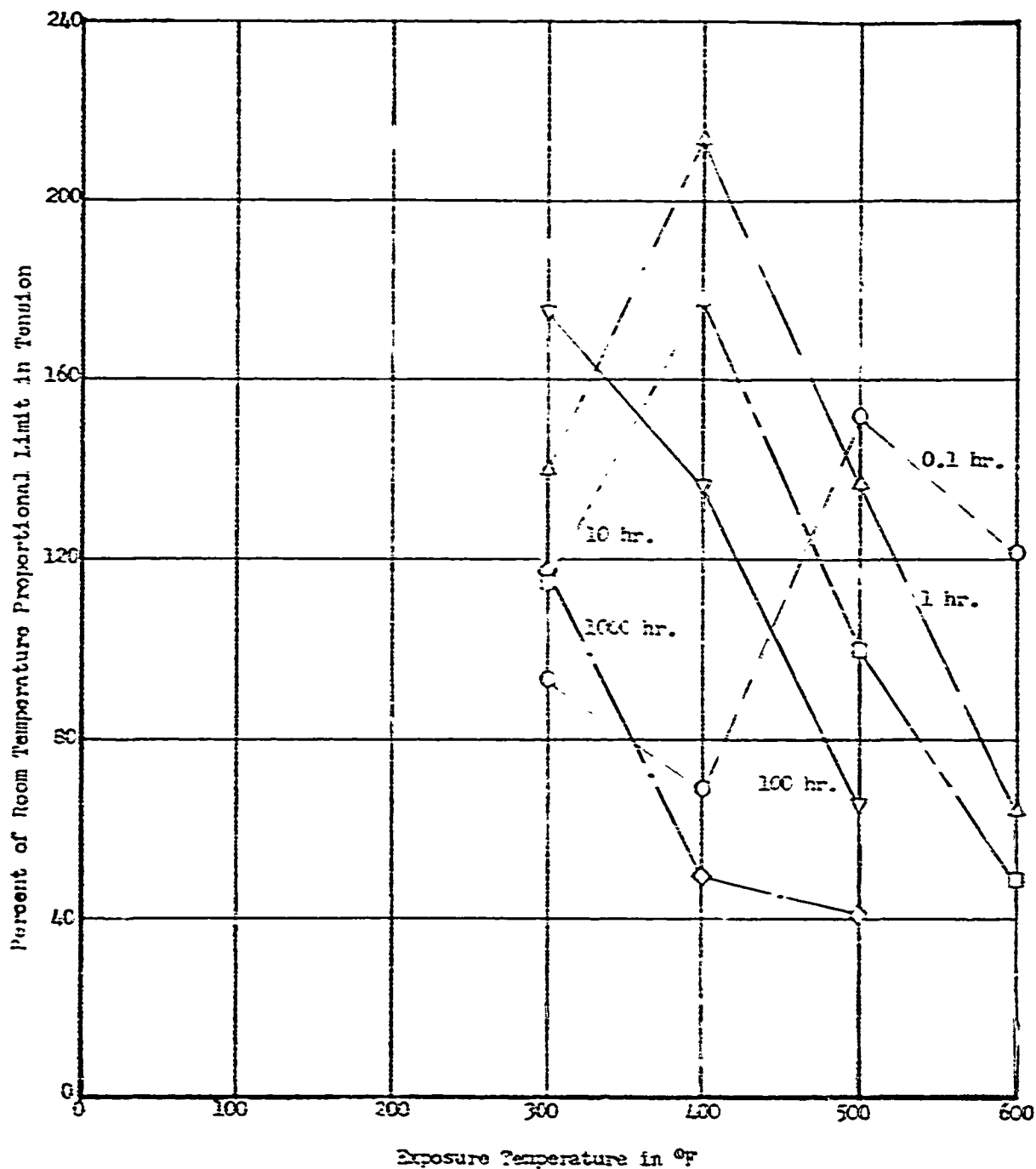


Figure 27. Proportional Limit in Tension of 2024-T3 Aluminum Sheet at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

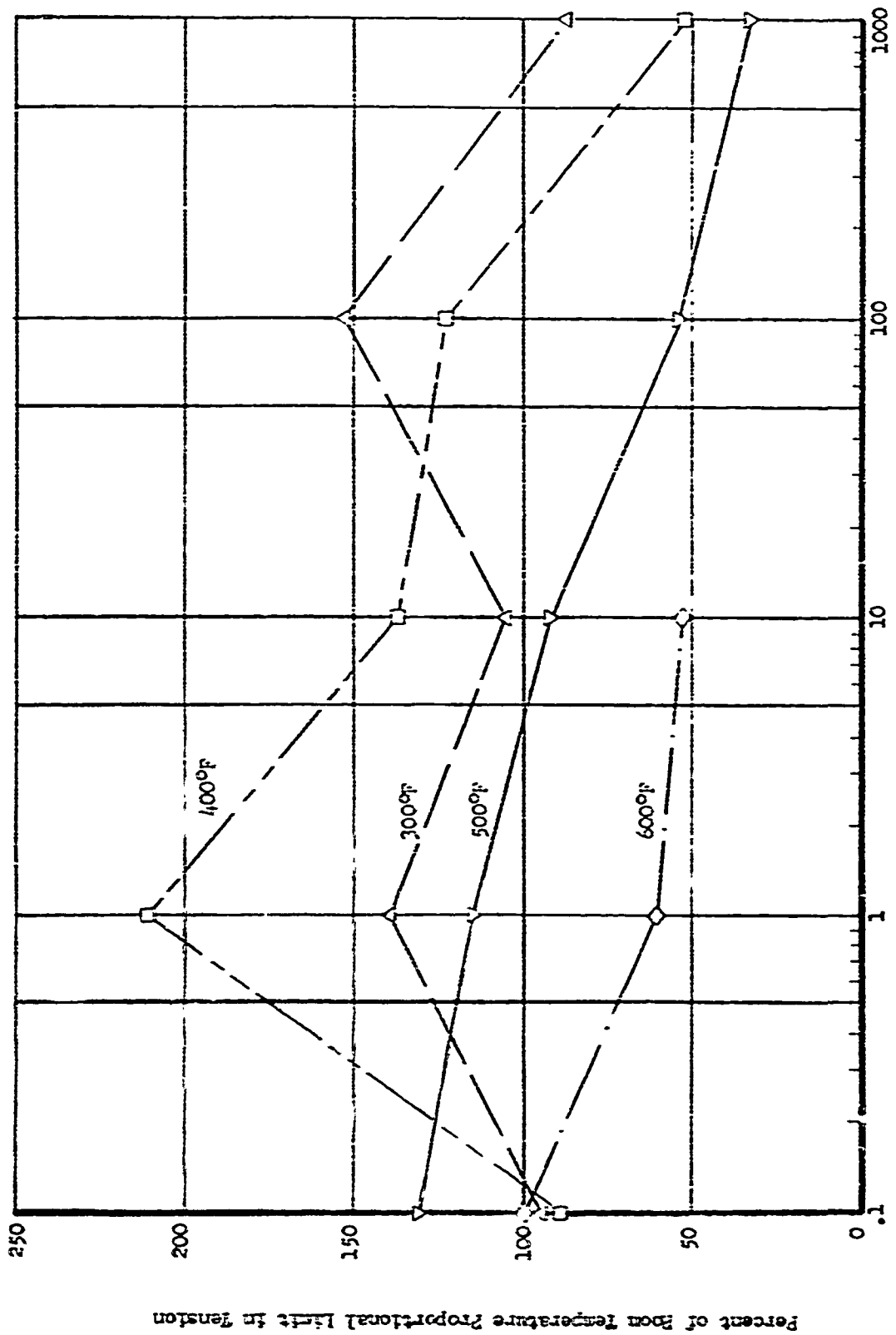


Figure 23. Proportional Limit in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 3000F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

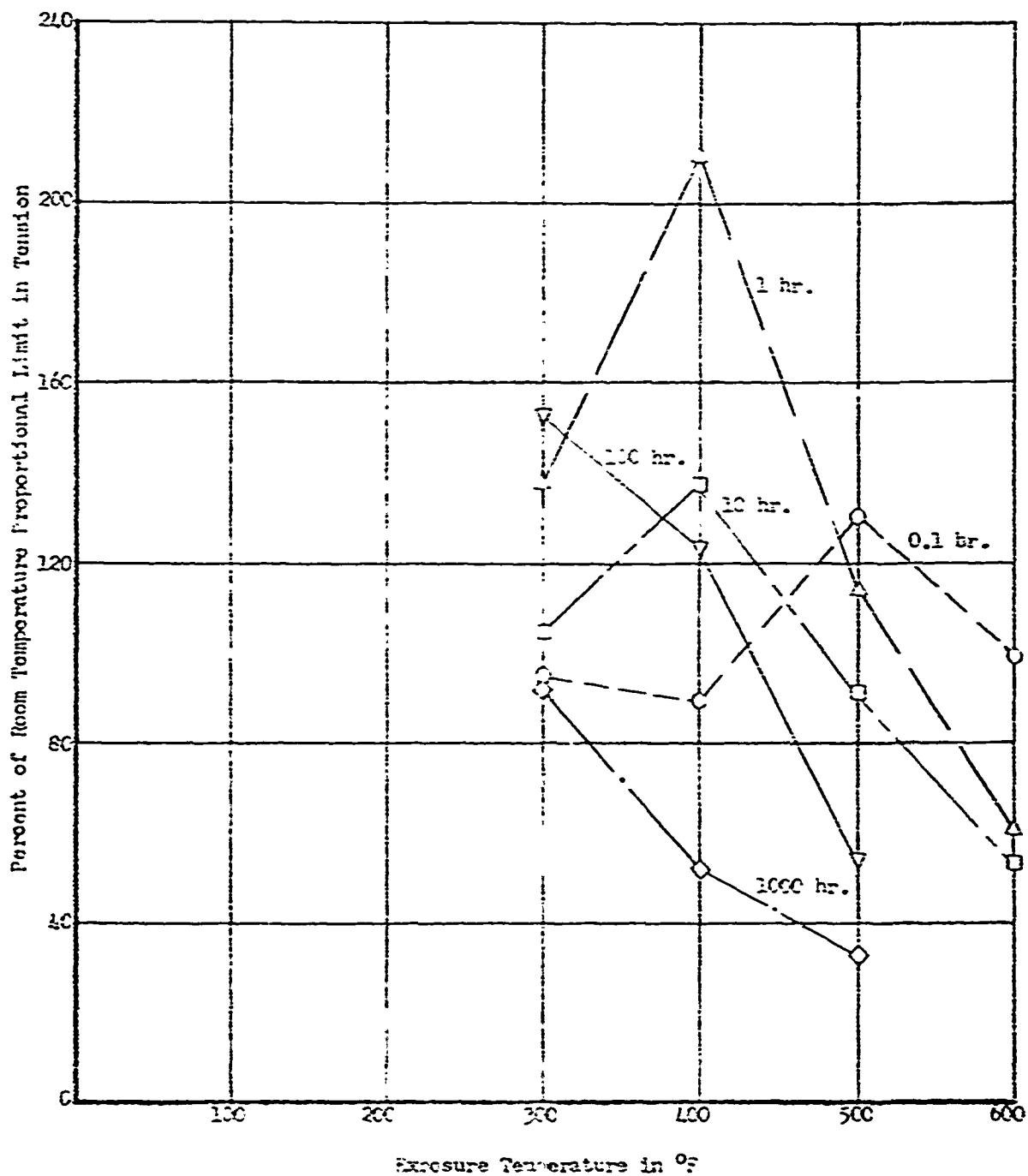


Figure 29. Proportional Limit in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

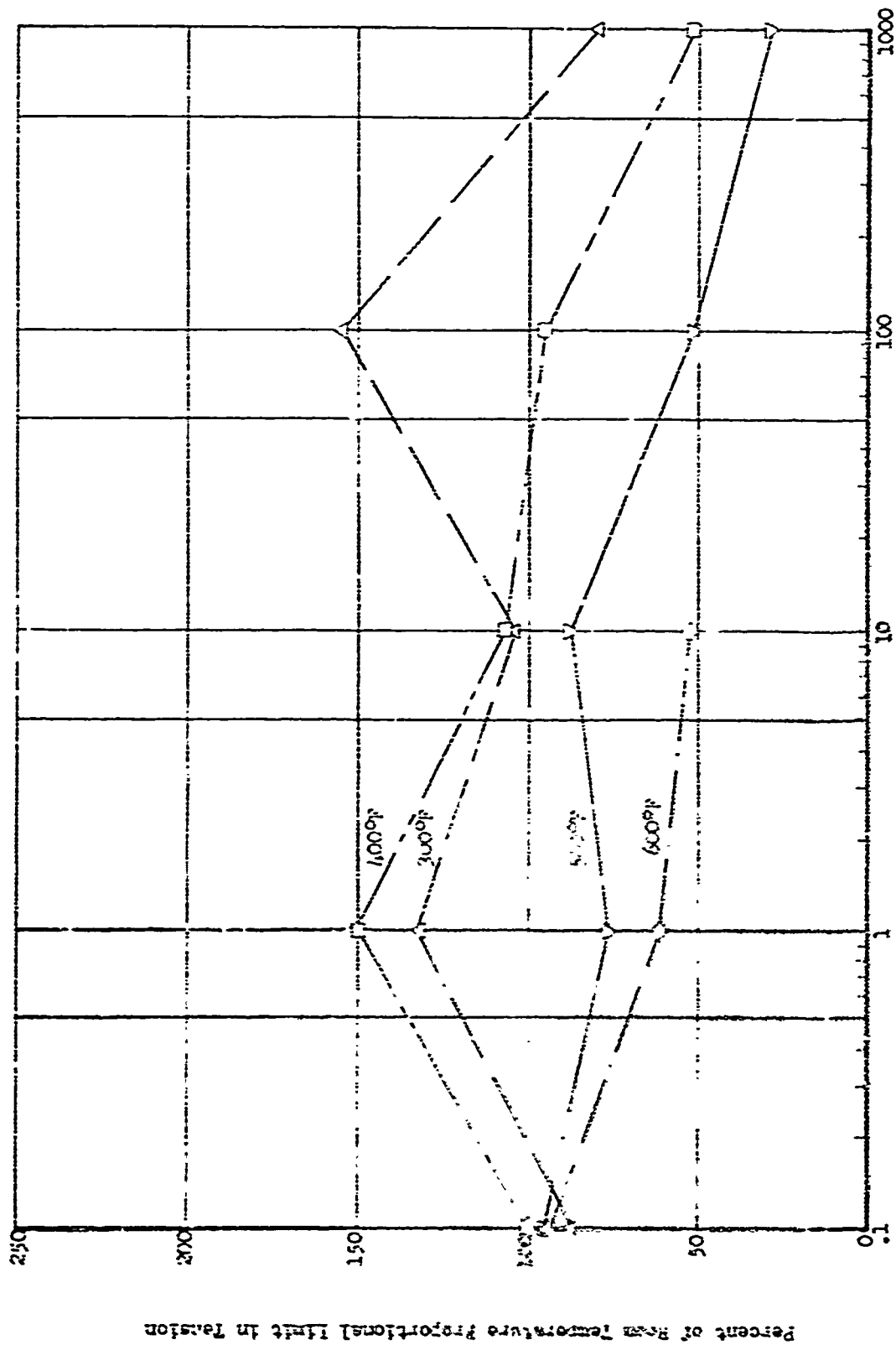


Figure 30. Proportional Limit in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

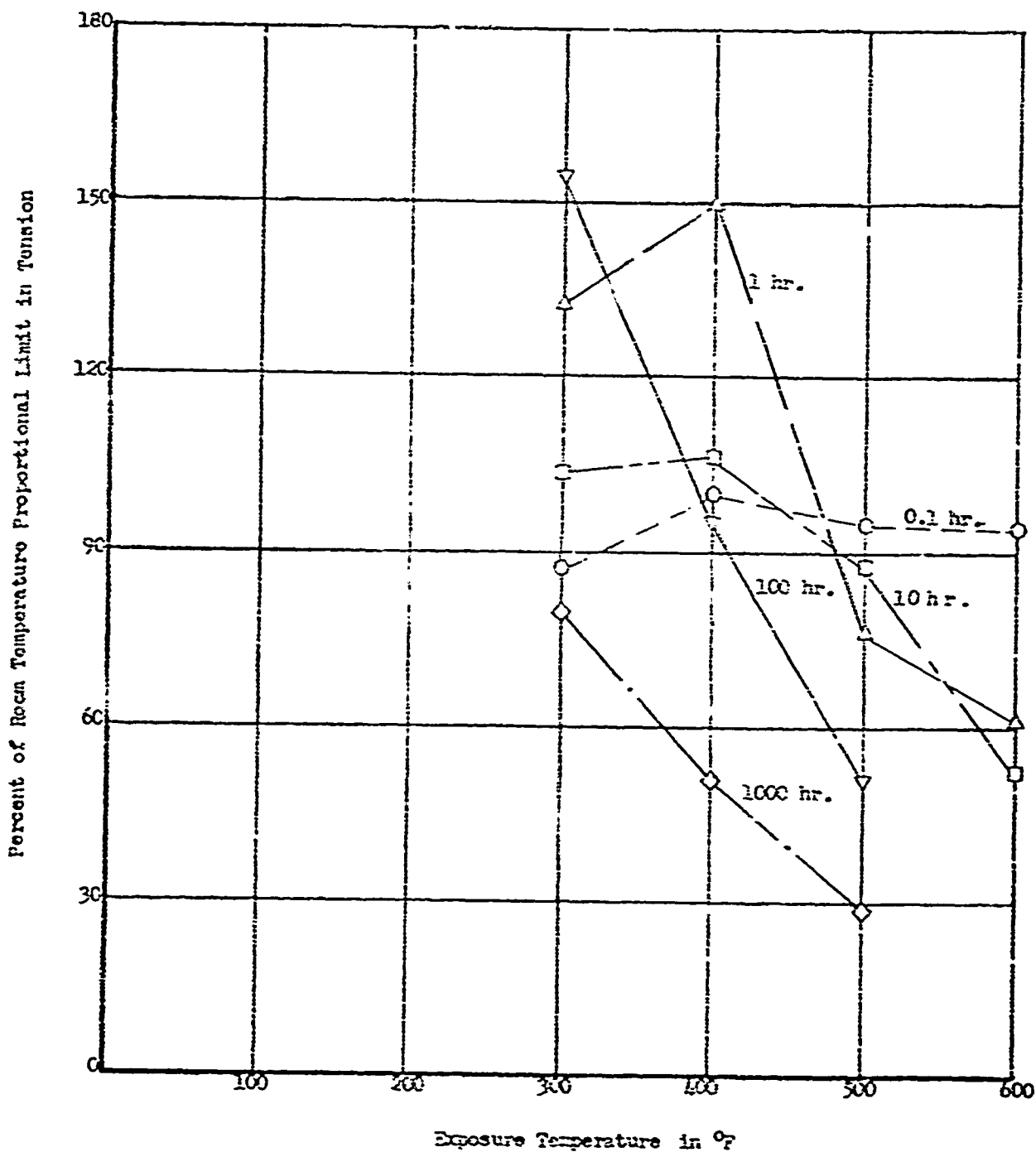


Figure 31. Proportional Limit in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

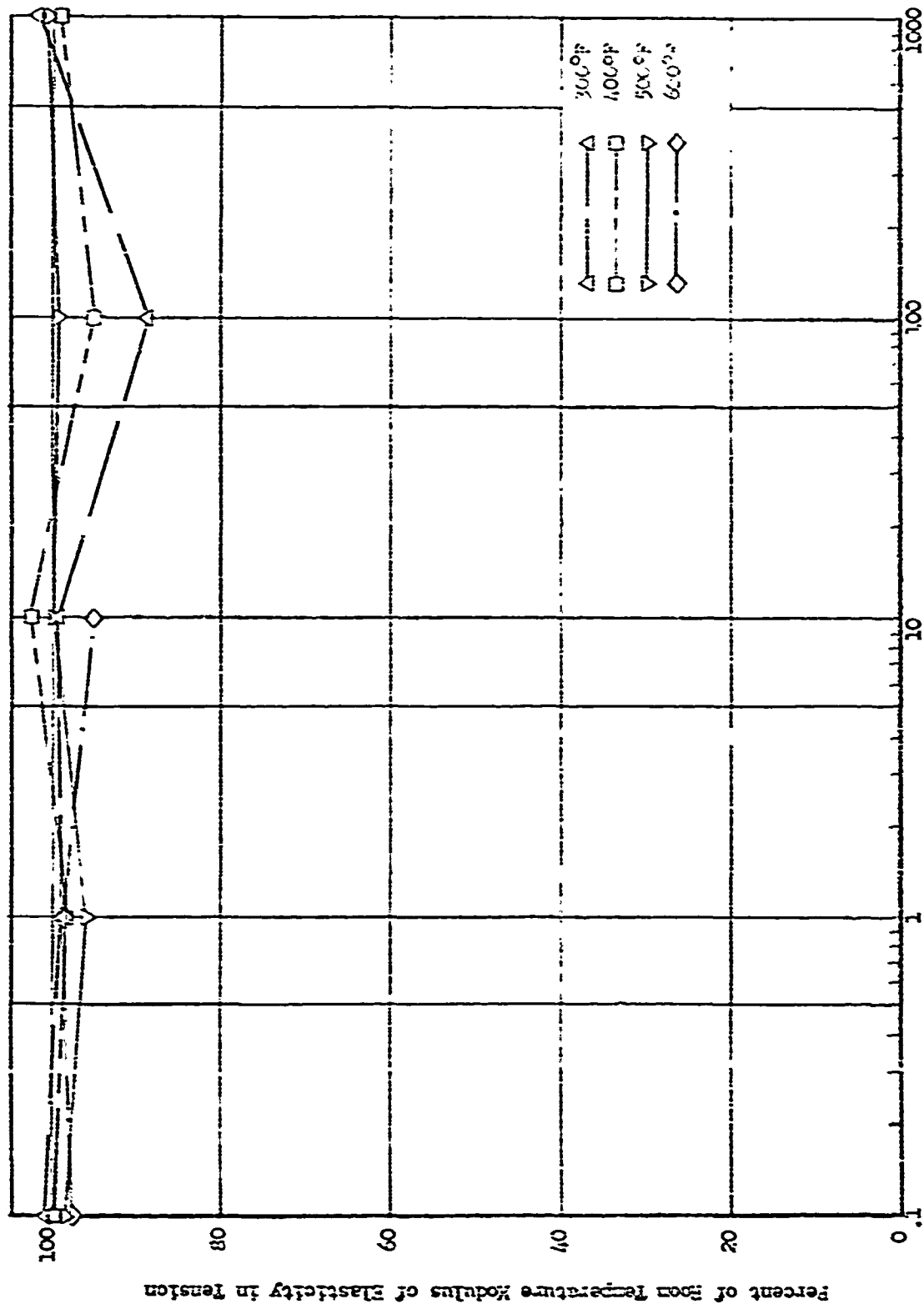


Figure 32. Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

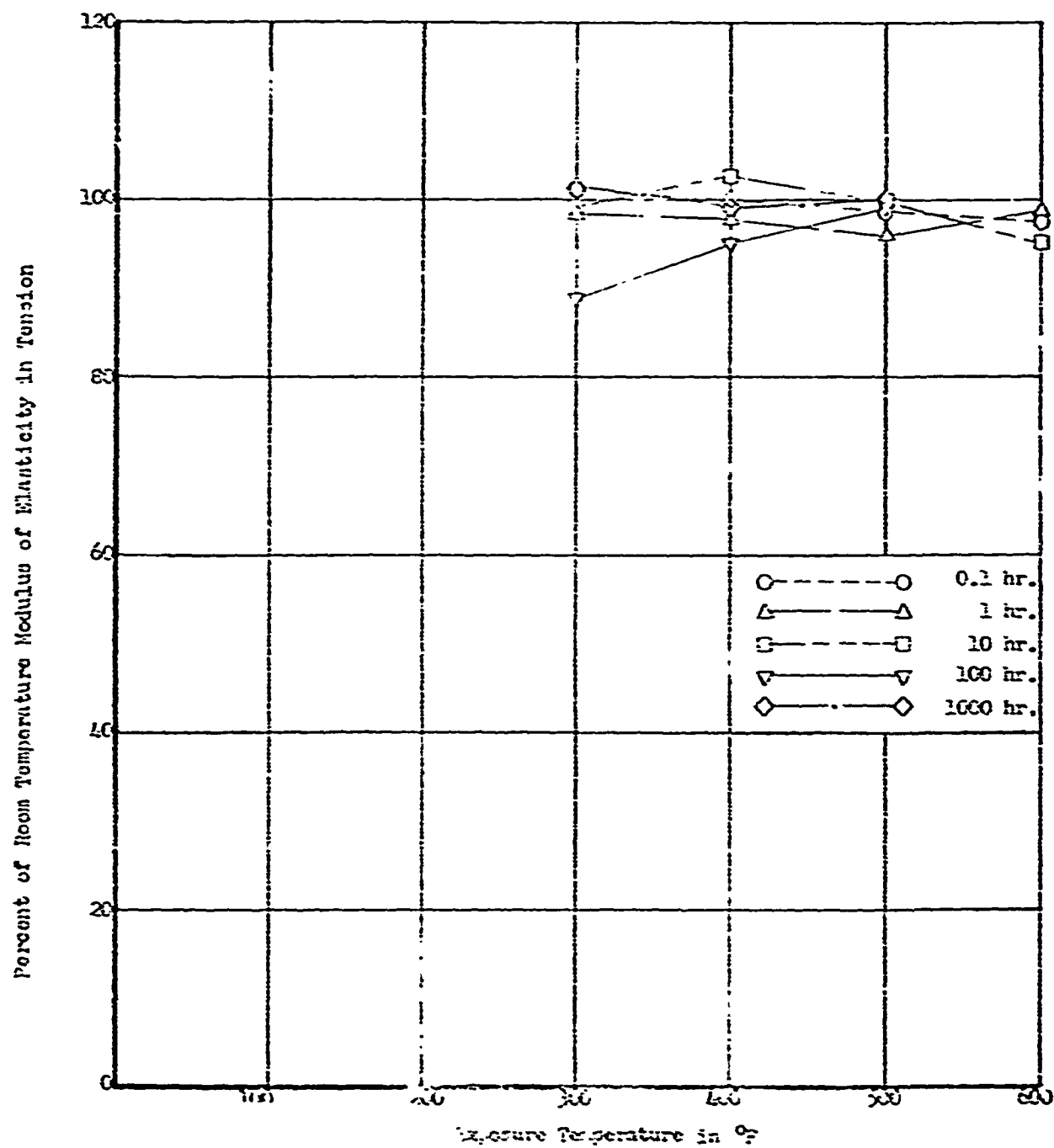


Figure 33. Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

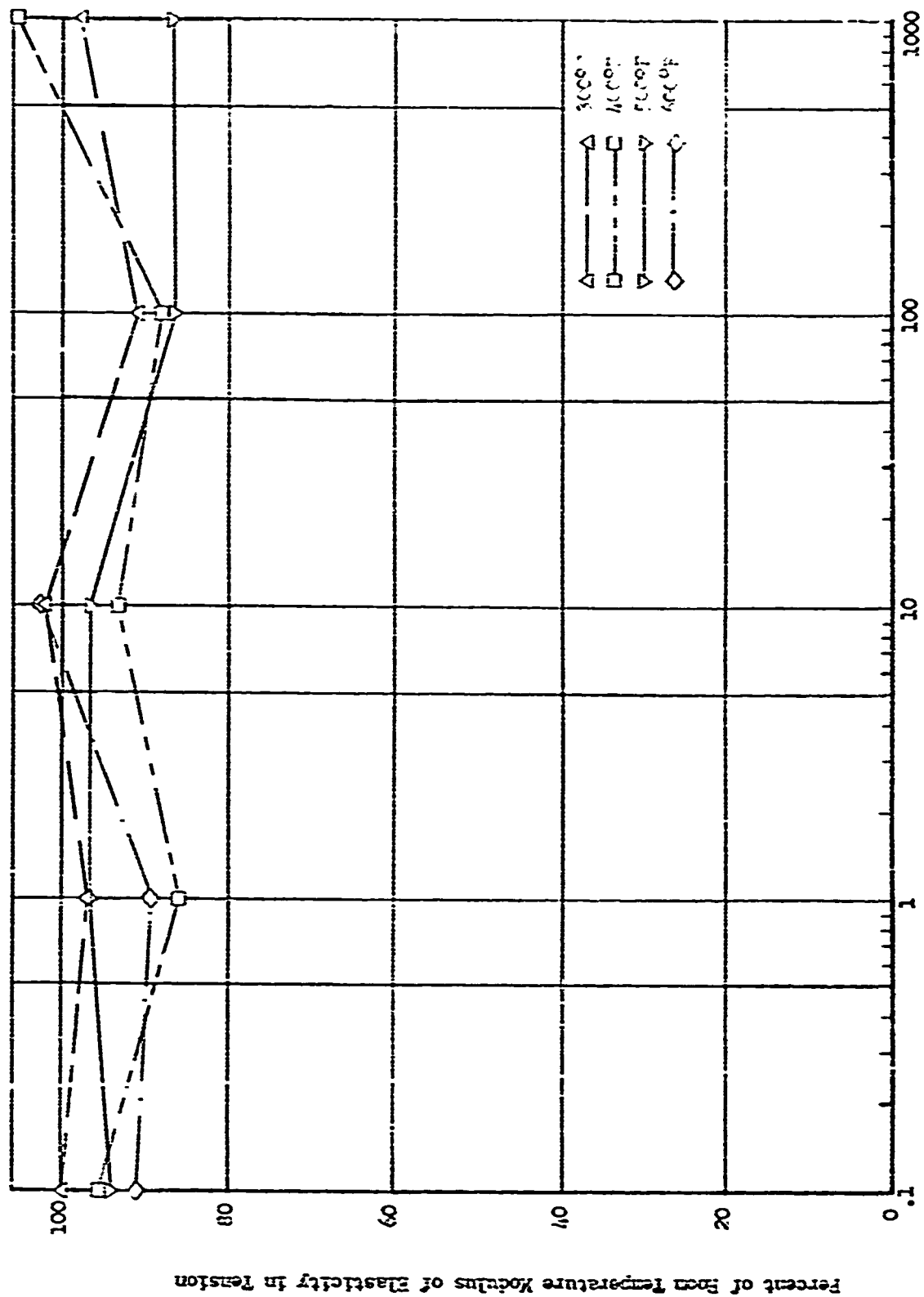


Figure 34. Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 2000F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

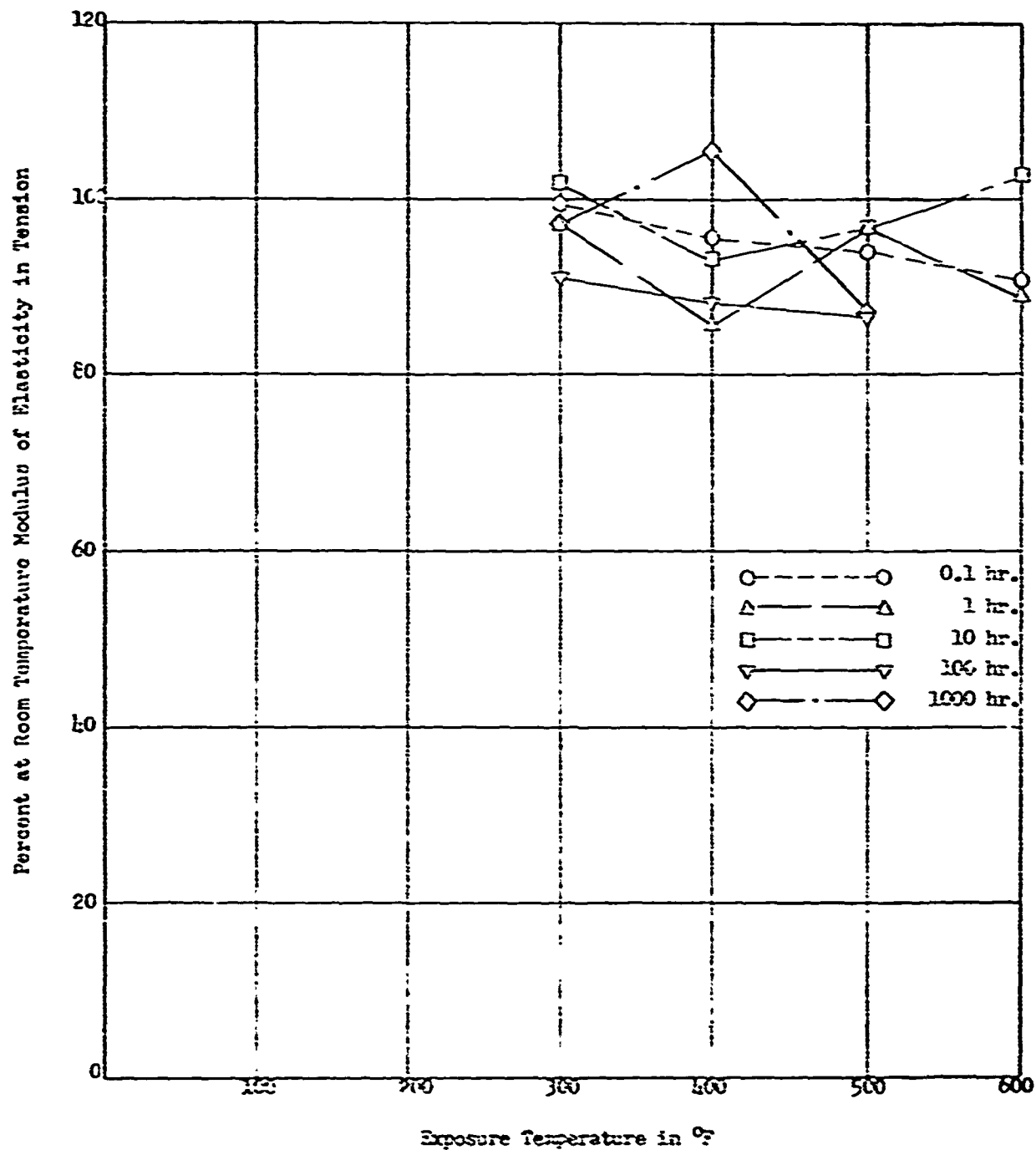


Figure 35. Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

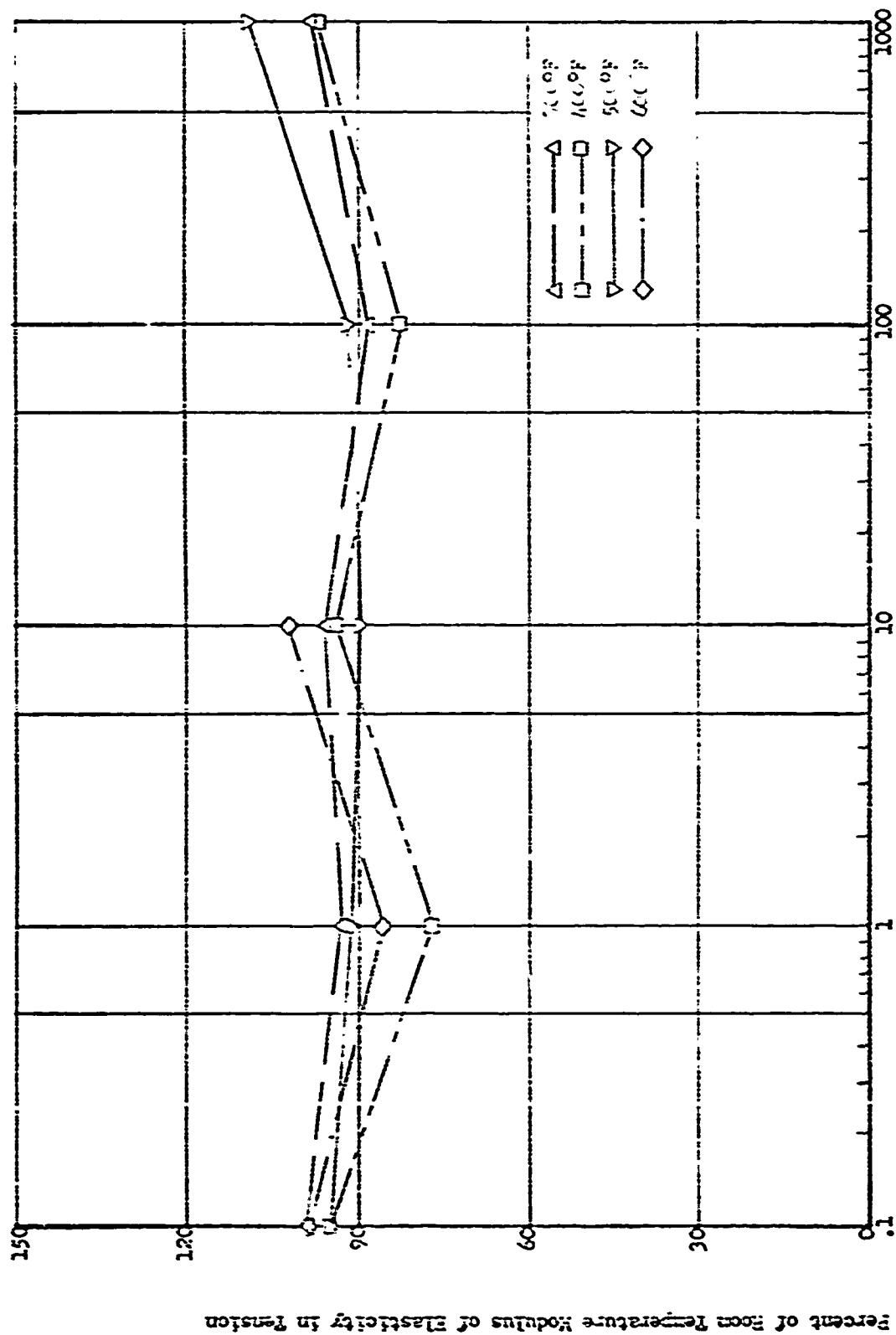


Figure 36. Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

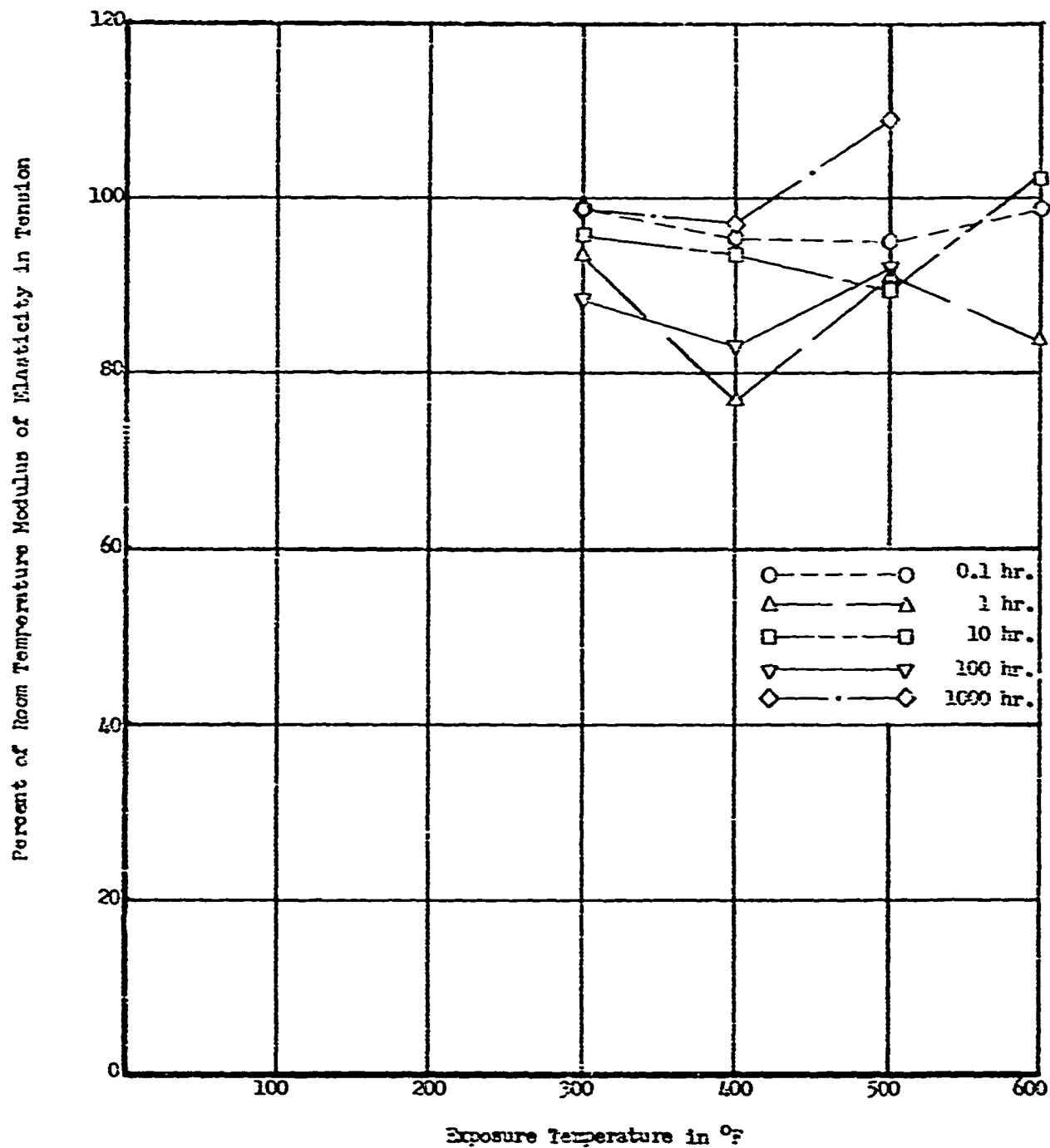


Figure 37.

Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

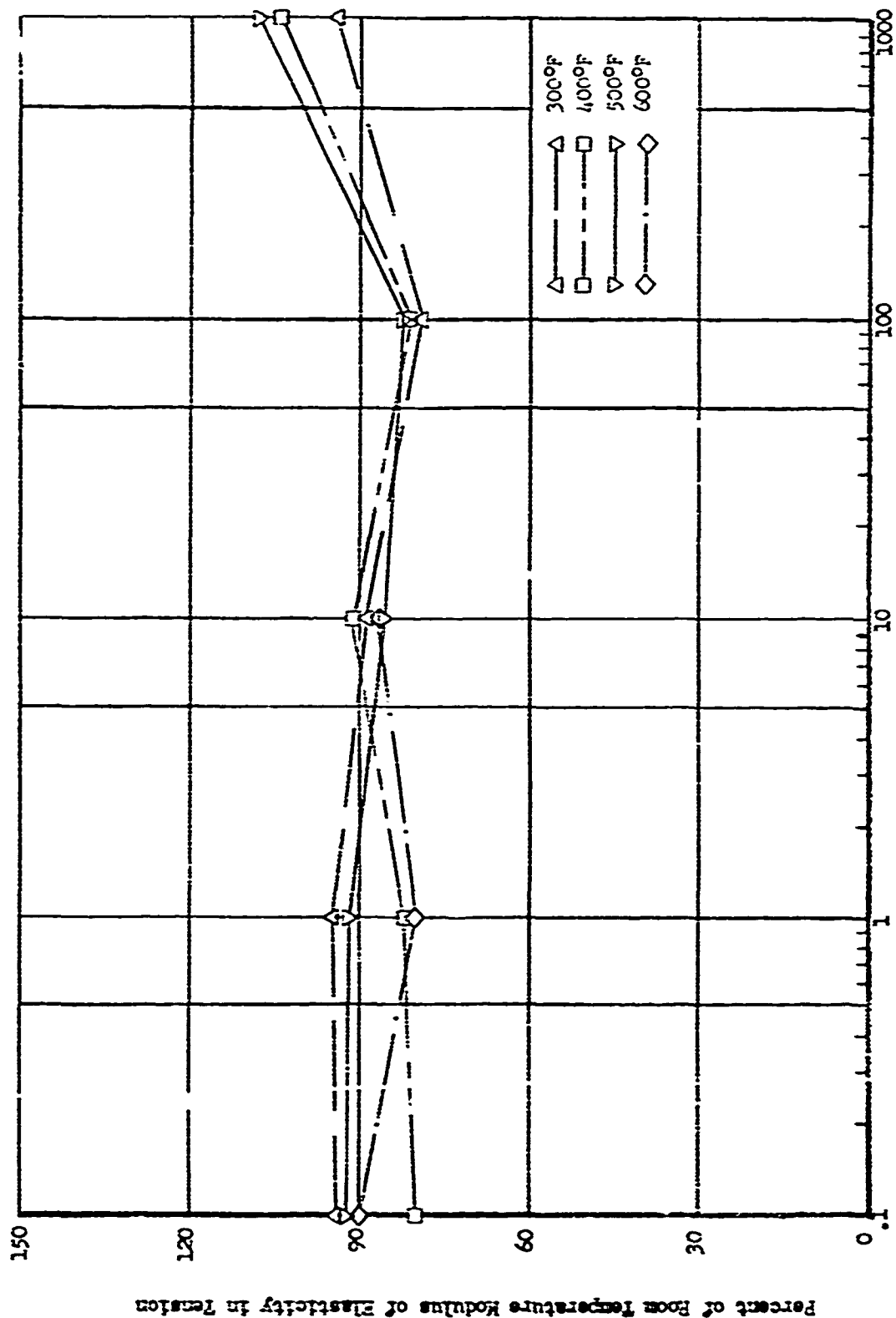


Figure 38. Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

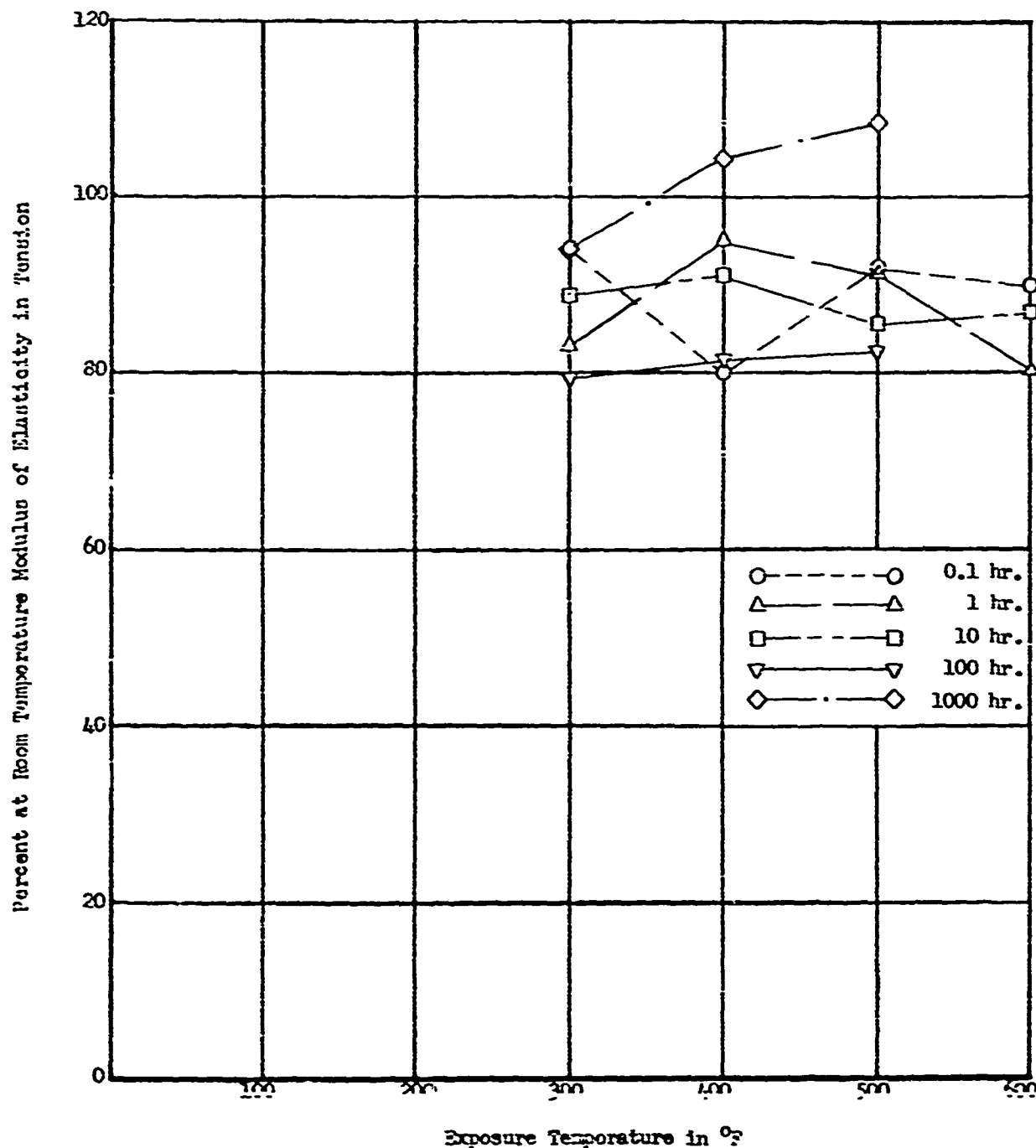


Figure 39.

Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

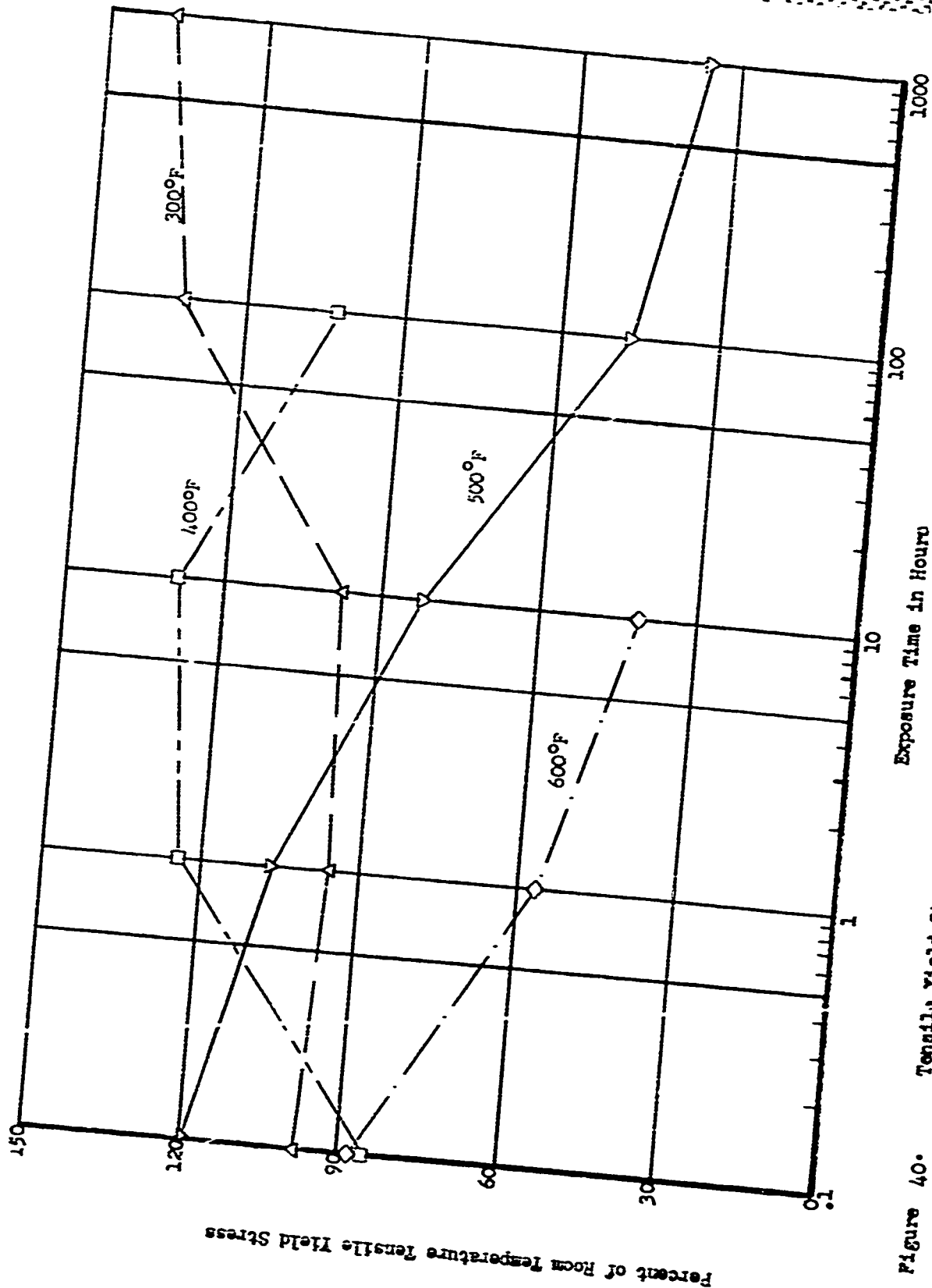


Figure 40. Tensile Yield Stress in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

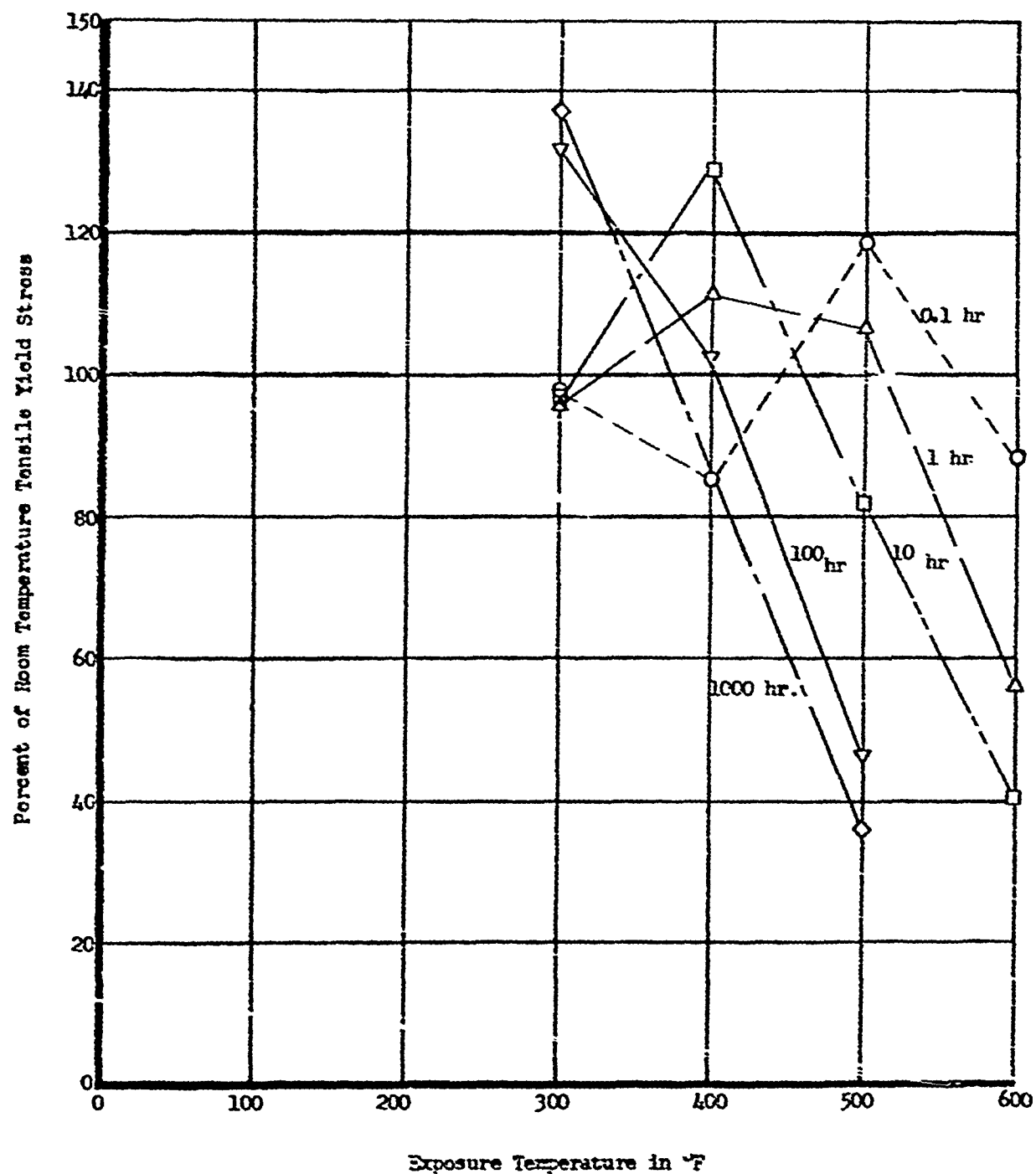


Figure 4L Tensile Yield Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

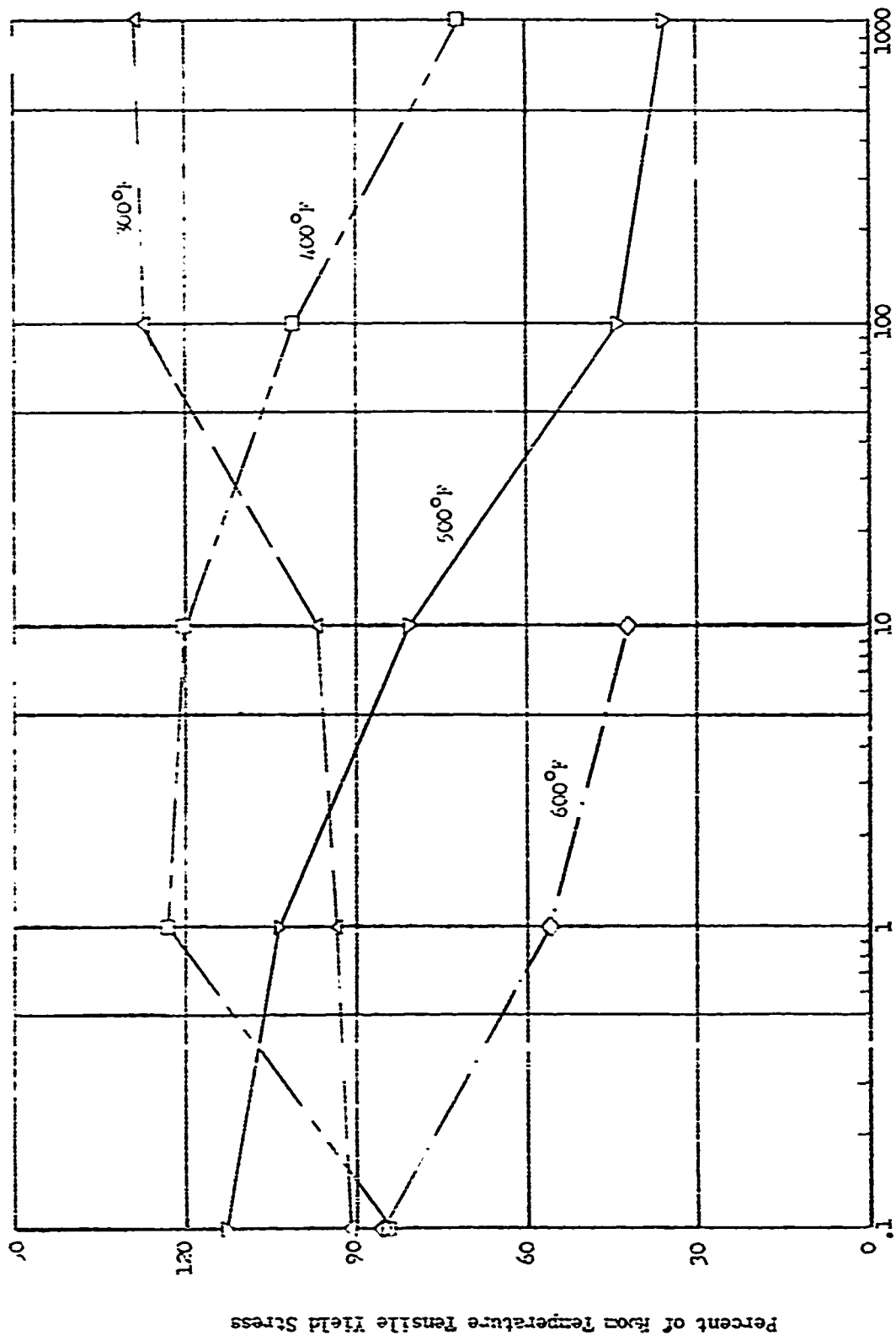


Figure 42. Tensile Yield Stress in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 2000°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

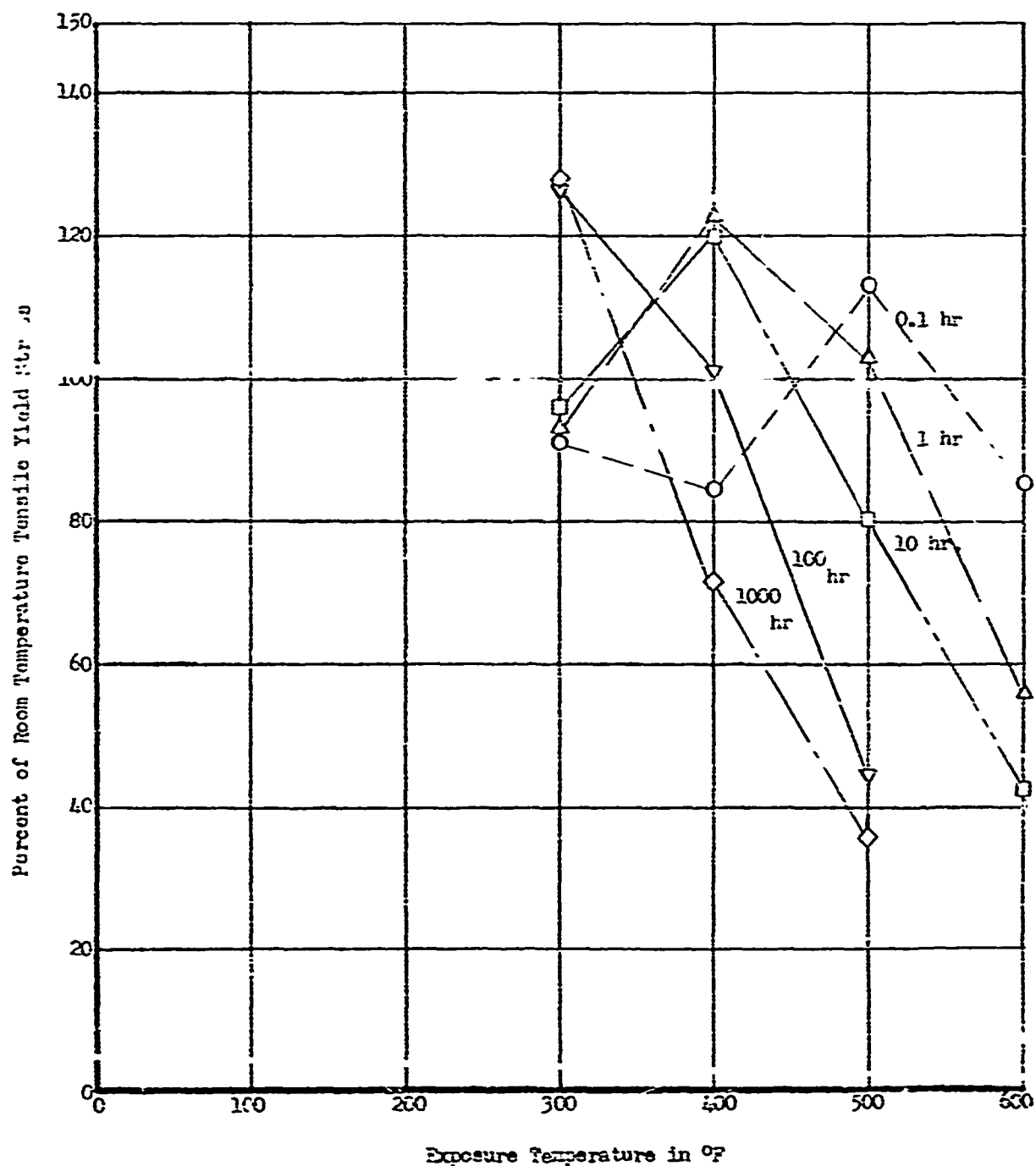


Figure 43.

Tensile Yield Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 200°F
After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

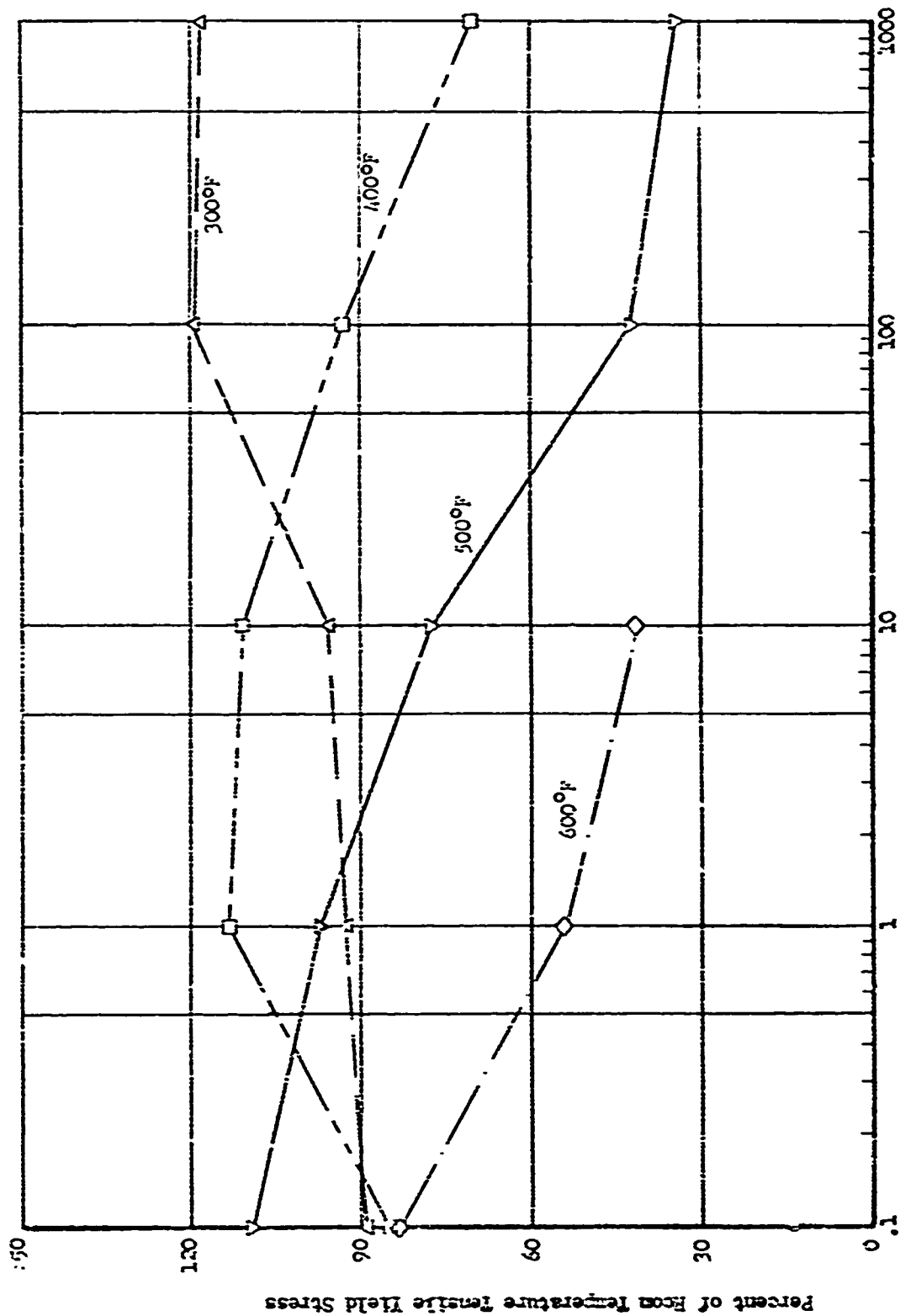


Figure 14. Tensile Yield Stress in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

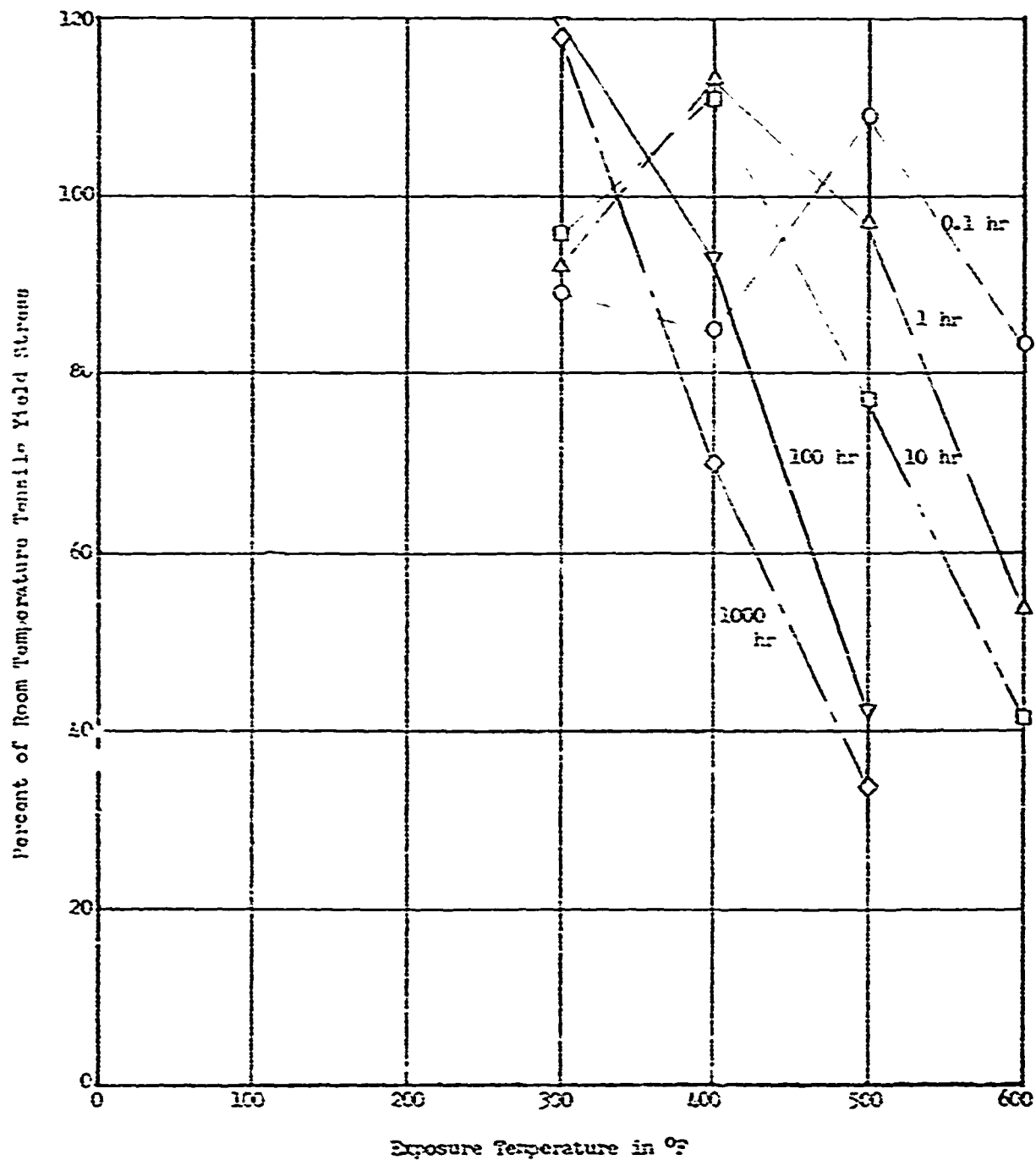


Figure 45. Tensile Yield Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

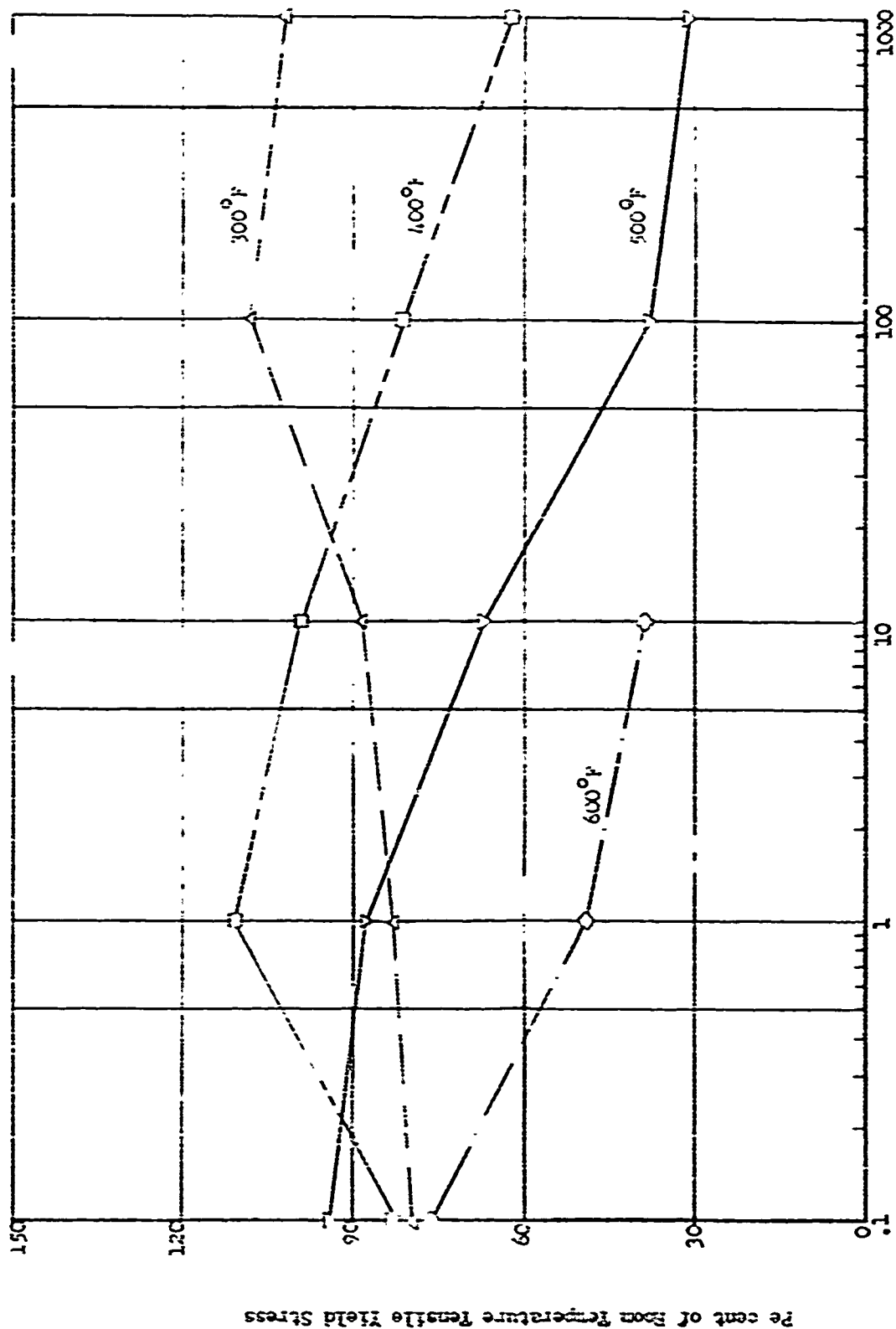


Figure 46. Tensile Yield Stress in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 100°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

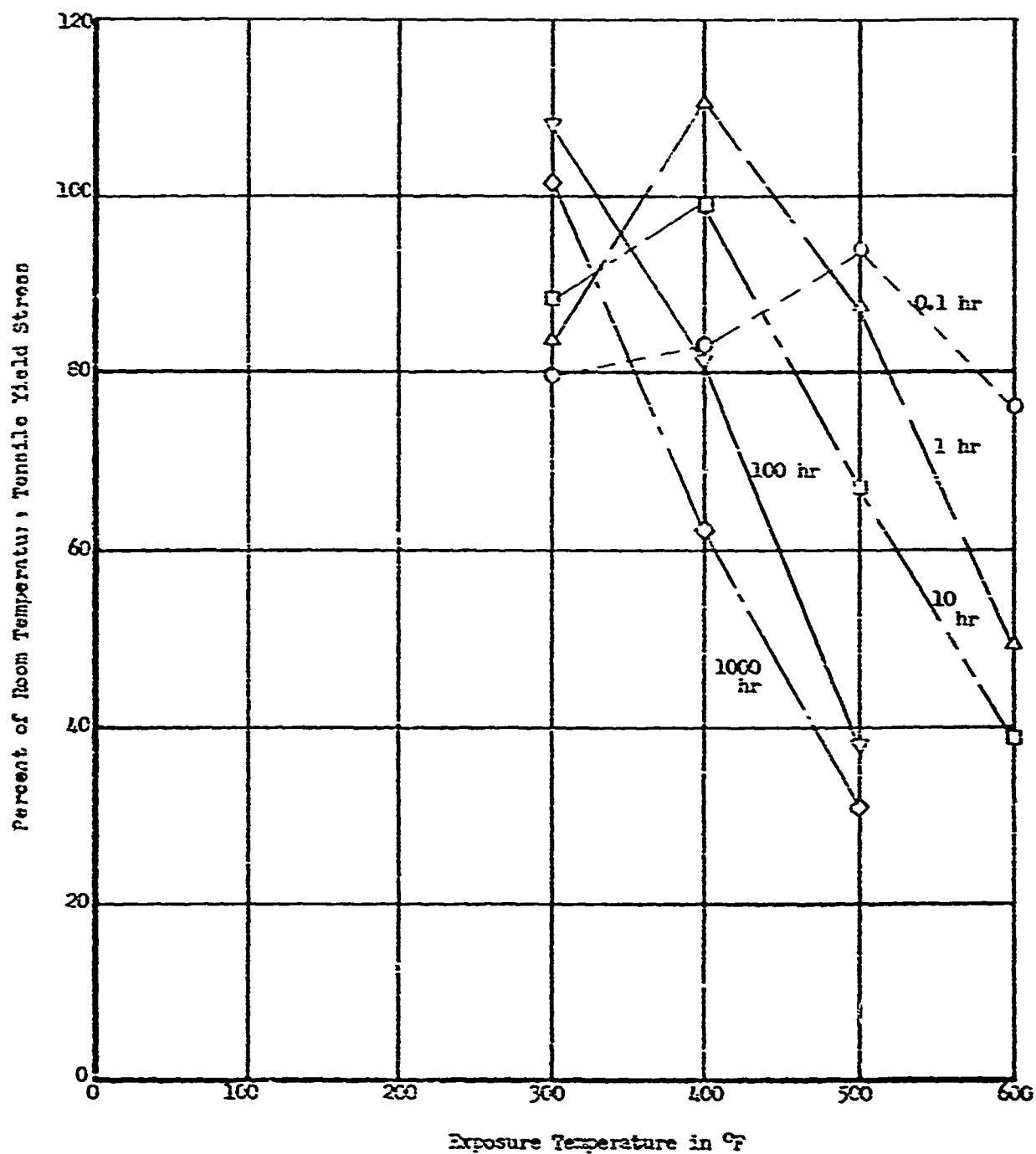


Figure 47.

Tensile Yield Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 400°F
After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

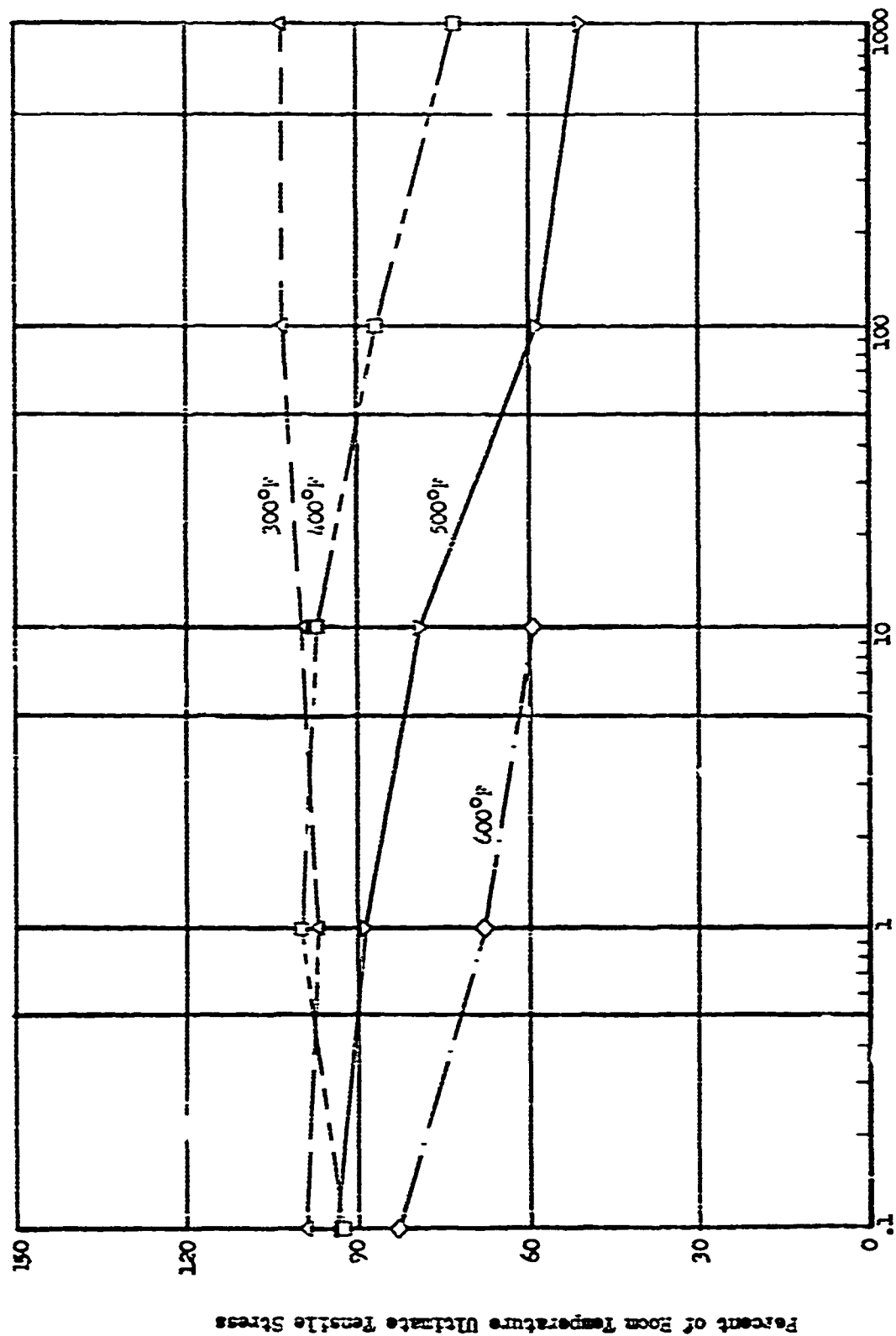


Figure 48. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

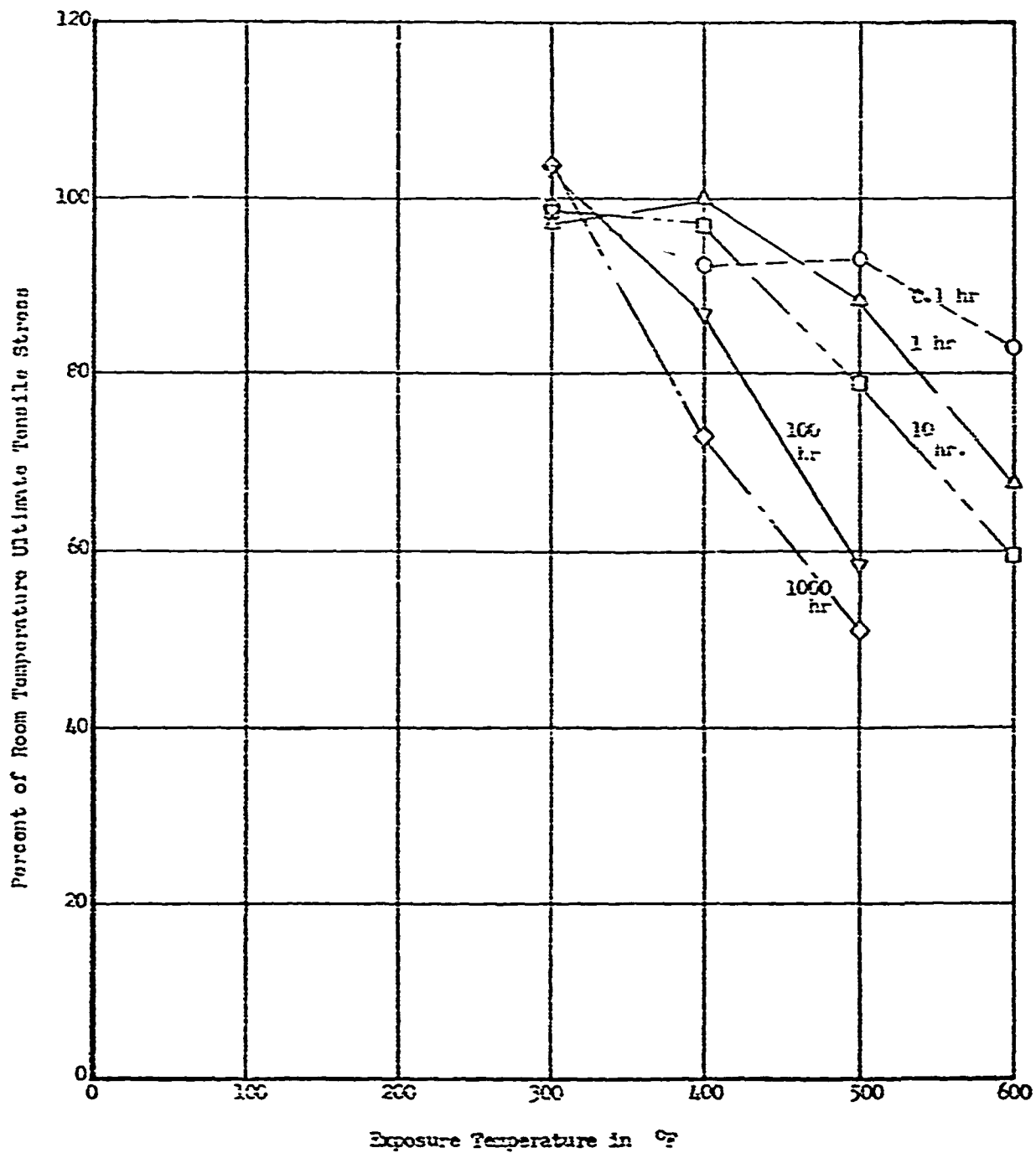


Figure 49. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

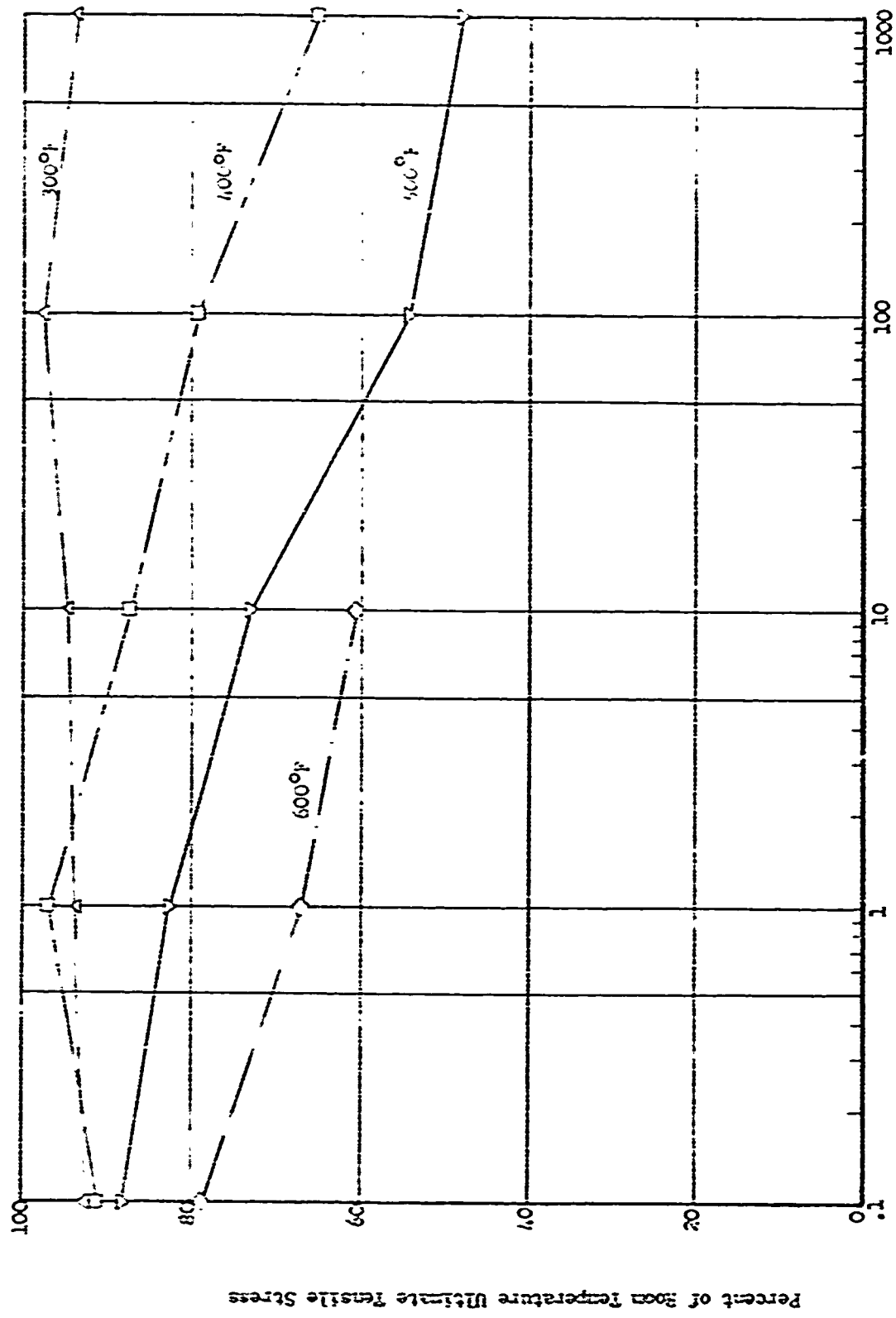


Figure 50. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

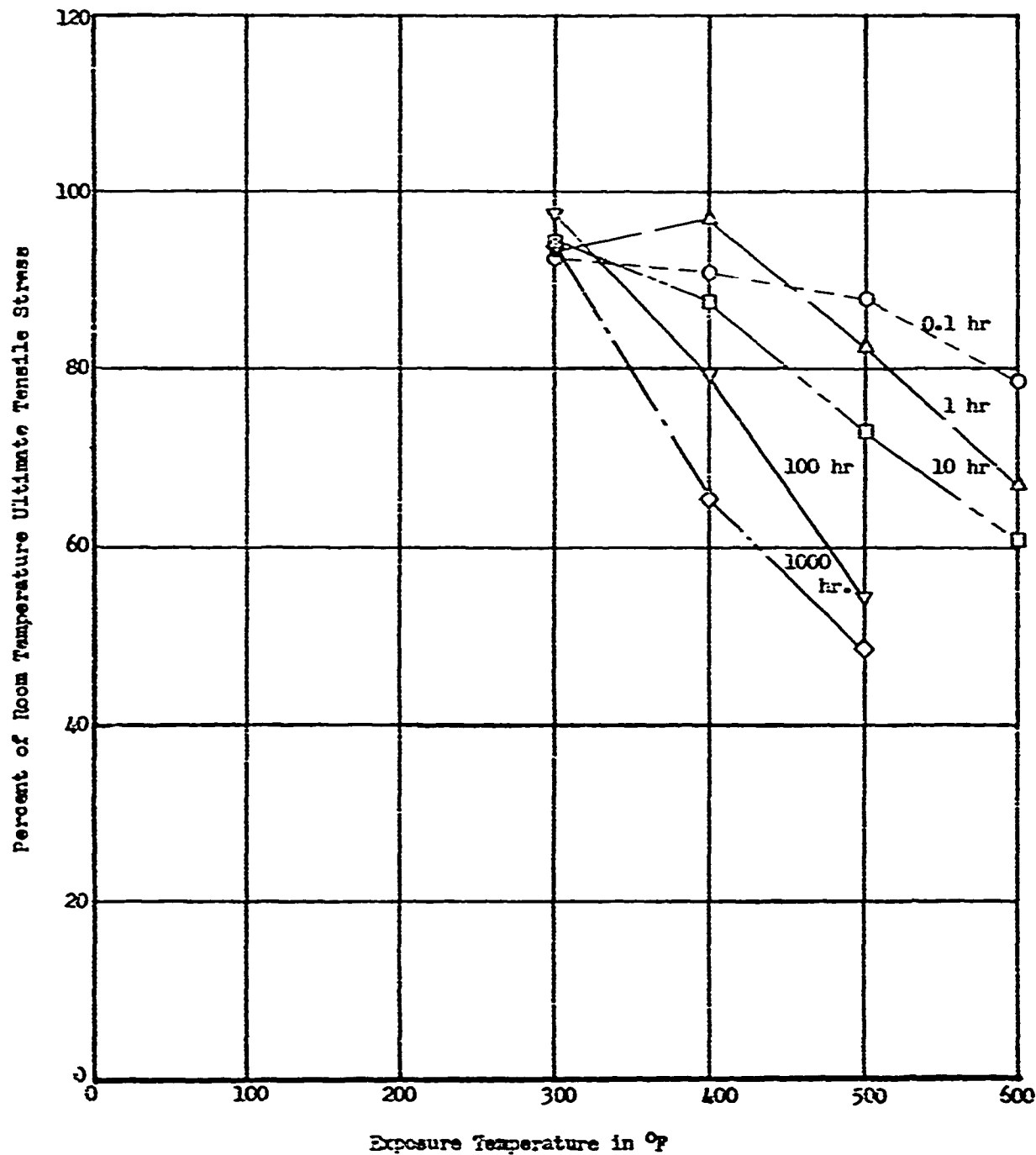


Figure 51. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

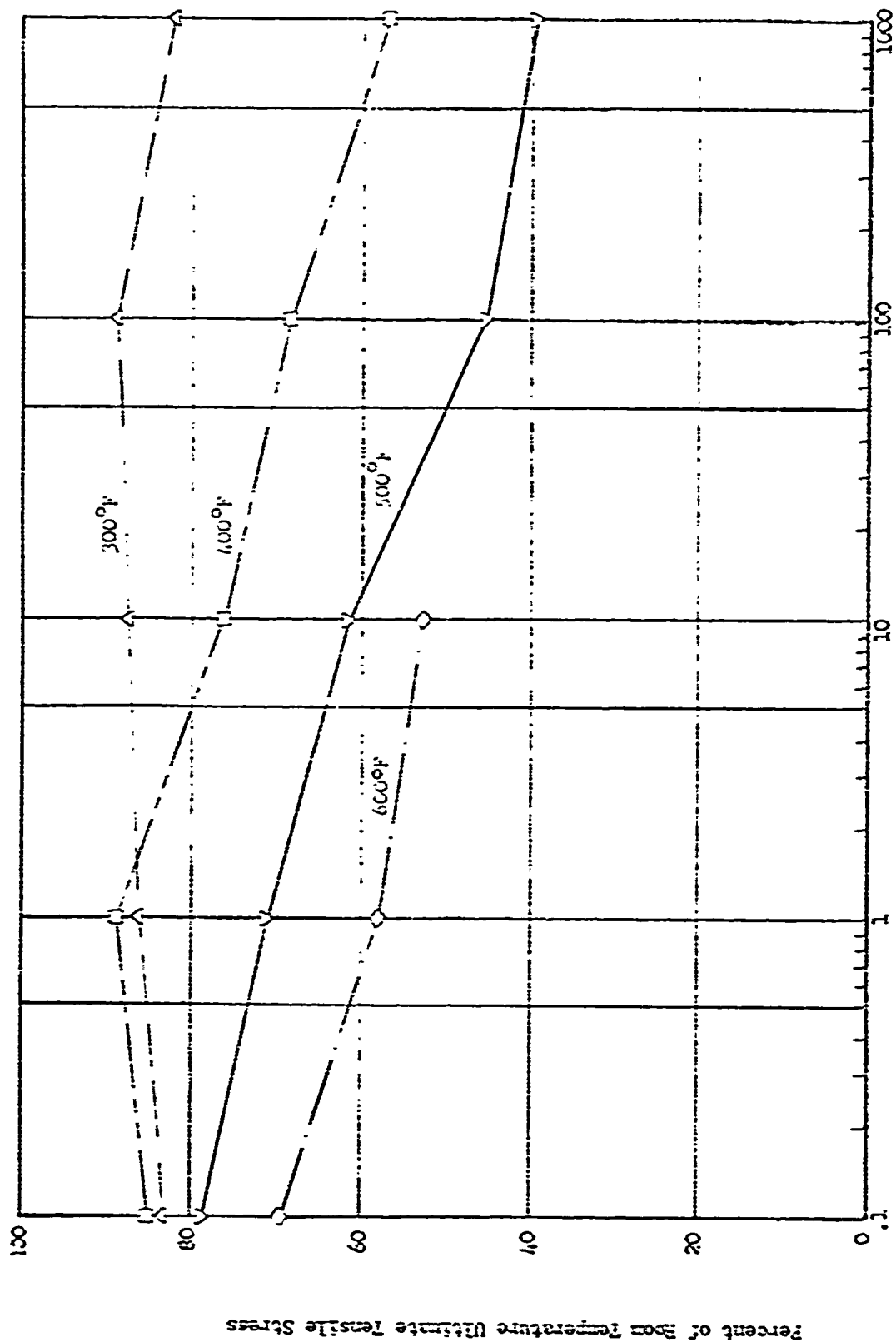


Figure 52. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

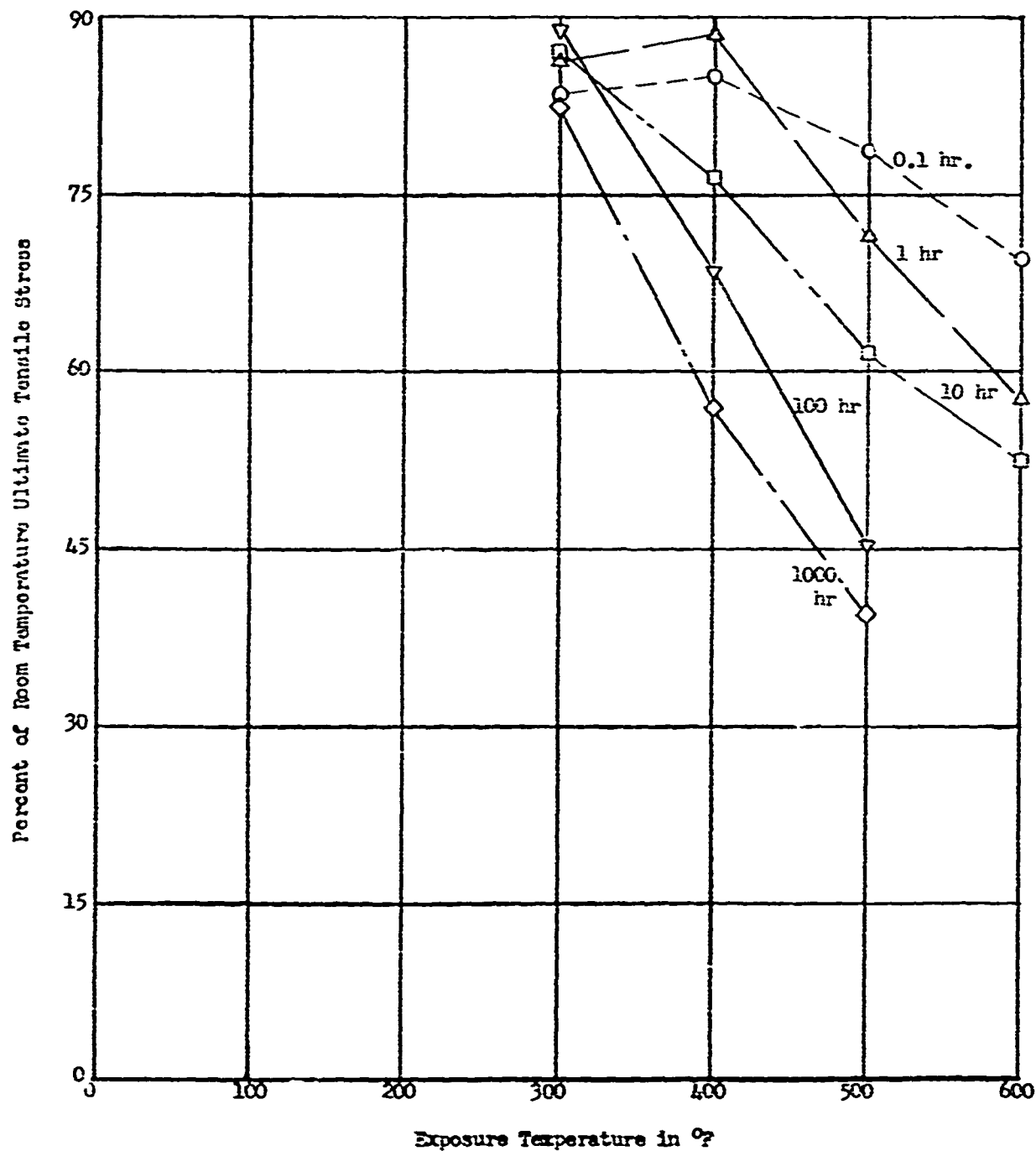


Figure 53. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

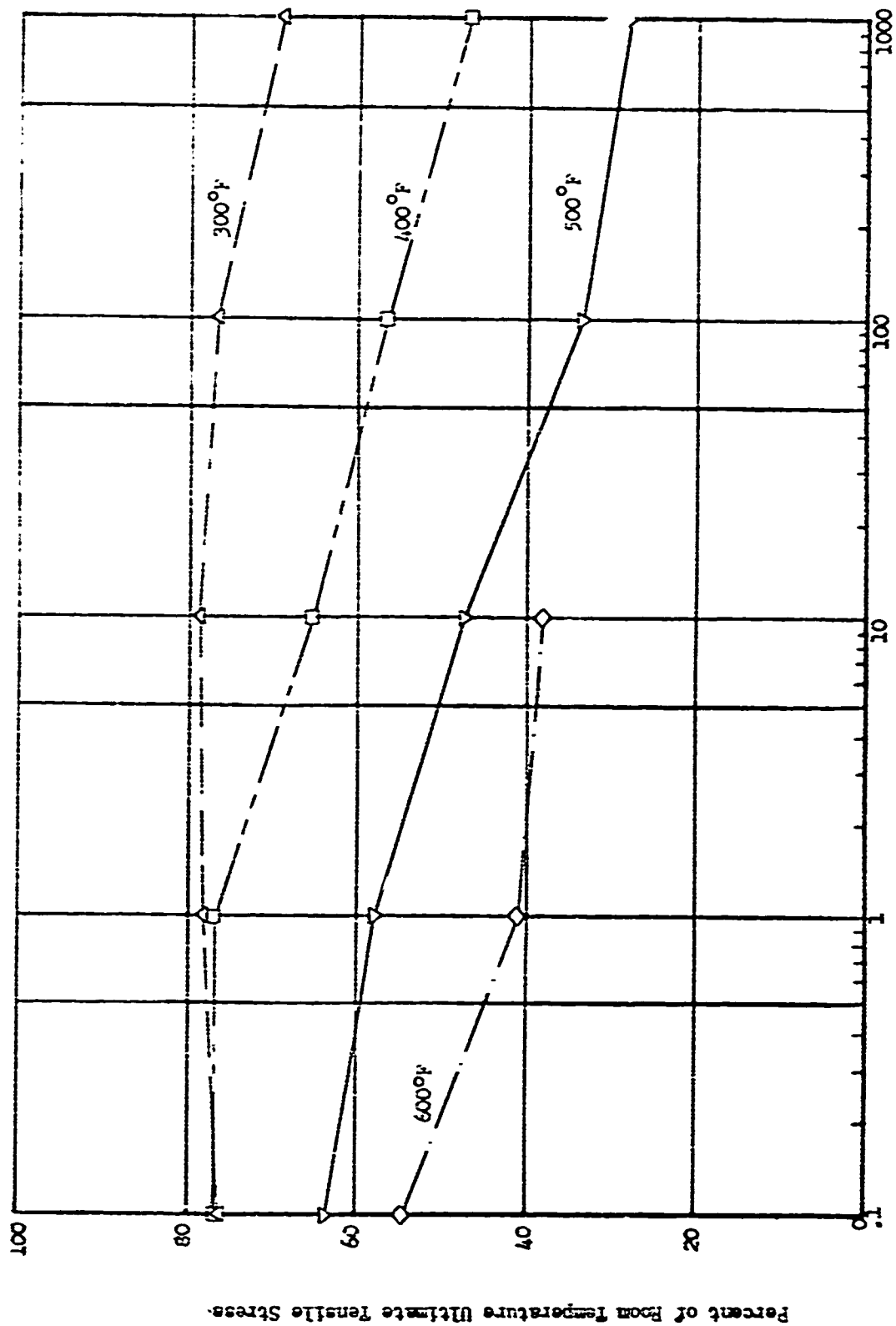


Figure 54. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

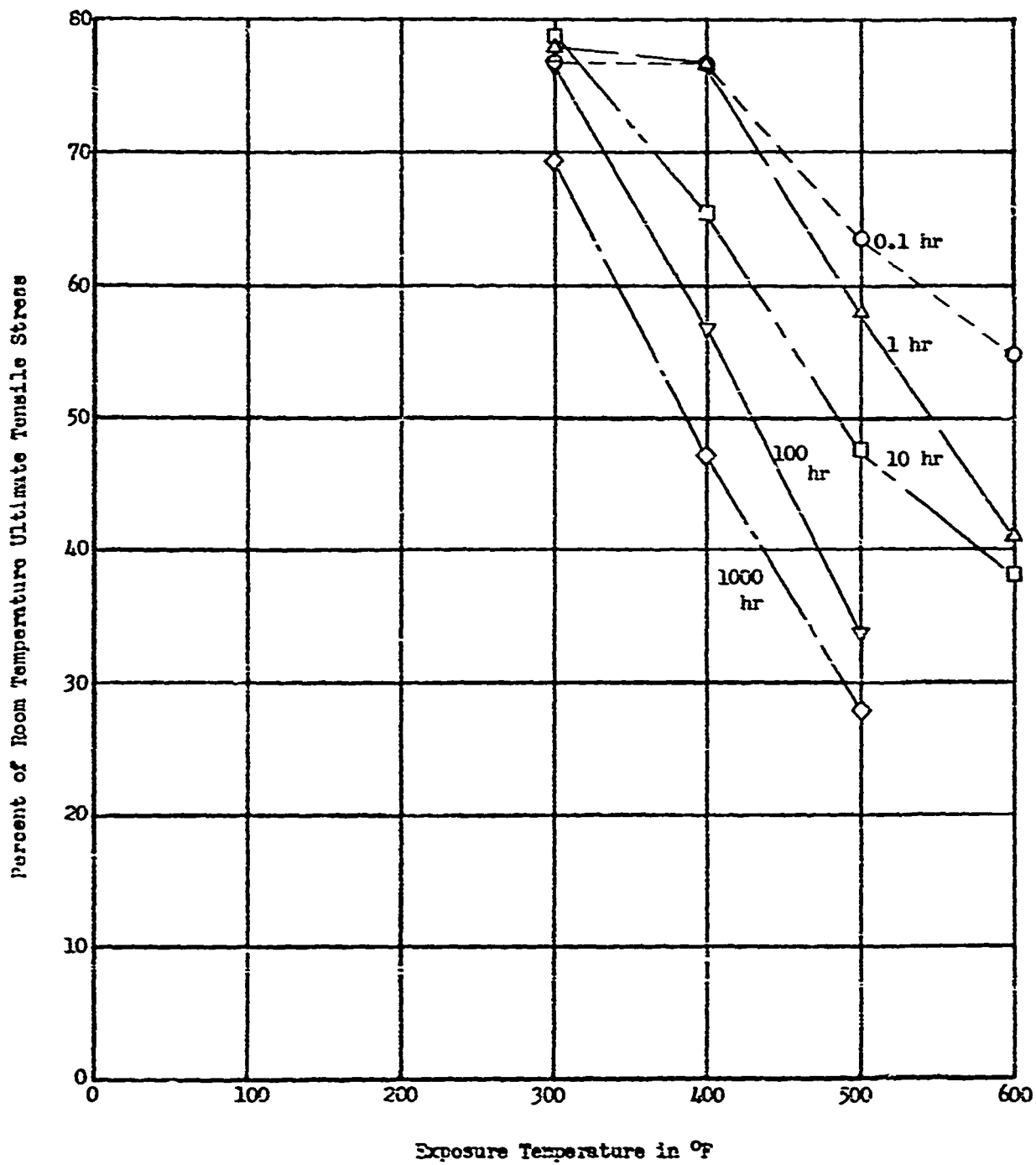


Figure 55. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

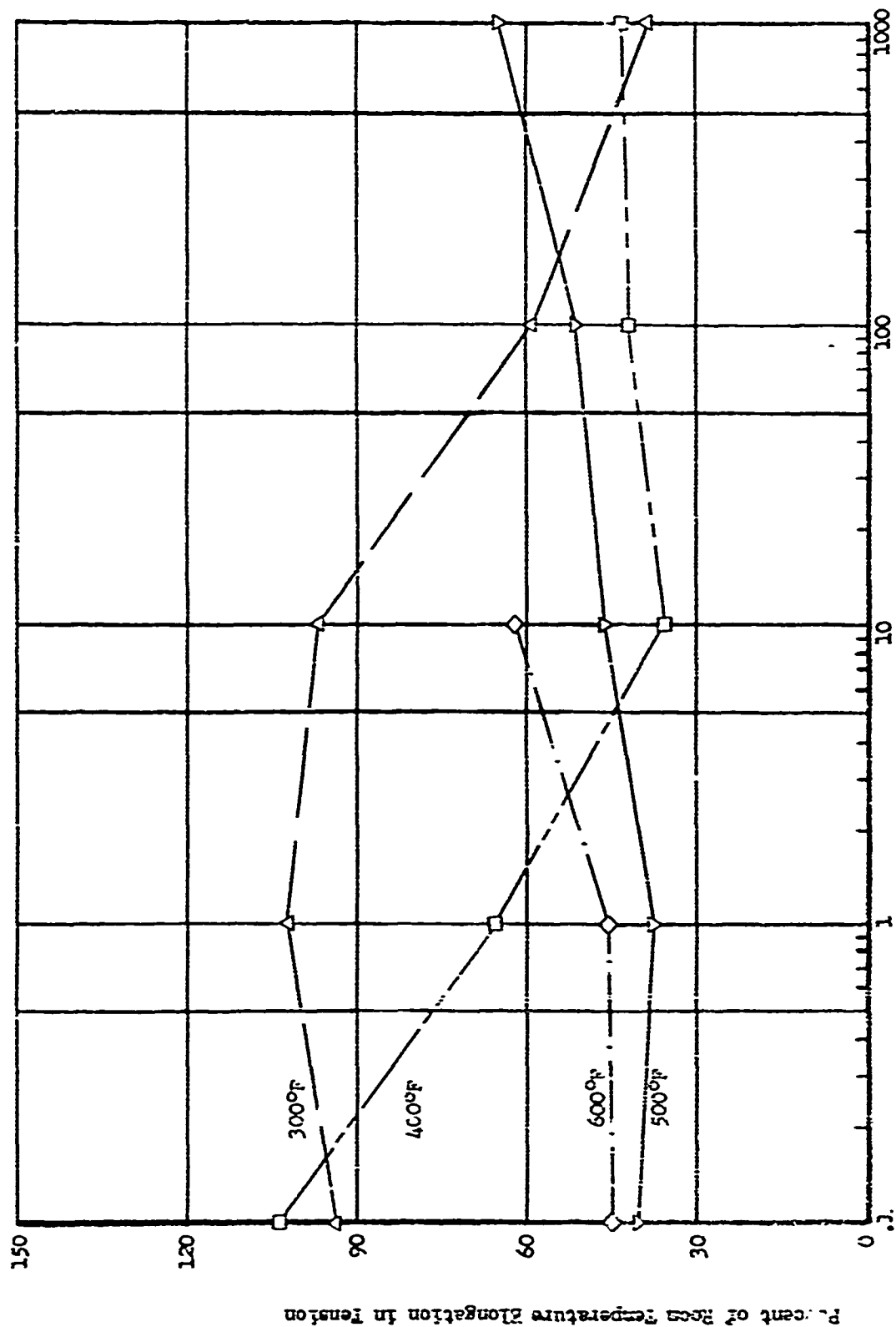


Figure 56. Elongation in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

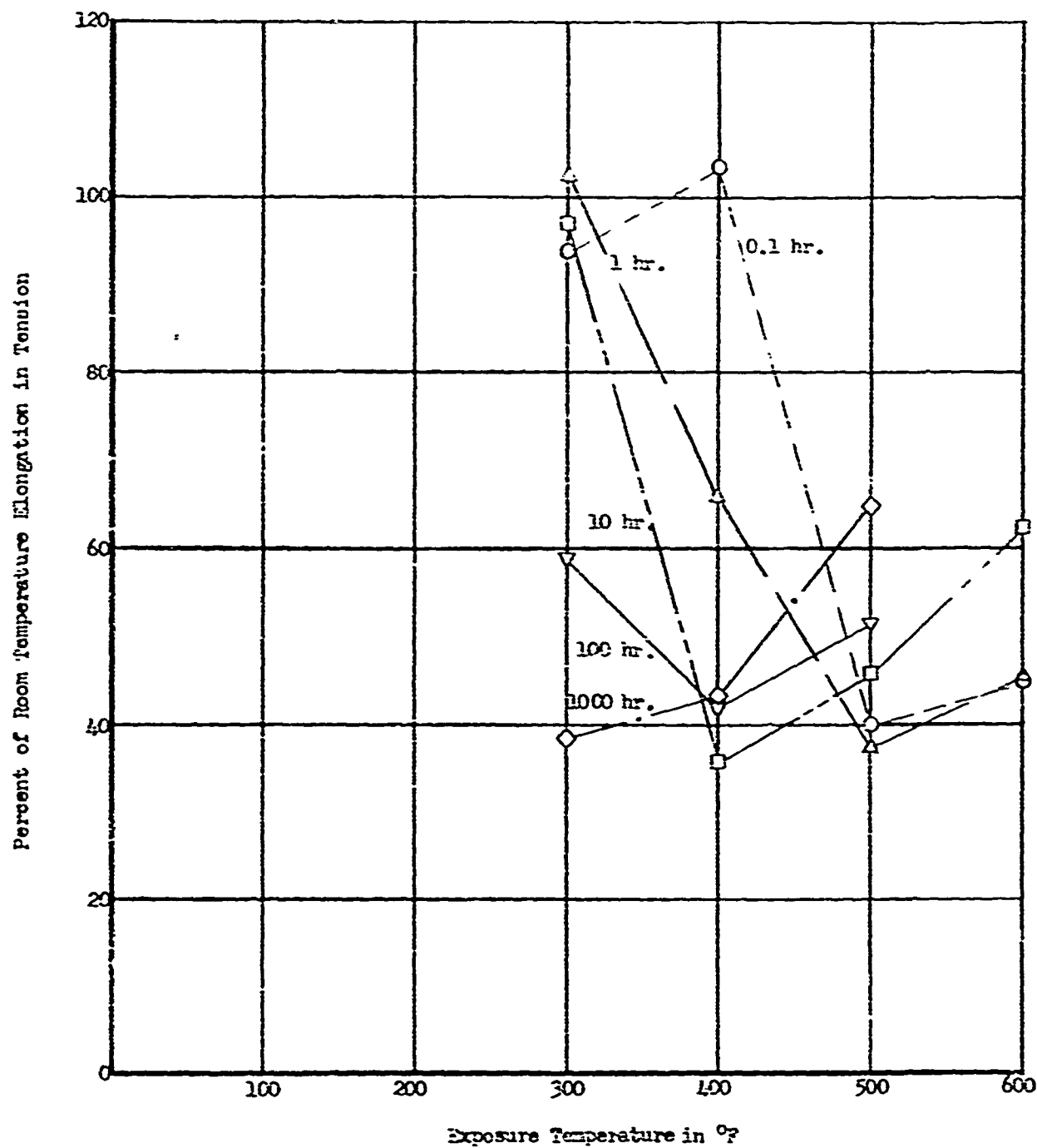


Figure 57. Elongation in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

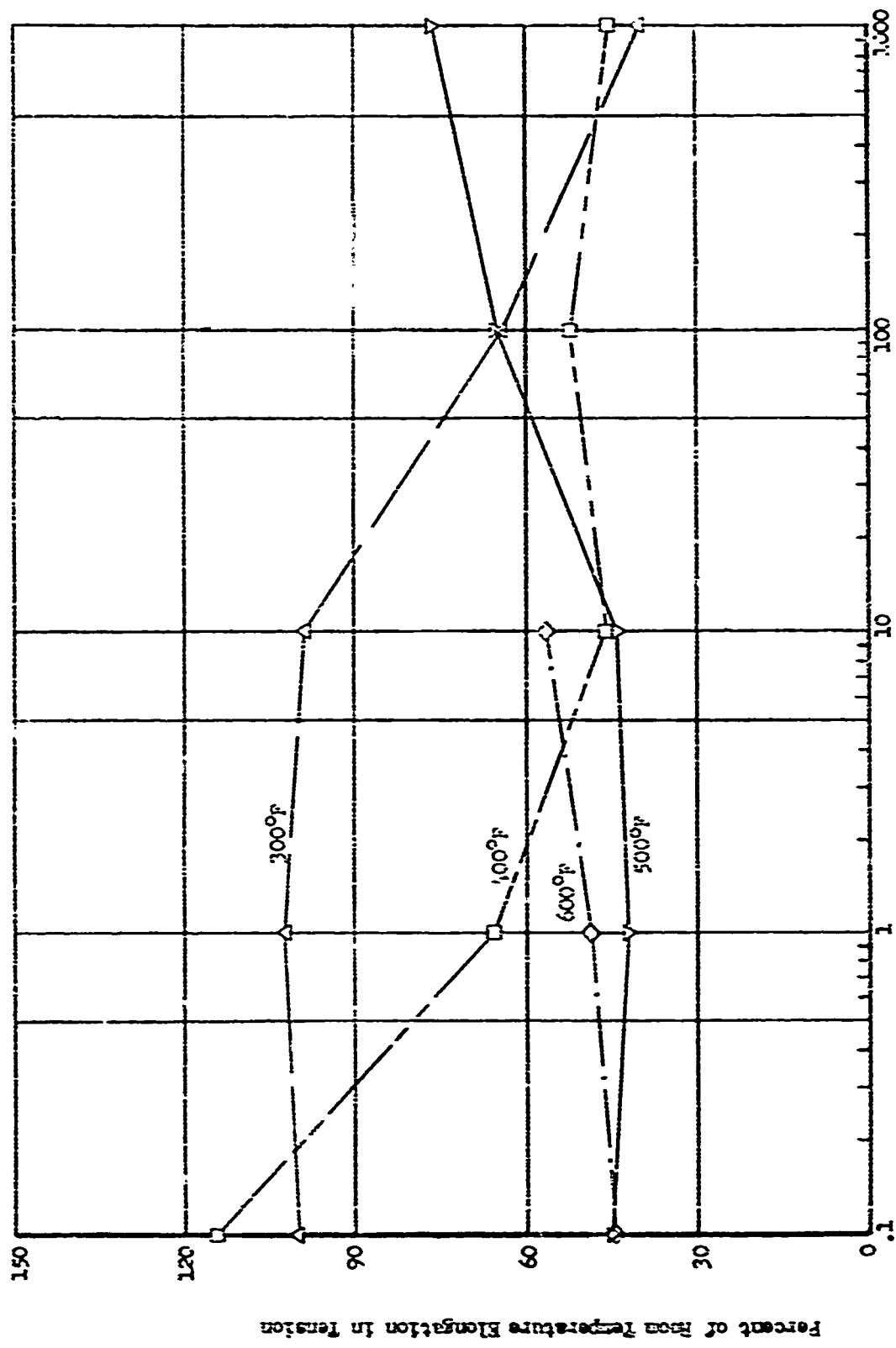


Figure 58. Elongation in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

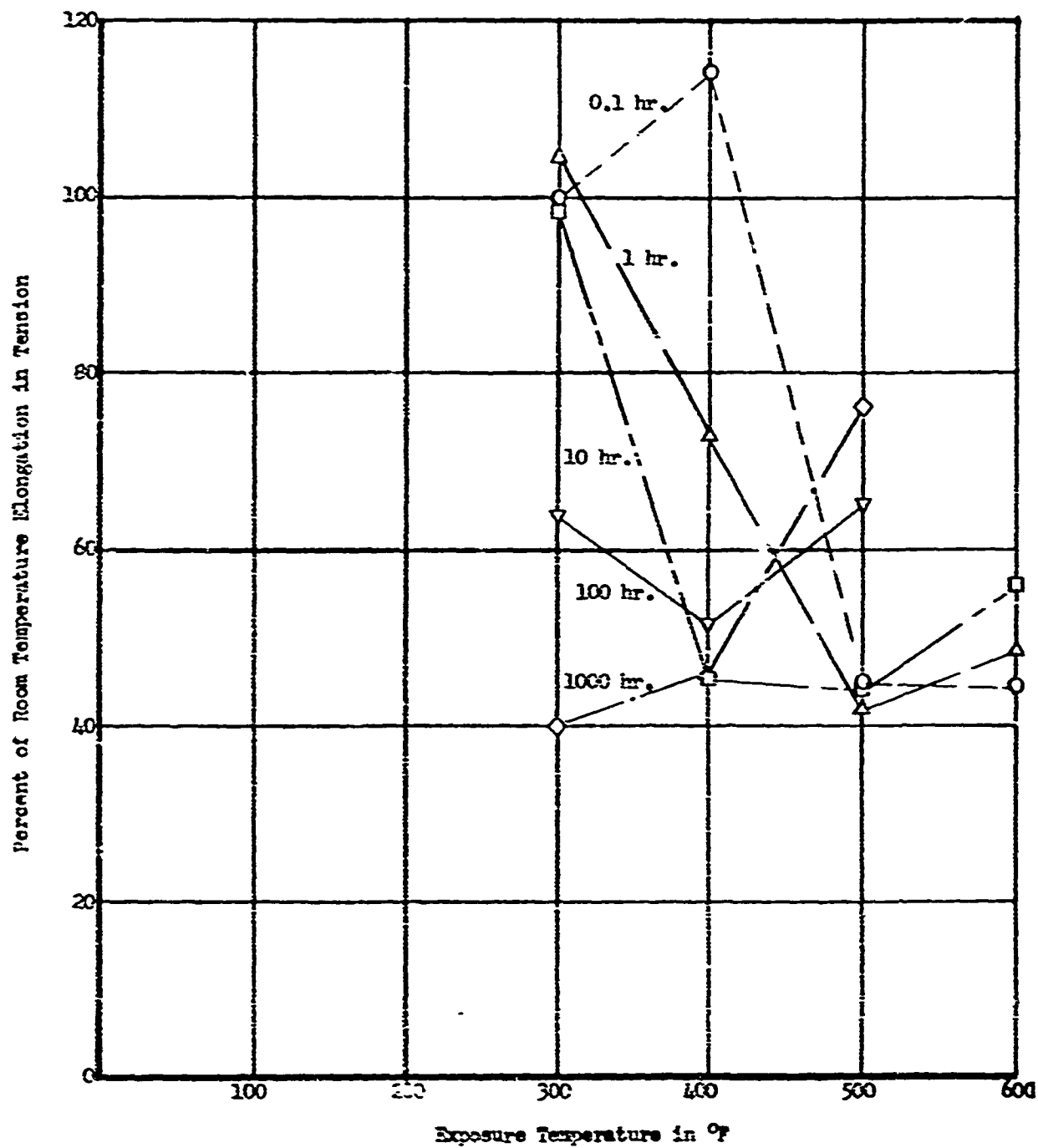


Figure 59.

Elongation in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 200°F
After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

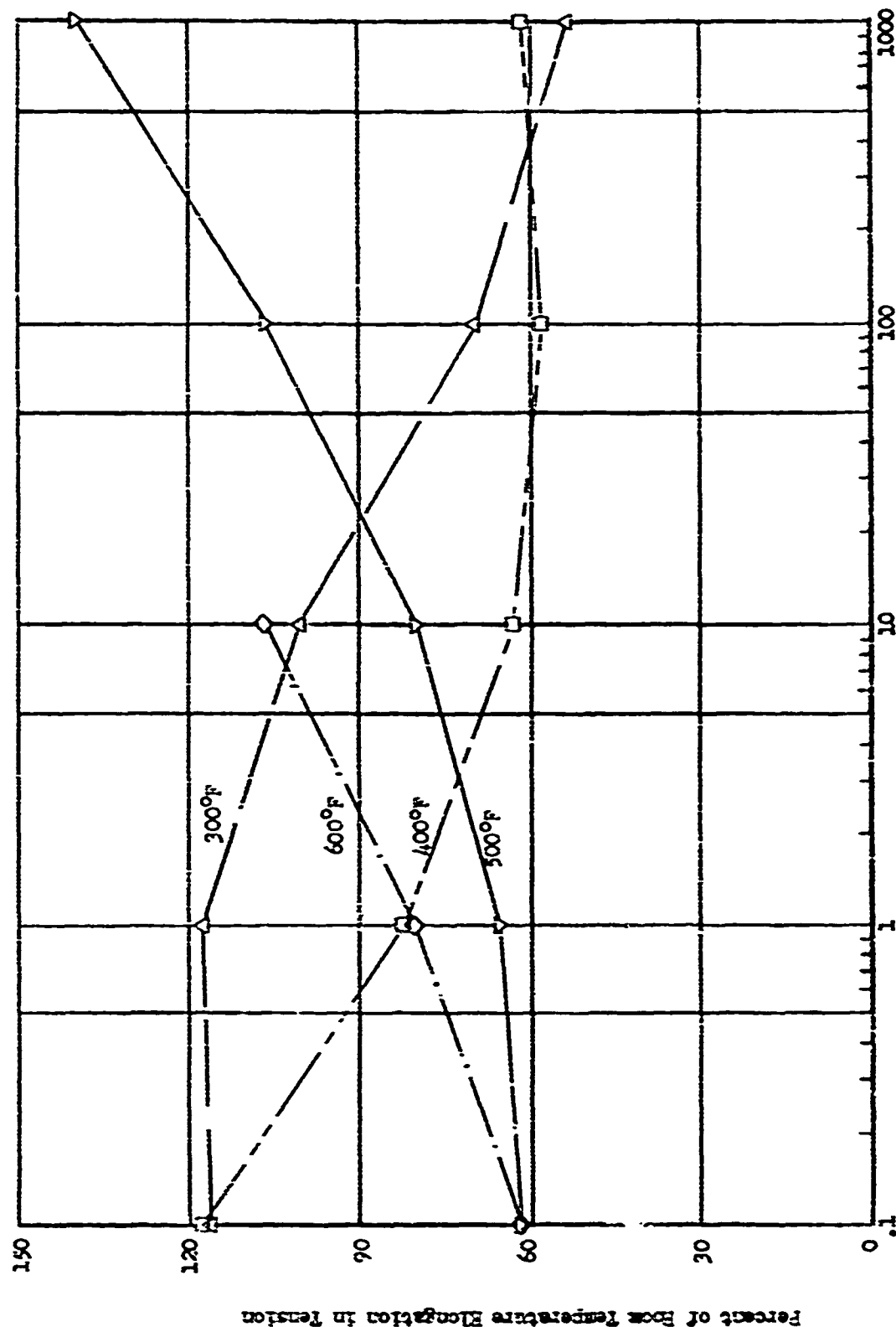


Figure 60.
Elongation in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure
to Elevated Temperatures

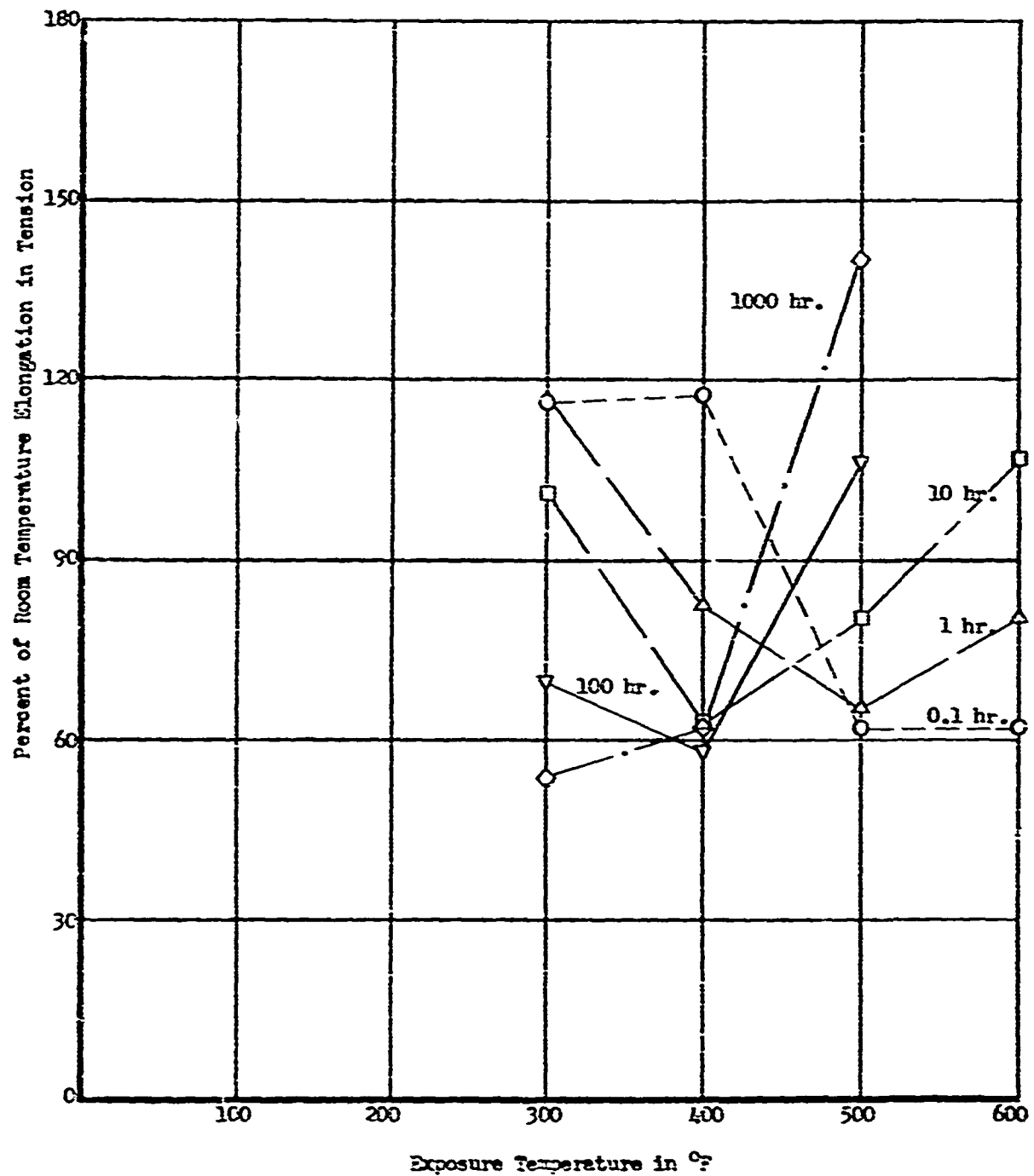


Figure 61.

Elongation in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 300°F
After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

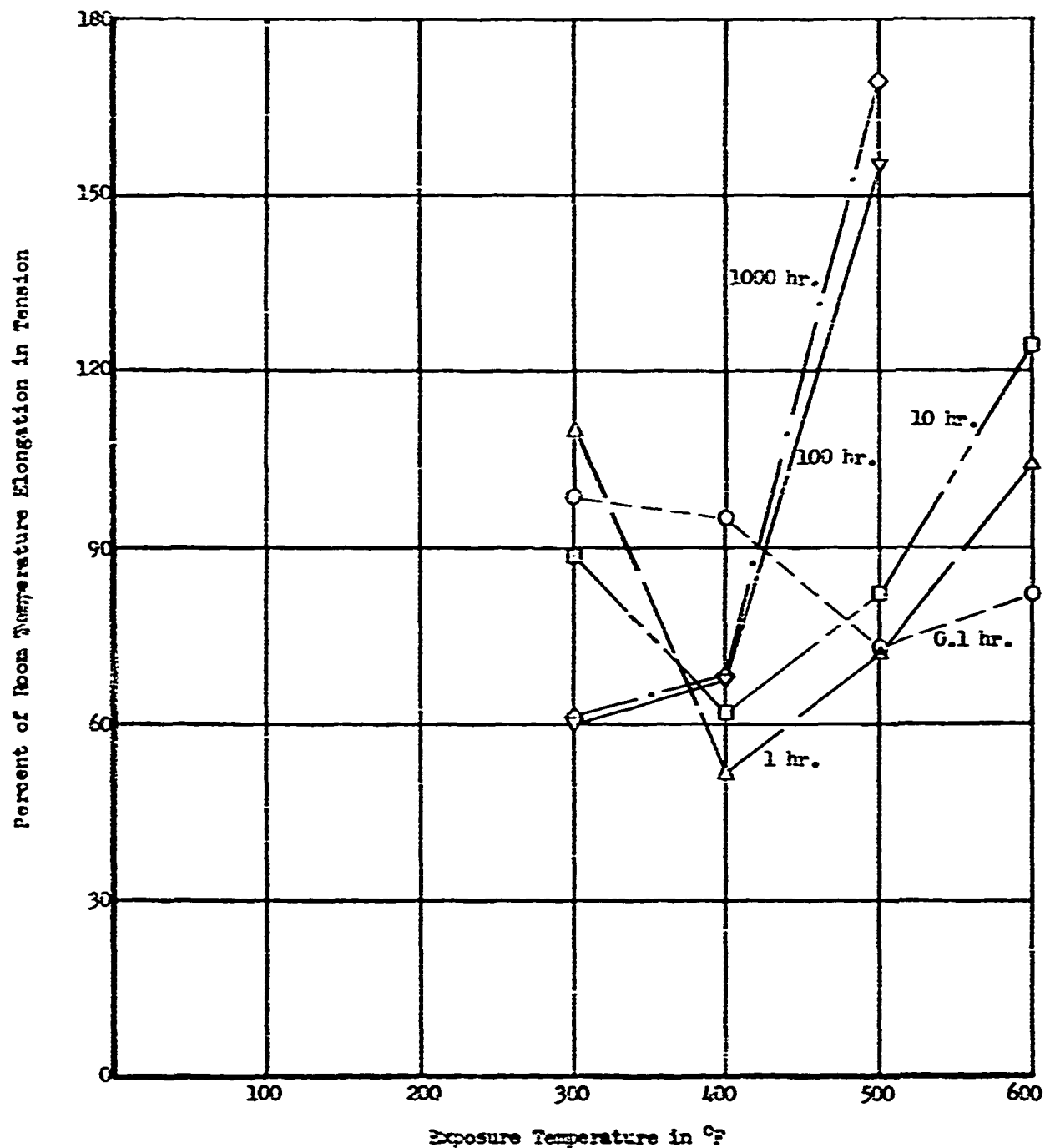


Figure 62.

Elongation in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

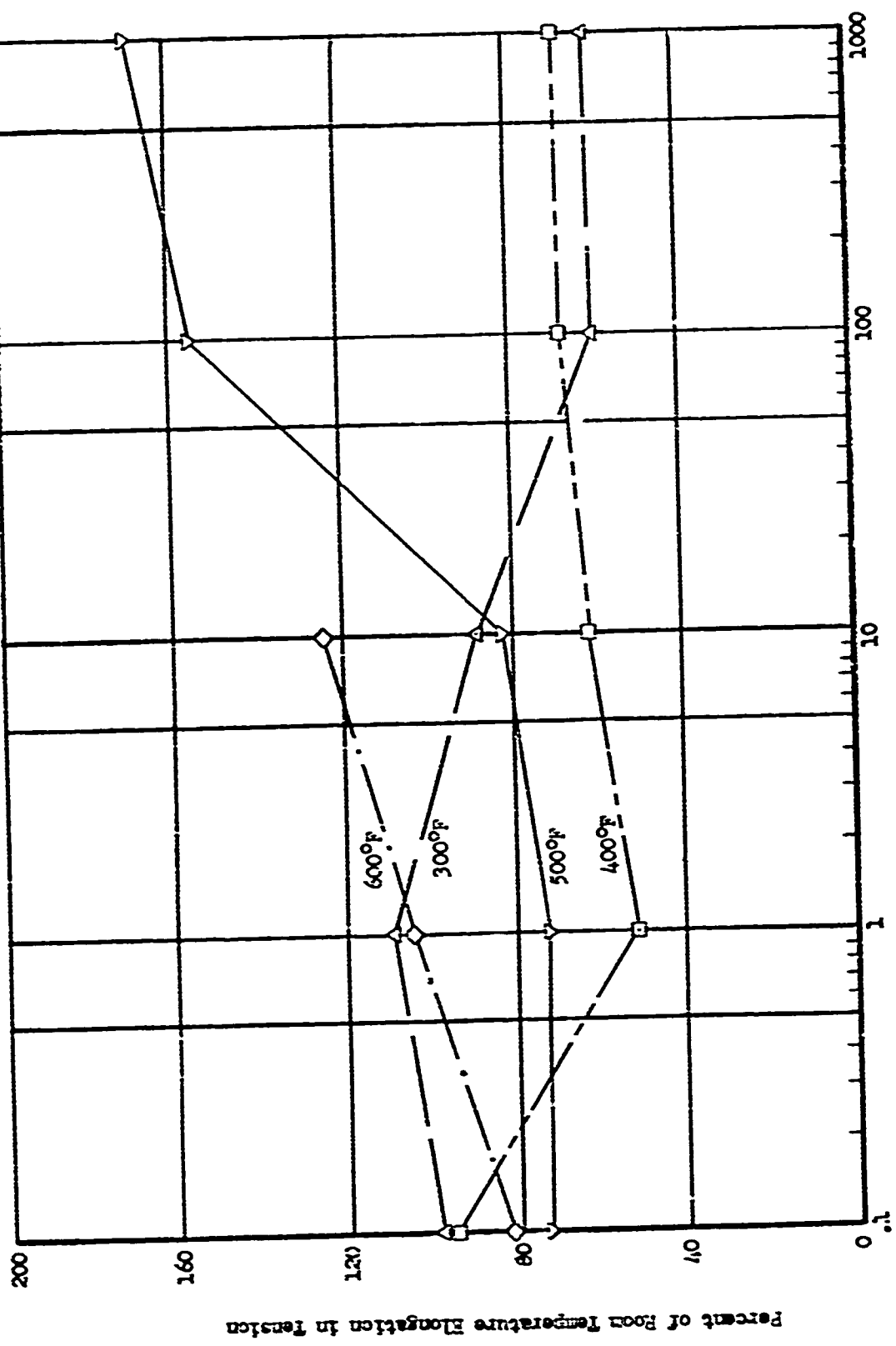


Figure 63. Elongation in Tension of 2024-T3 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

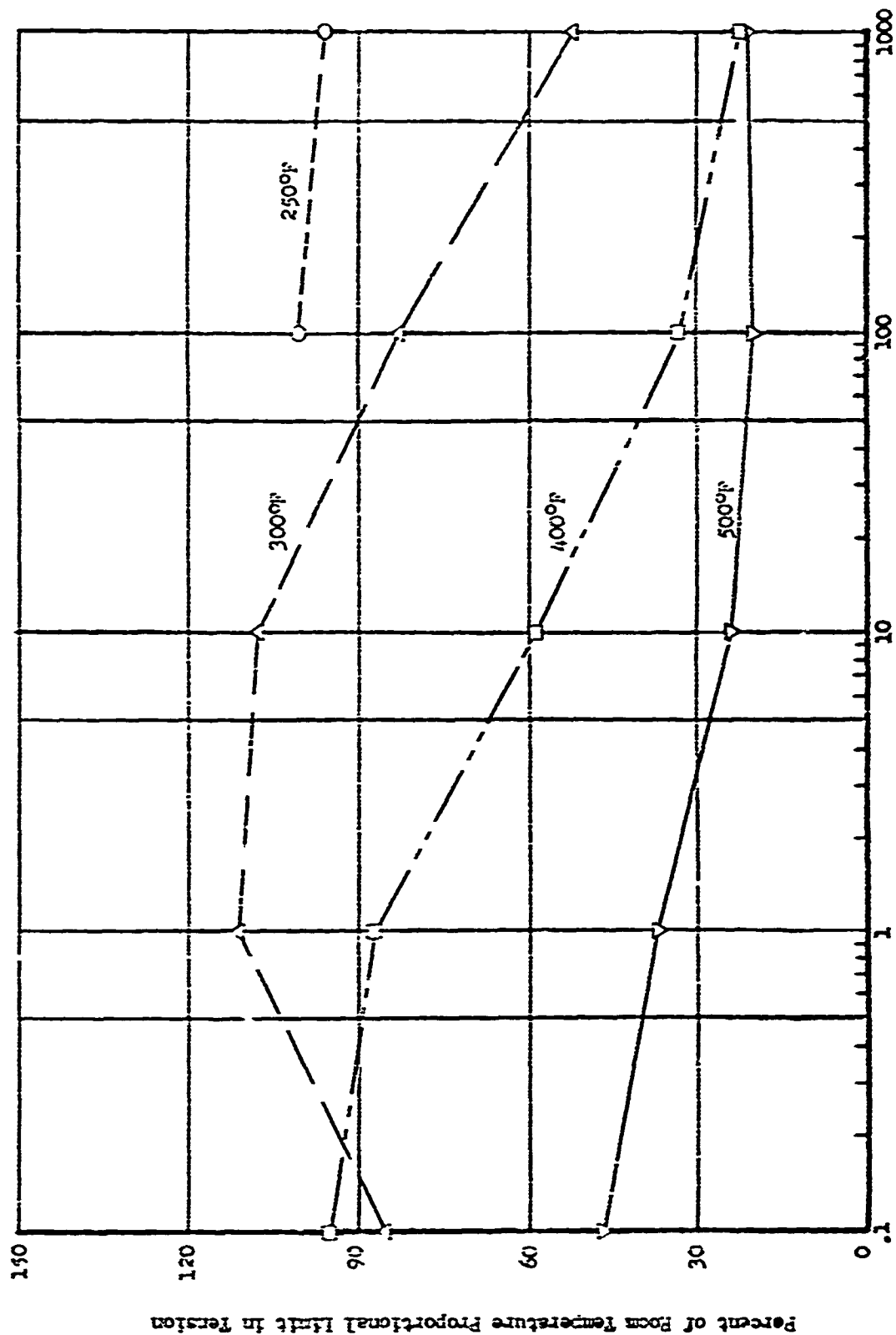


Figure 64. Proportional Limit in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

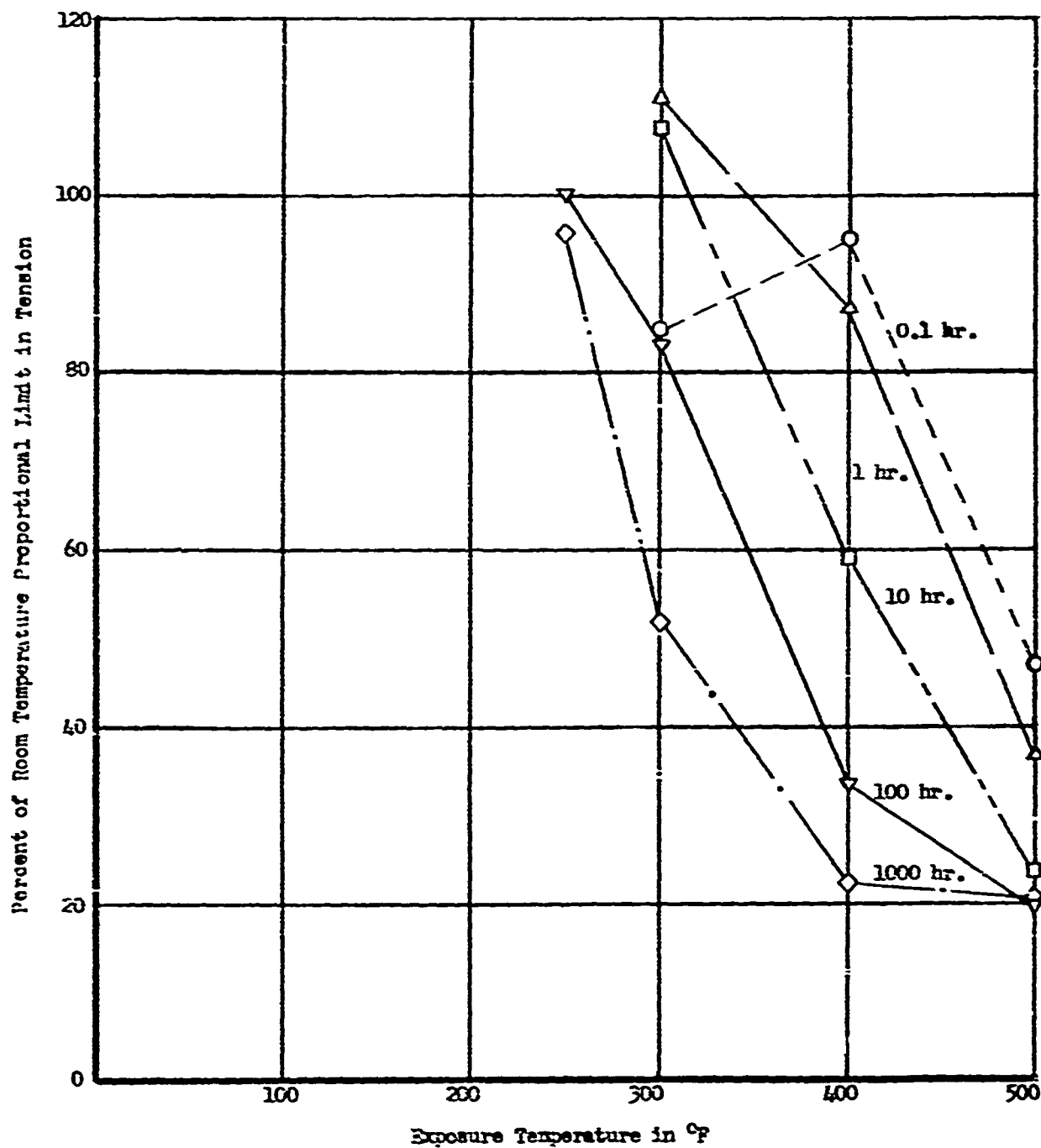


Figure 65.

Proportional Limit in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet
at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

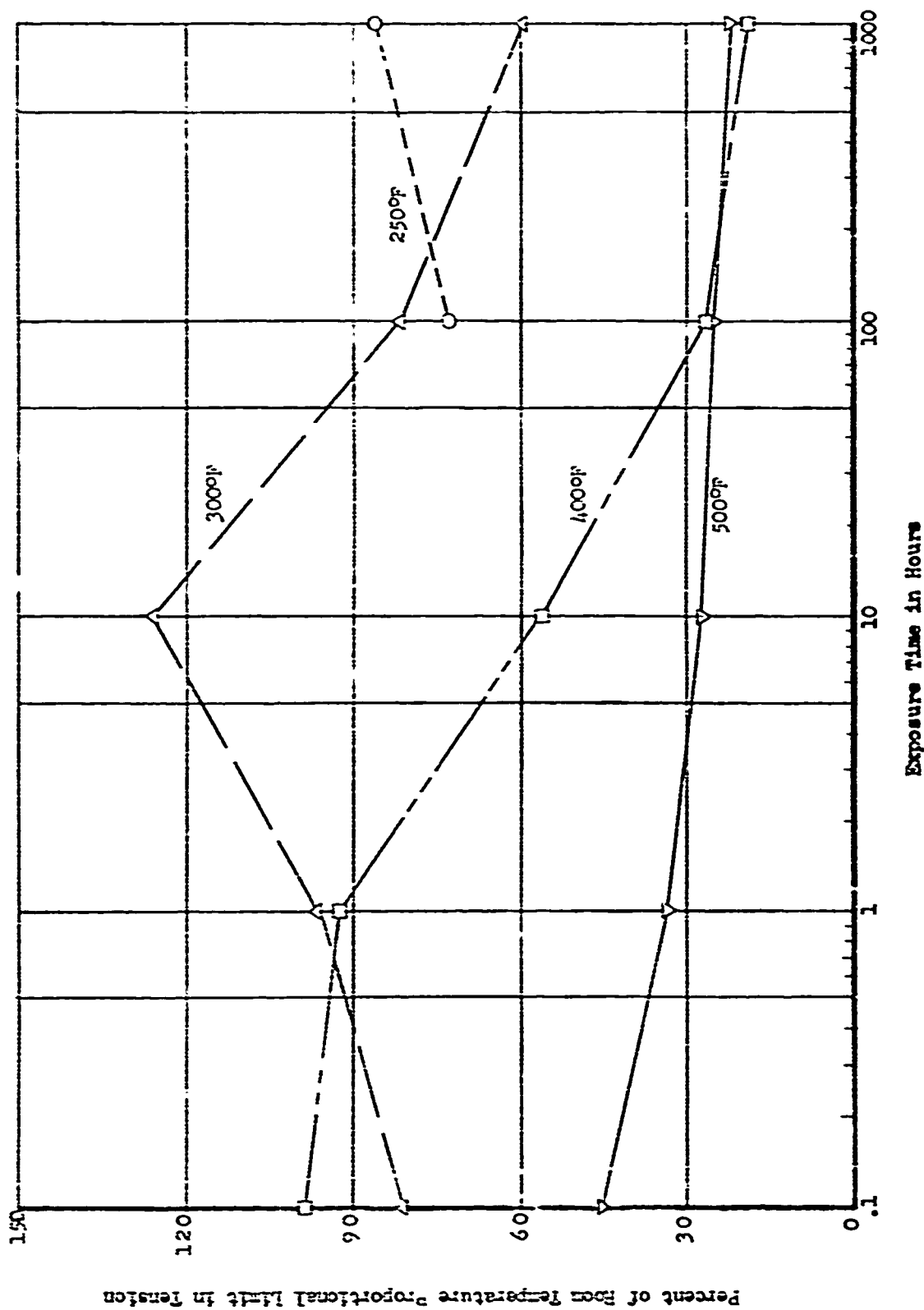


Figure 66. Proportional Limit in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

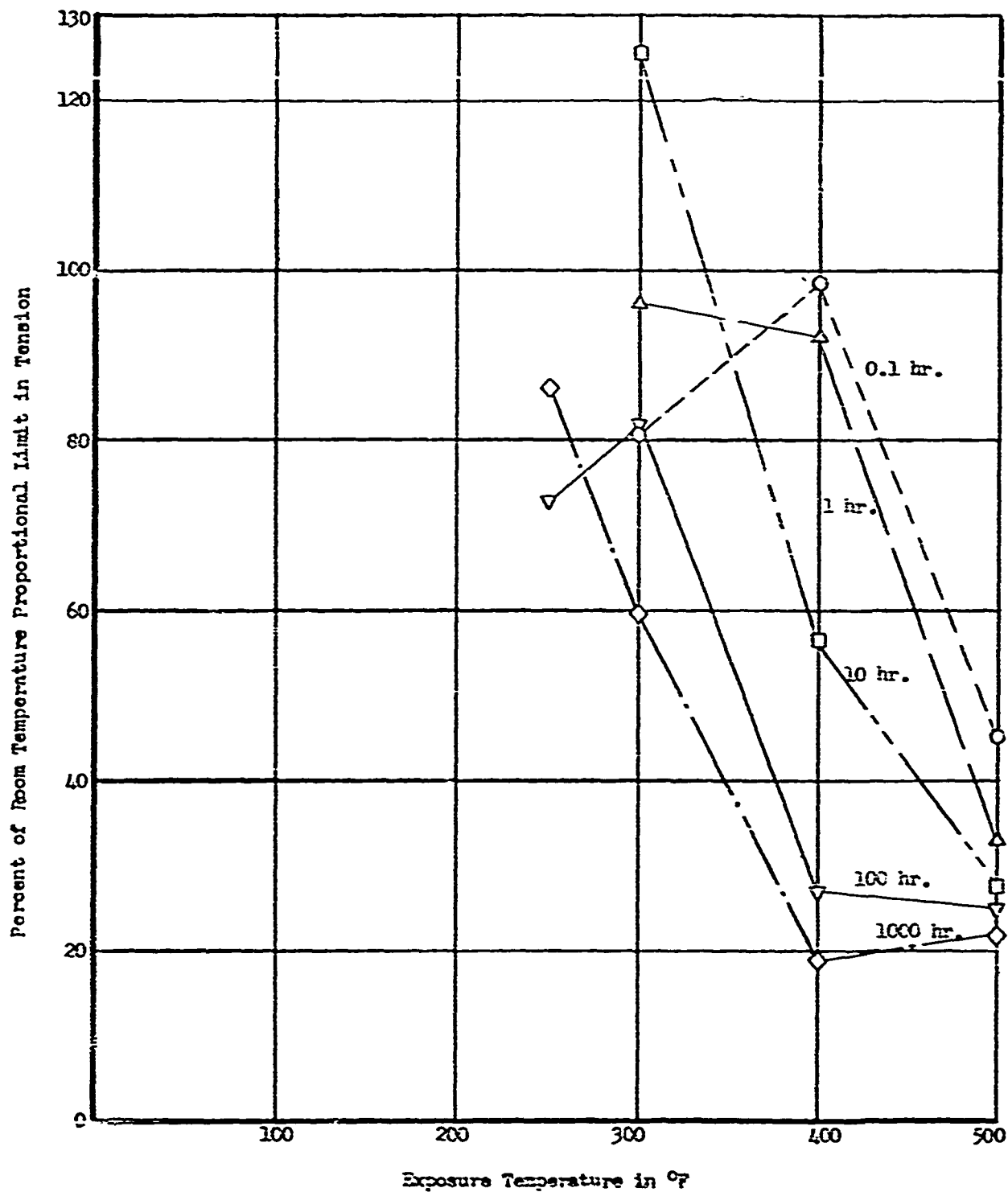


Figure 67.

Proportional Limit in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet
at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

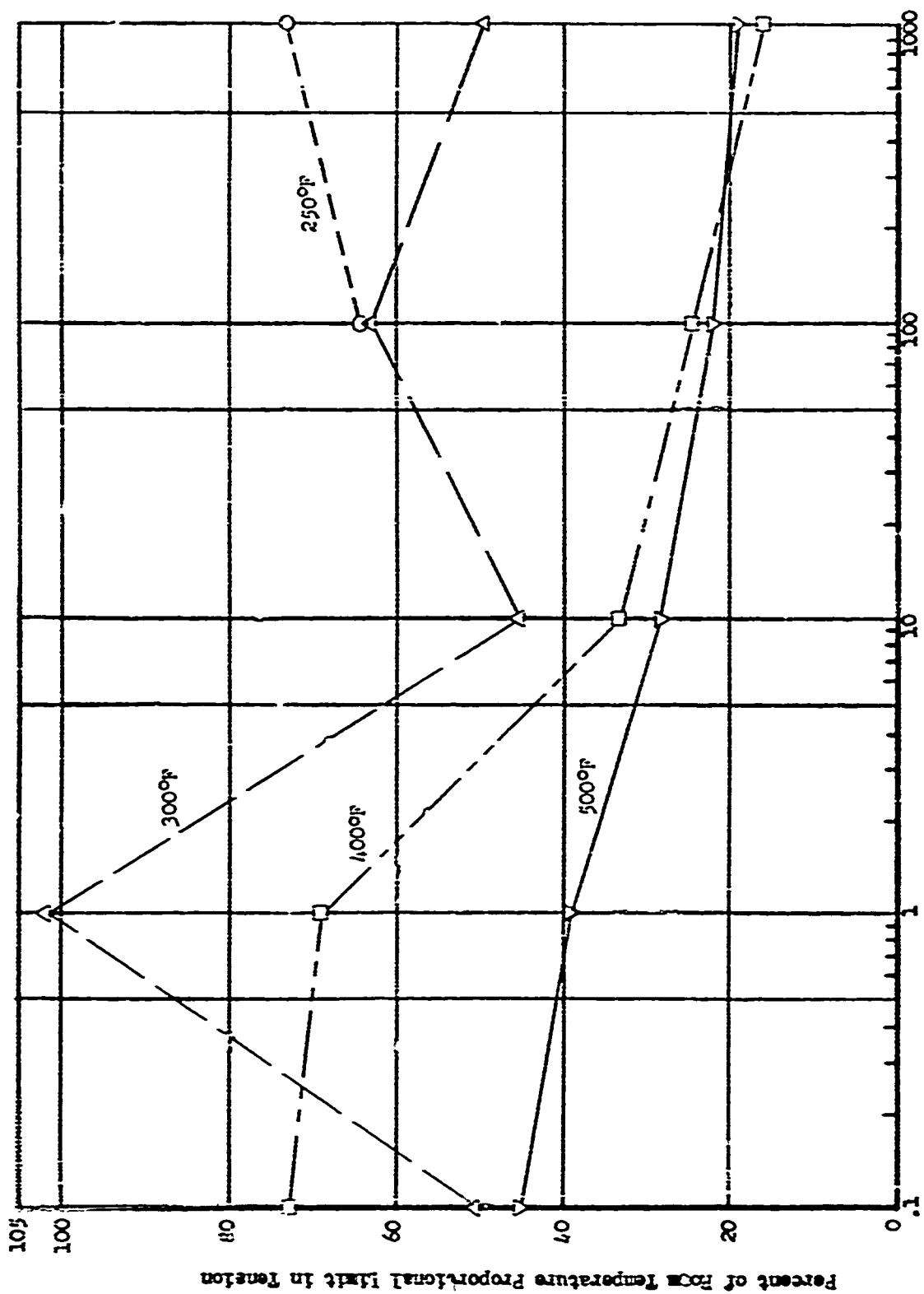


Figure 68.
Proportional Limit in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad
Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

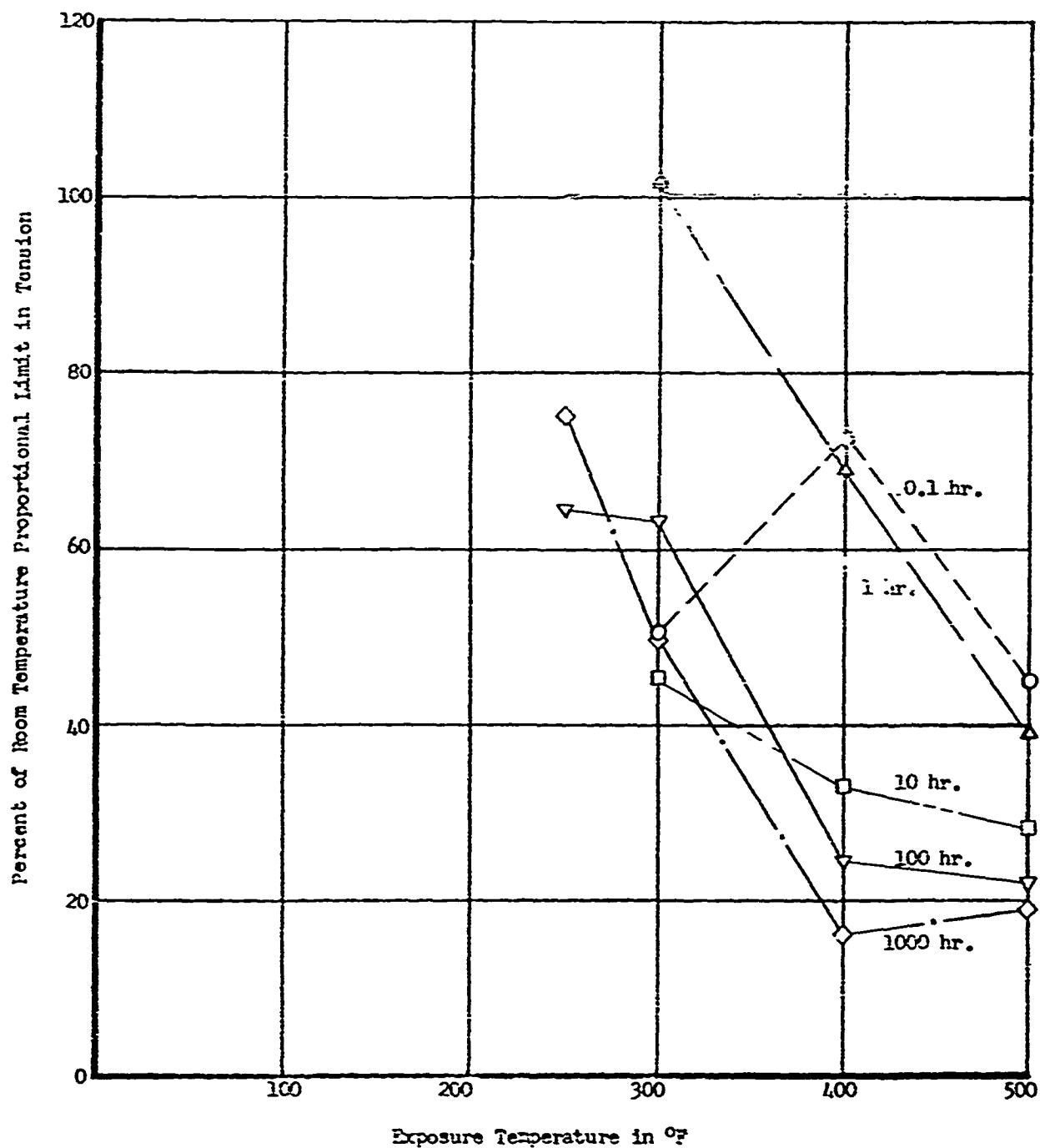


Figure 69.

Proportional Limit in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet
at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

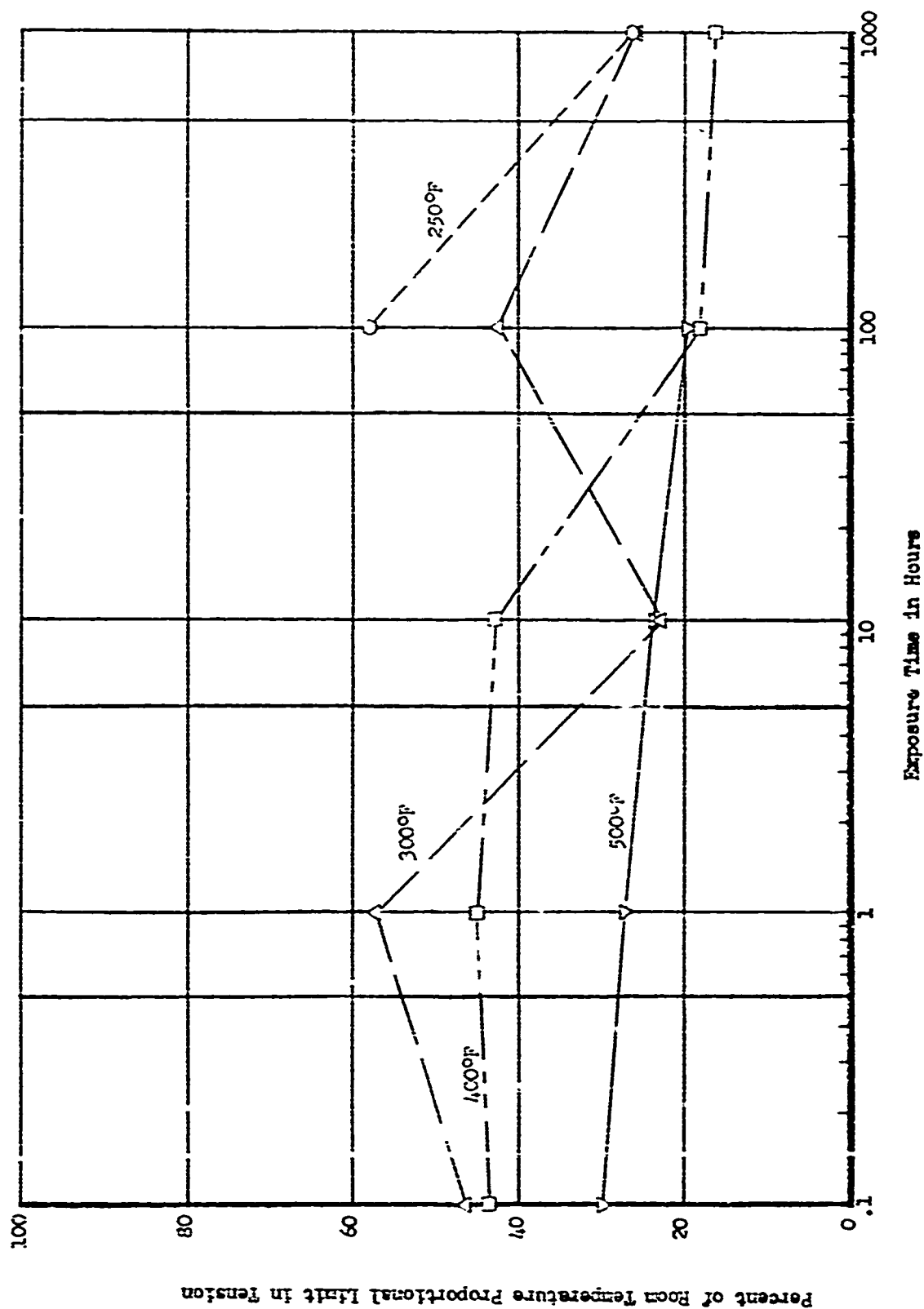


Figure 70.
Proportional Limit in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad
Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

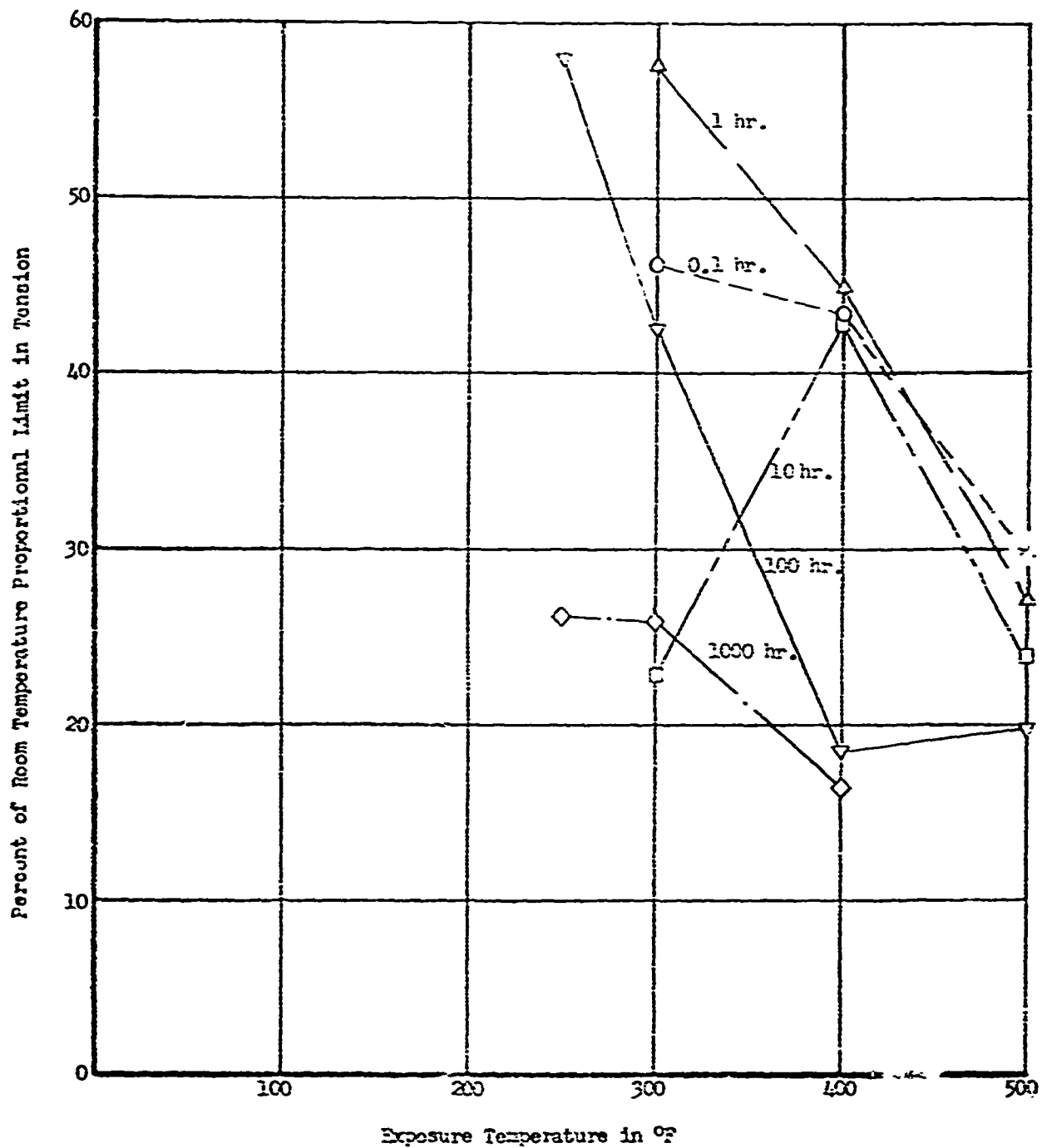


Figure 71.

Proportional Limit in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad
Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

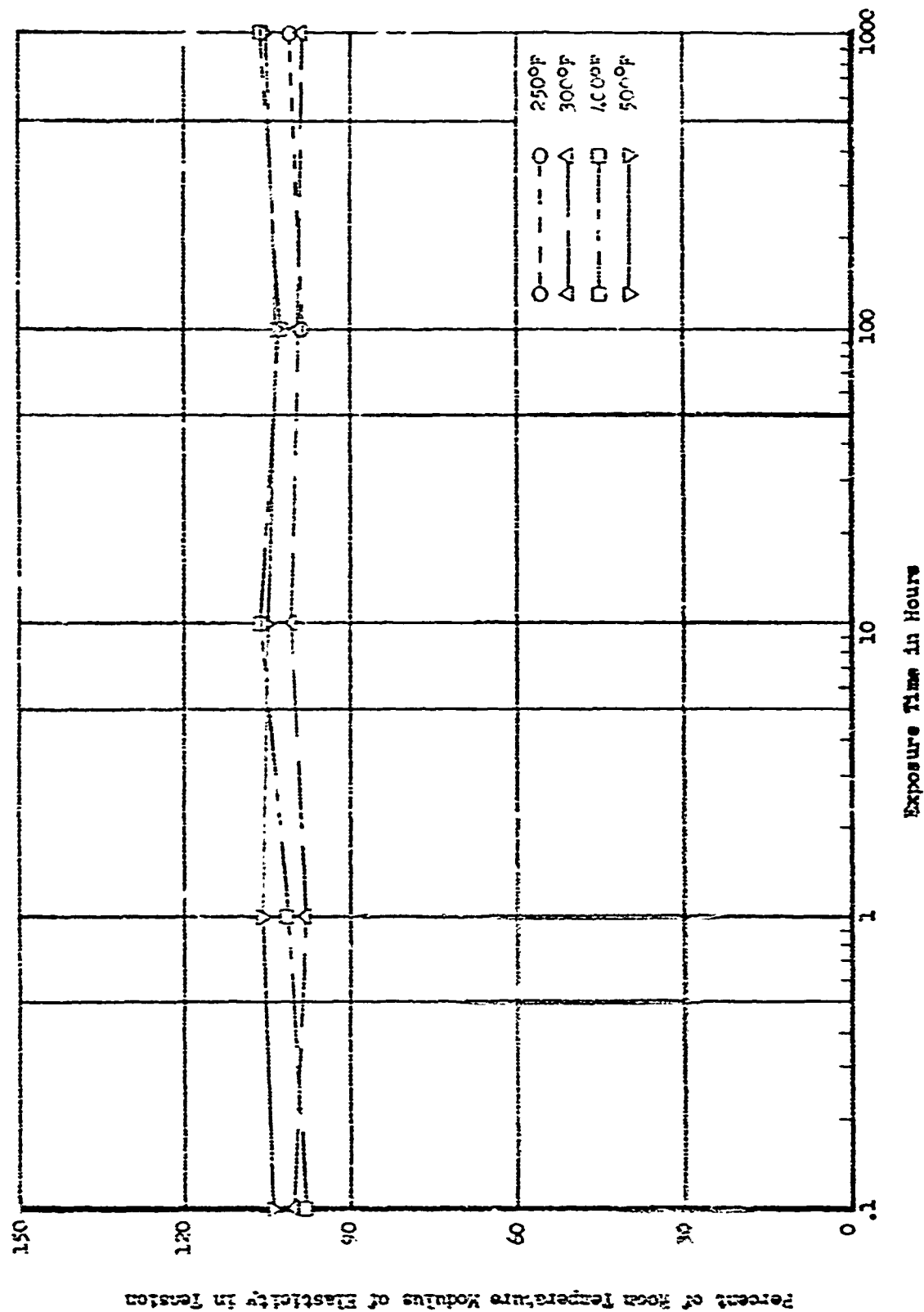


Figure 72. Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

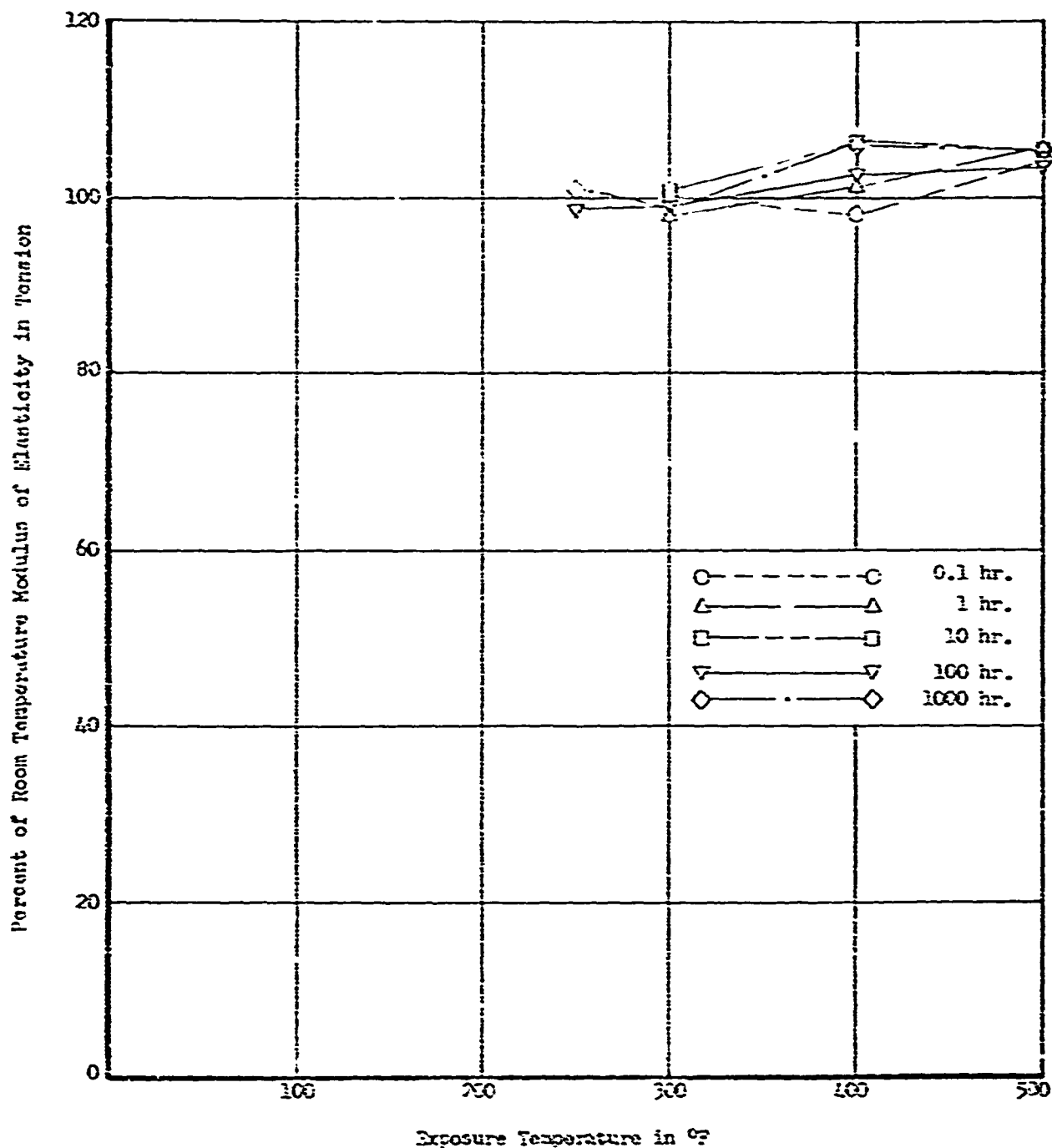


Figure 73. Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 7075-76 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

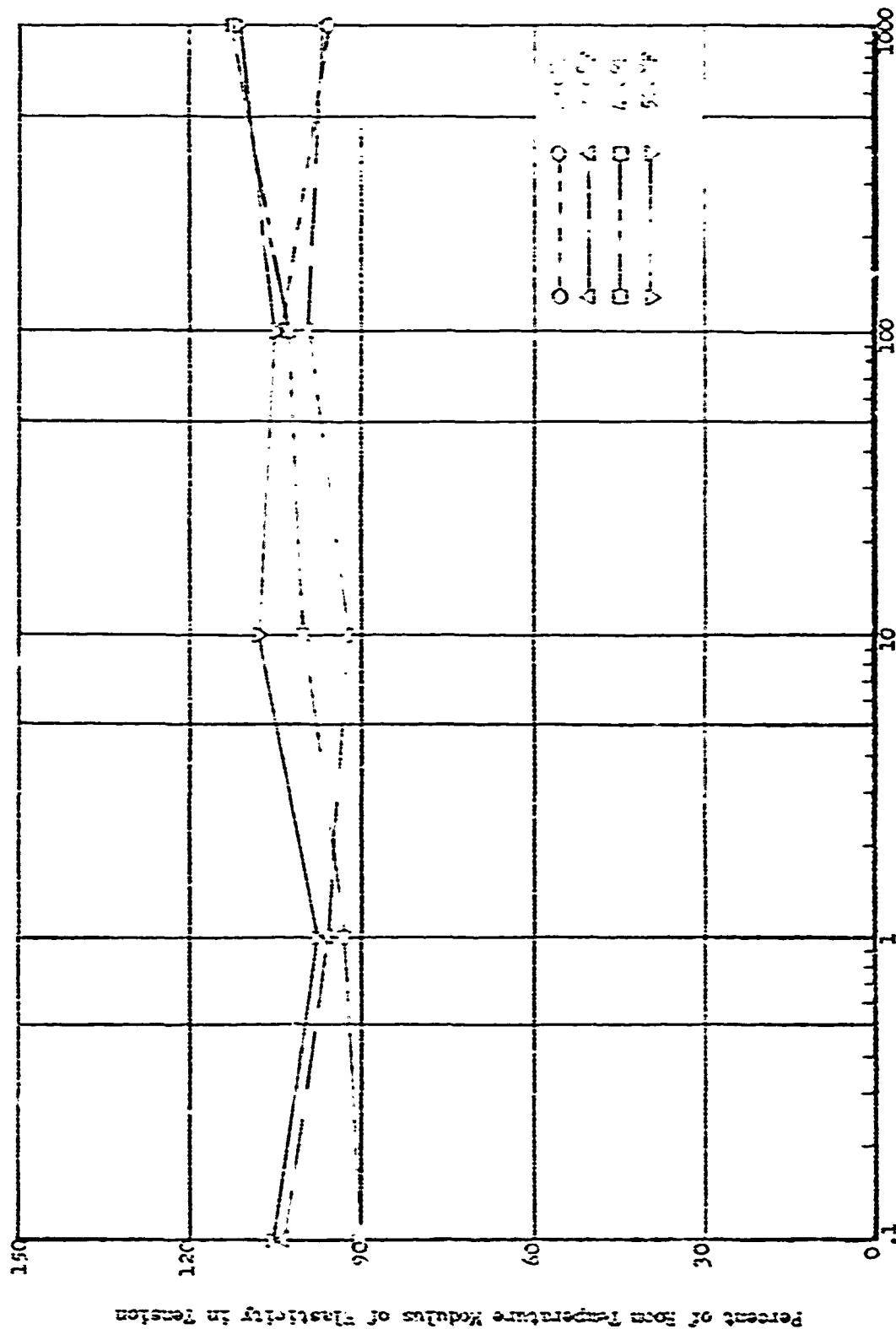


Figure 7/4.
Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad
Sheet at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

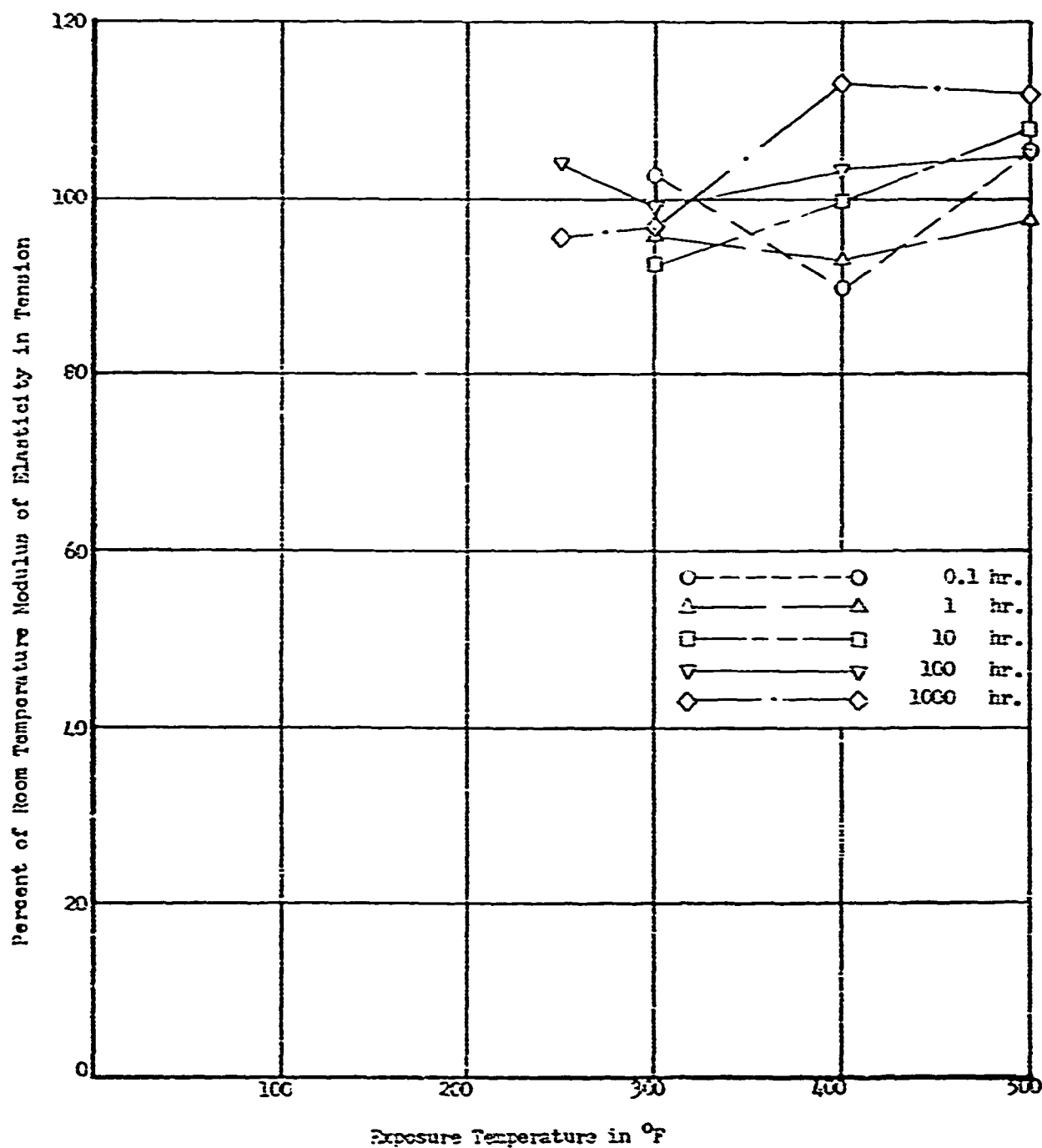


Figure 75. Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

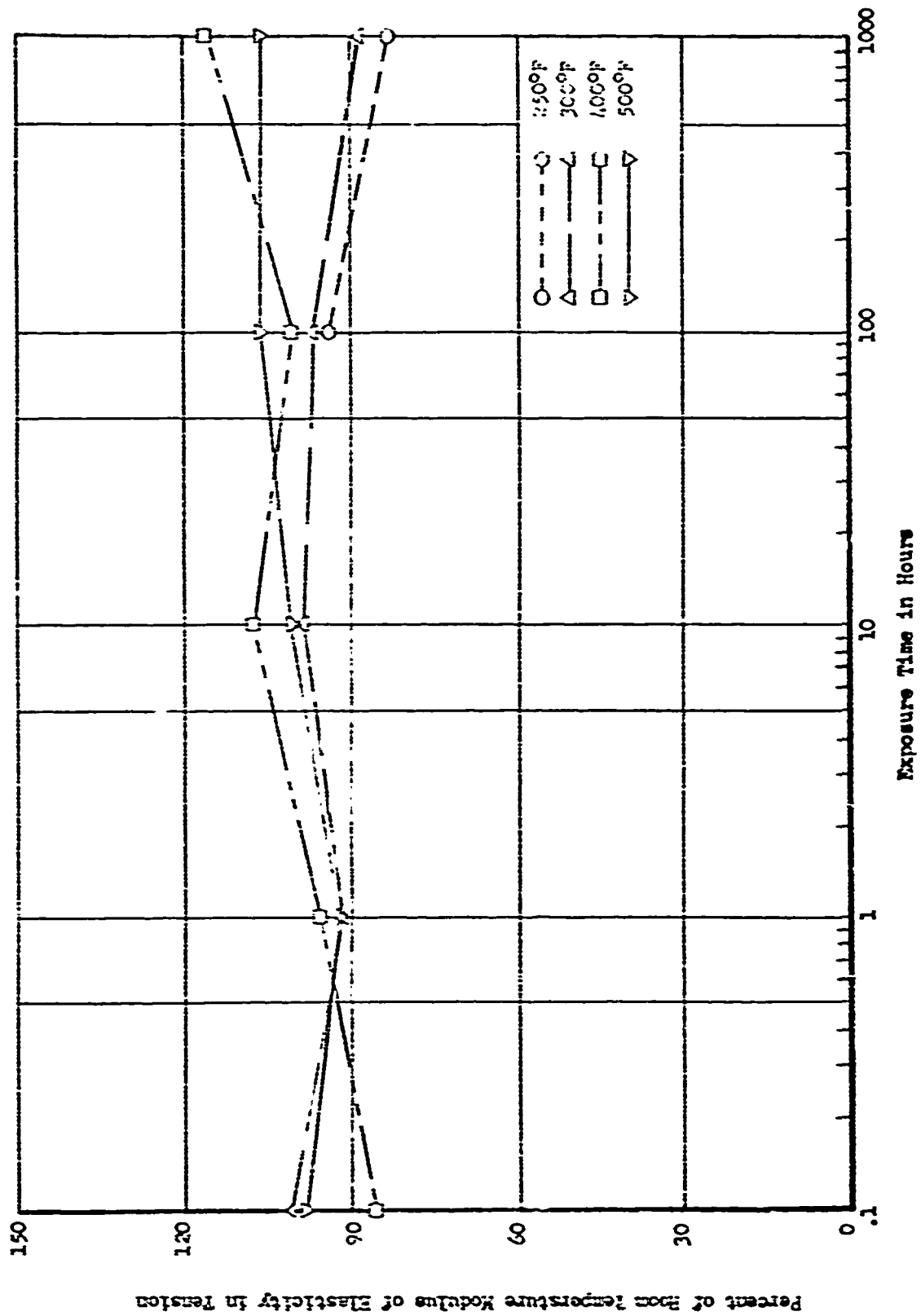


Figure 76. Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

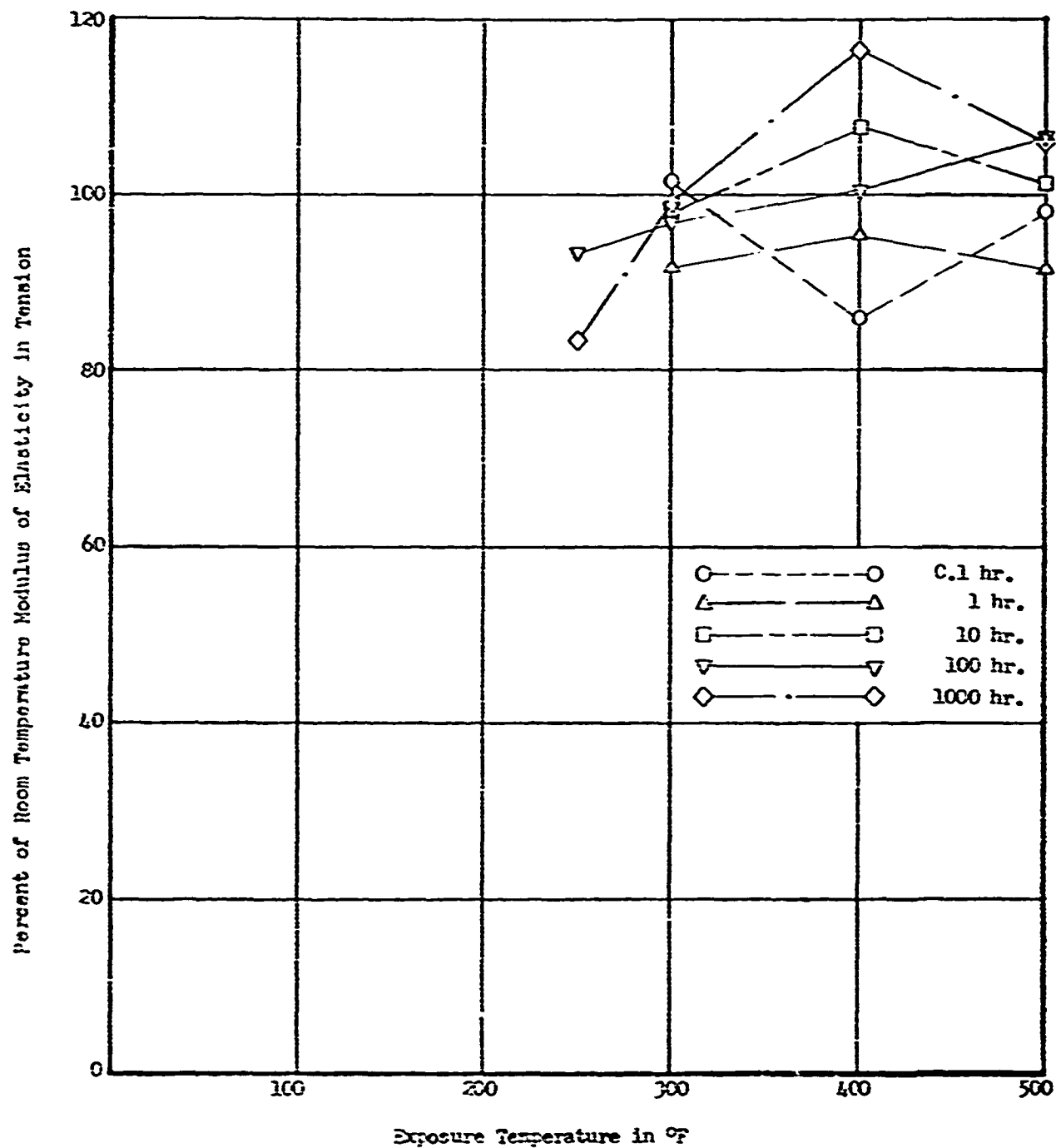


Figure 77.

Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

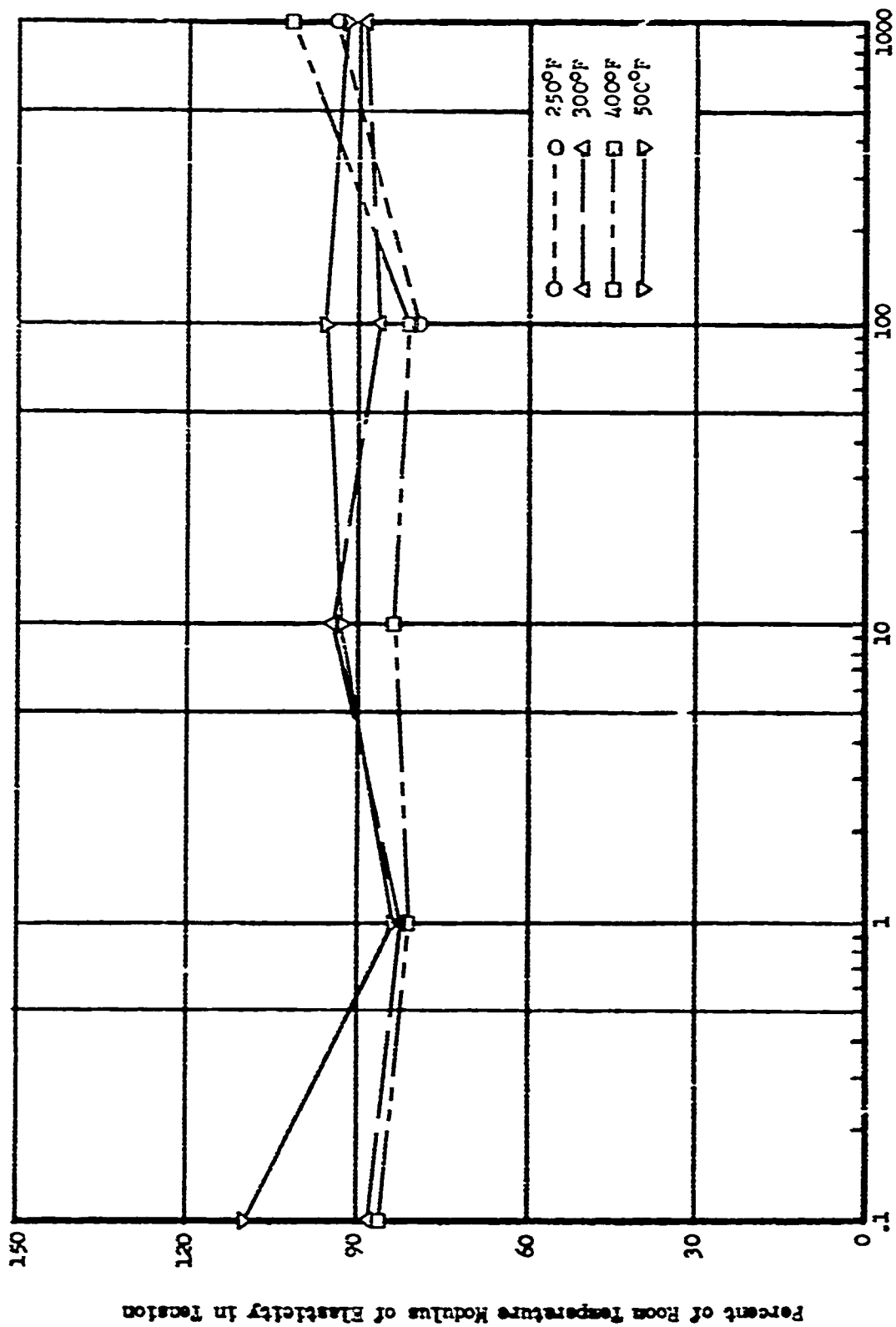


Figure 78.

Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad

Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

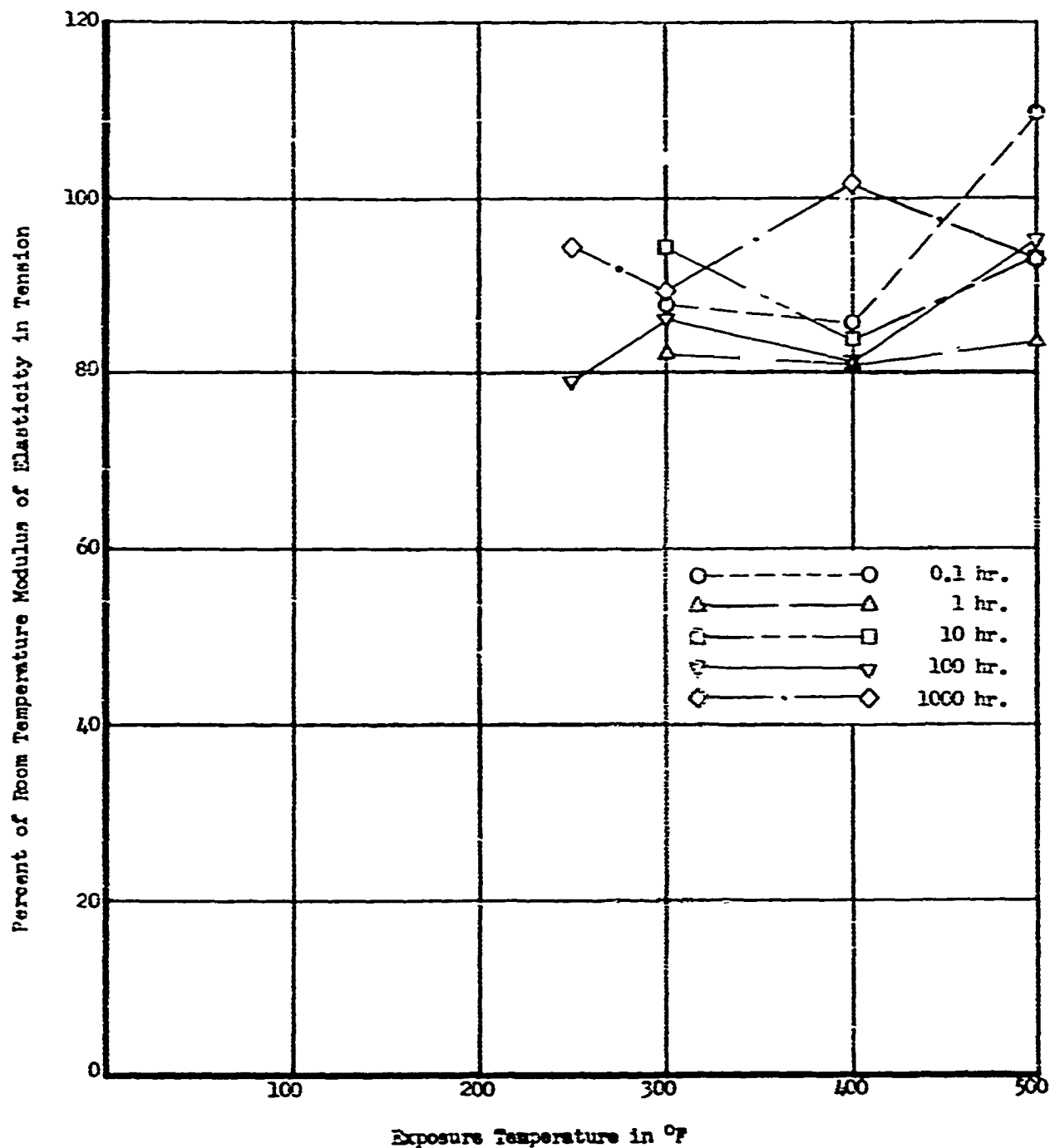


Figure 79.

Modulus of Elasticity in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

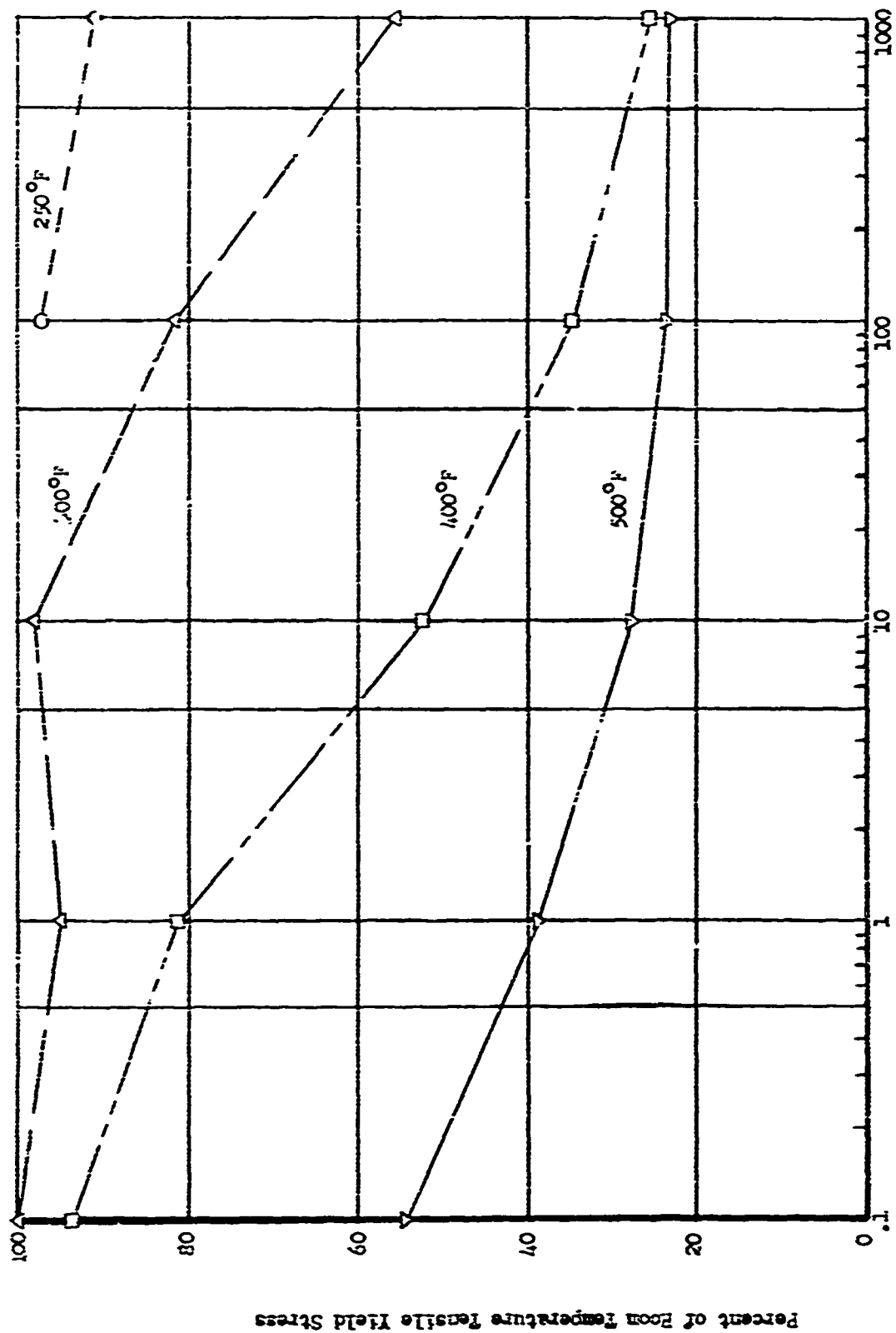


Figure 80. Tensile Yield Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

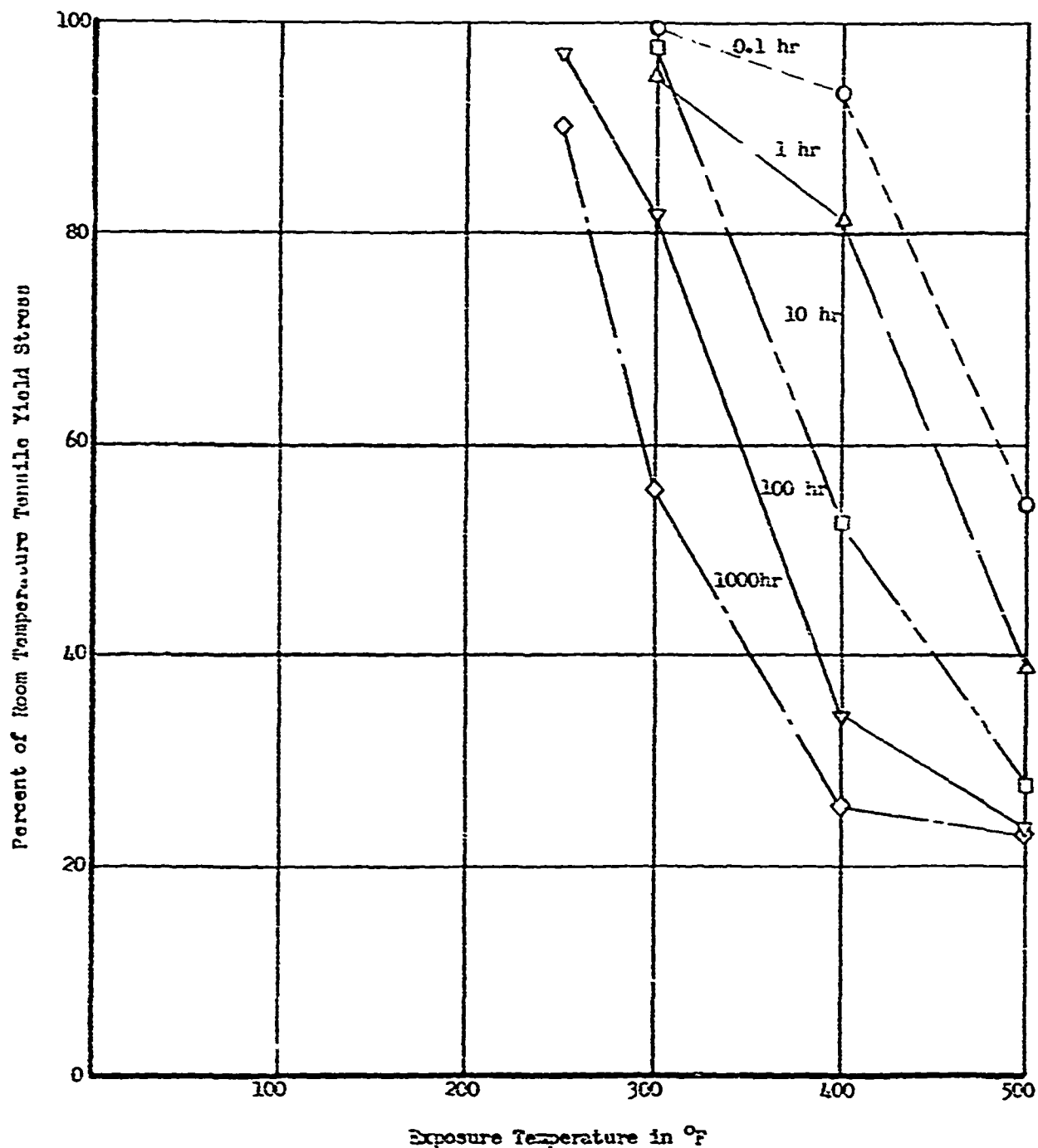


Figure 81.

Tensile Yield Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

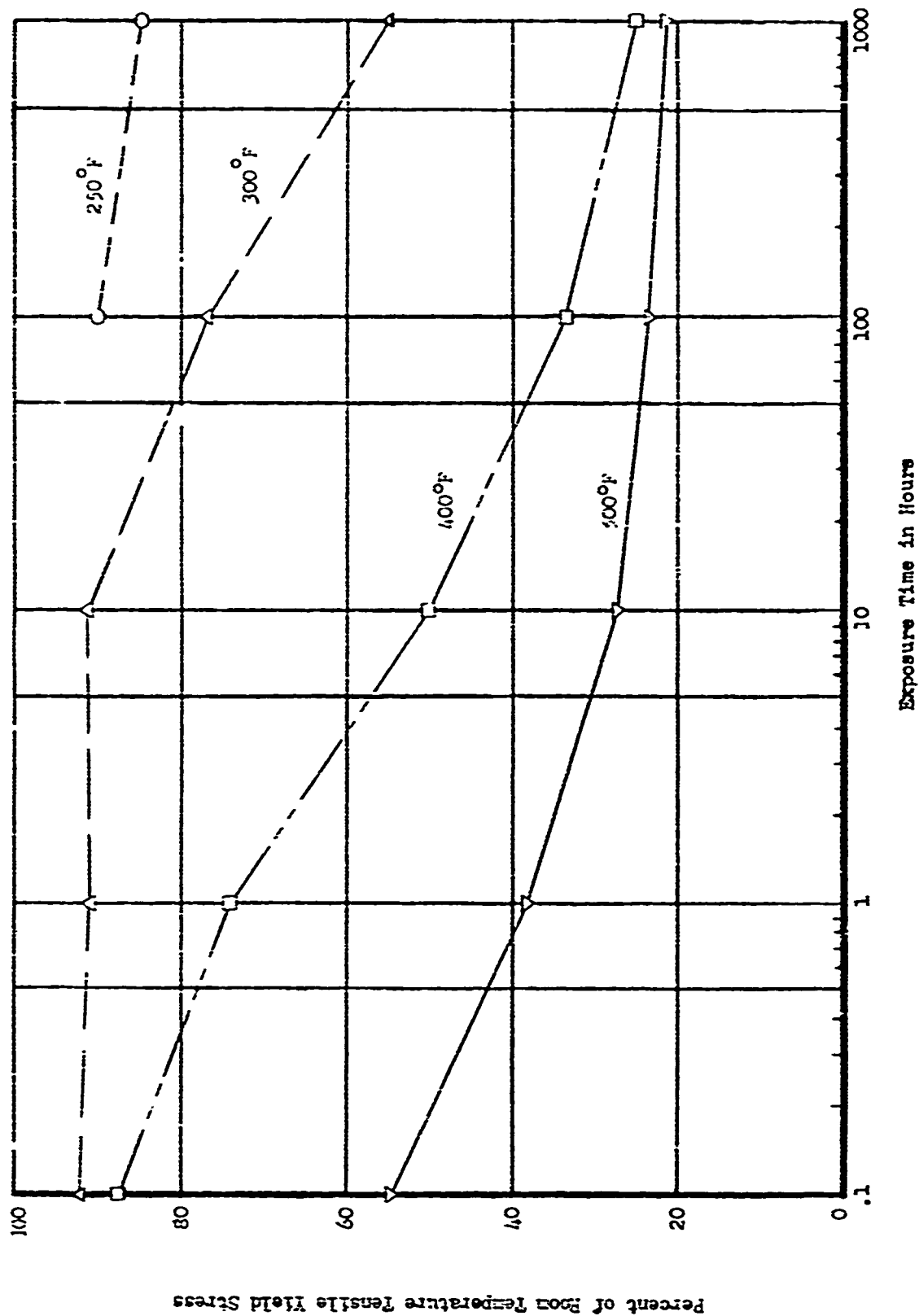


Figure 82. Tensile Yield Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 2000°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

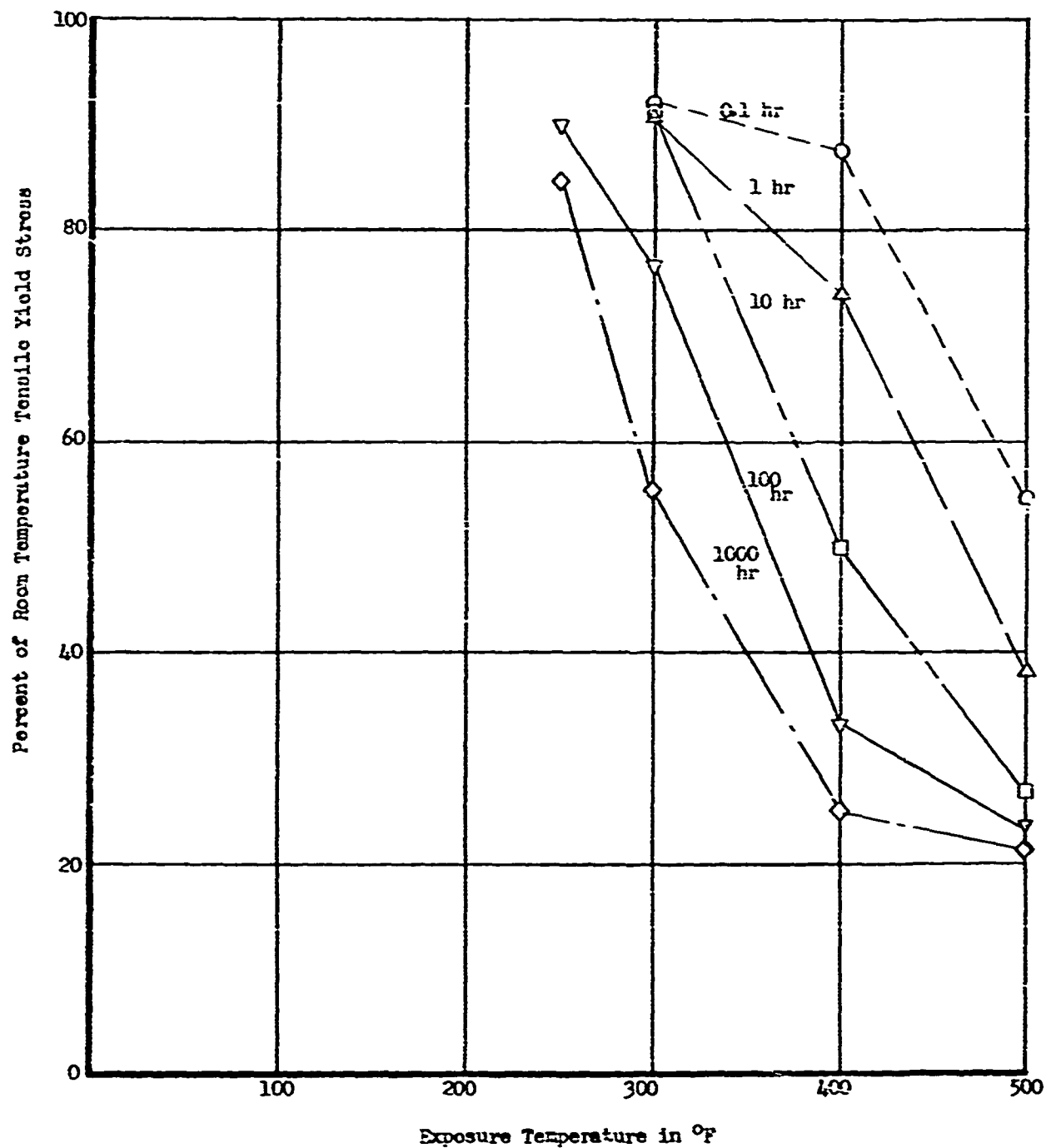


Figure 83.

Tensile Yield Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

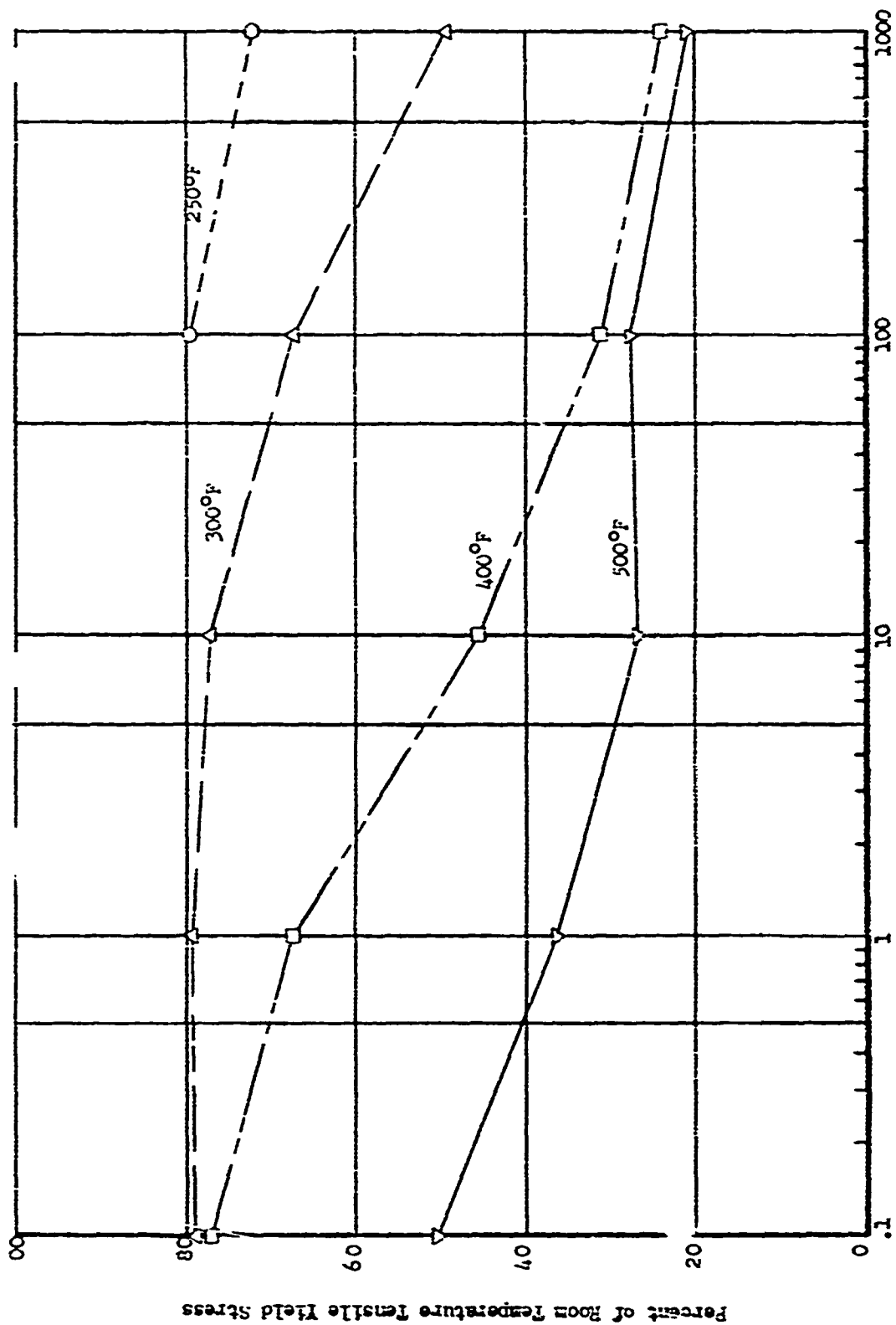


Figure 84.
Tensile Yield Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at
300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

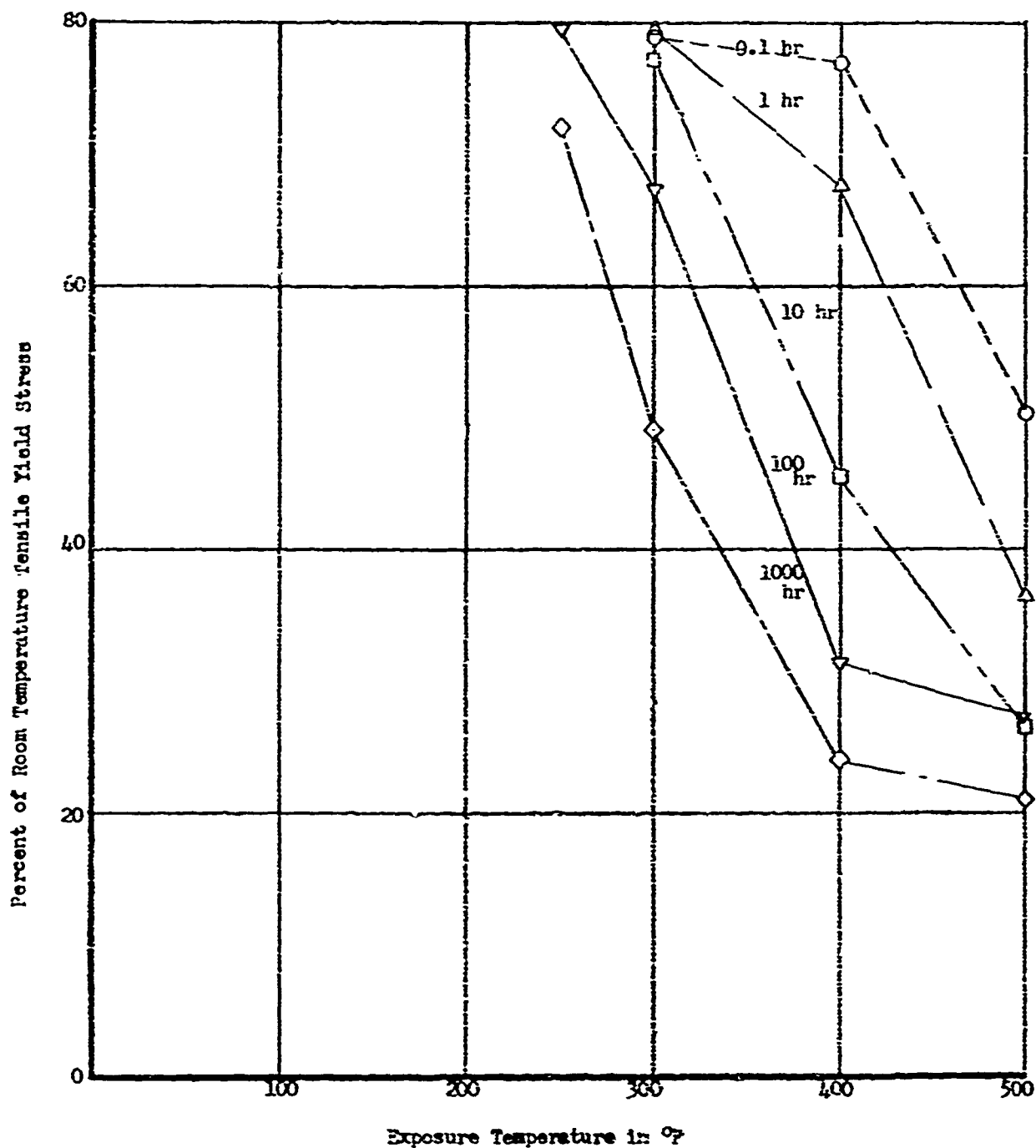


Figure 85.

Tensile Yield Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

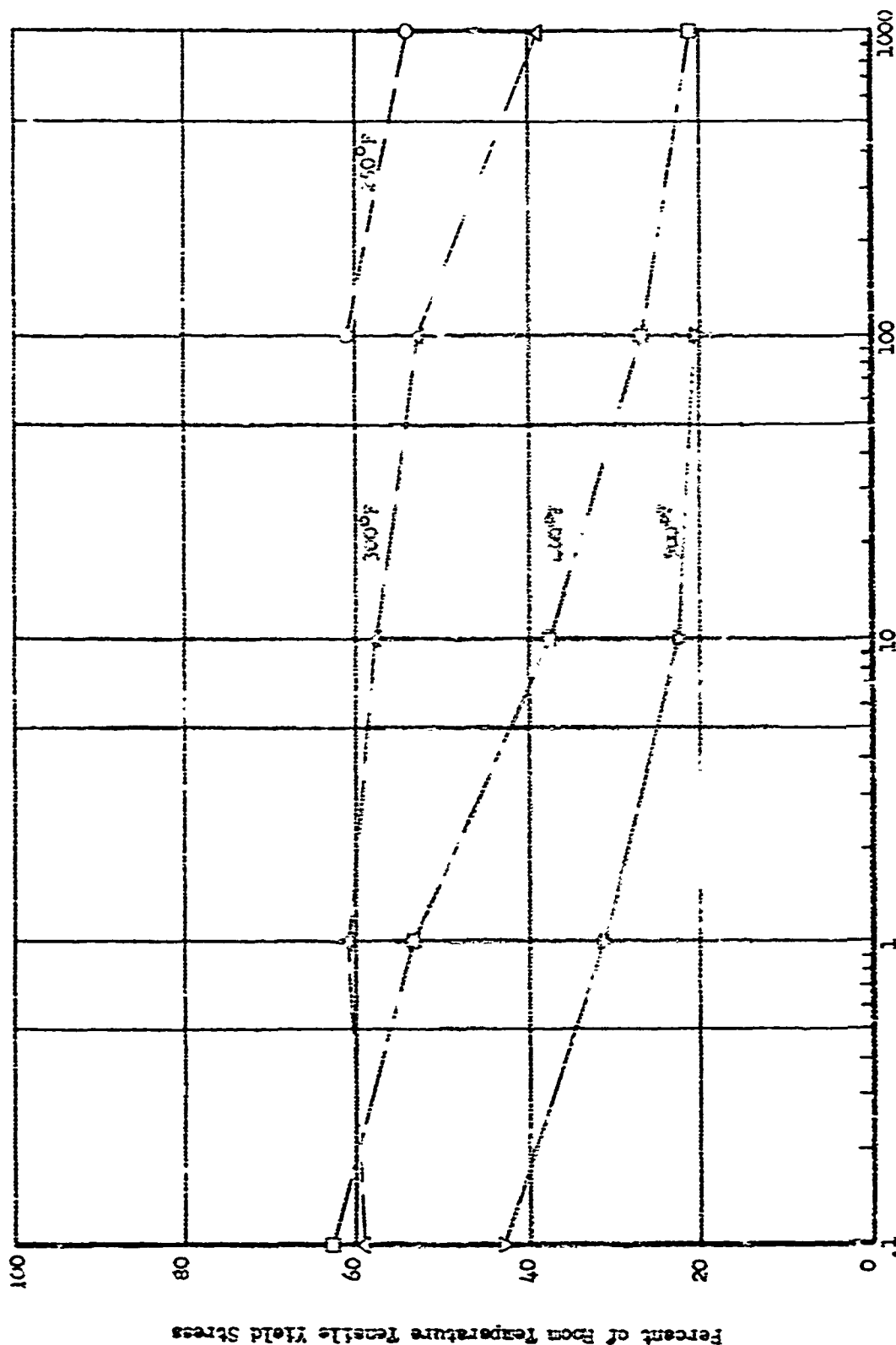


Figure 86. Tensile Yield Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperature

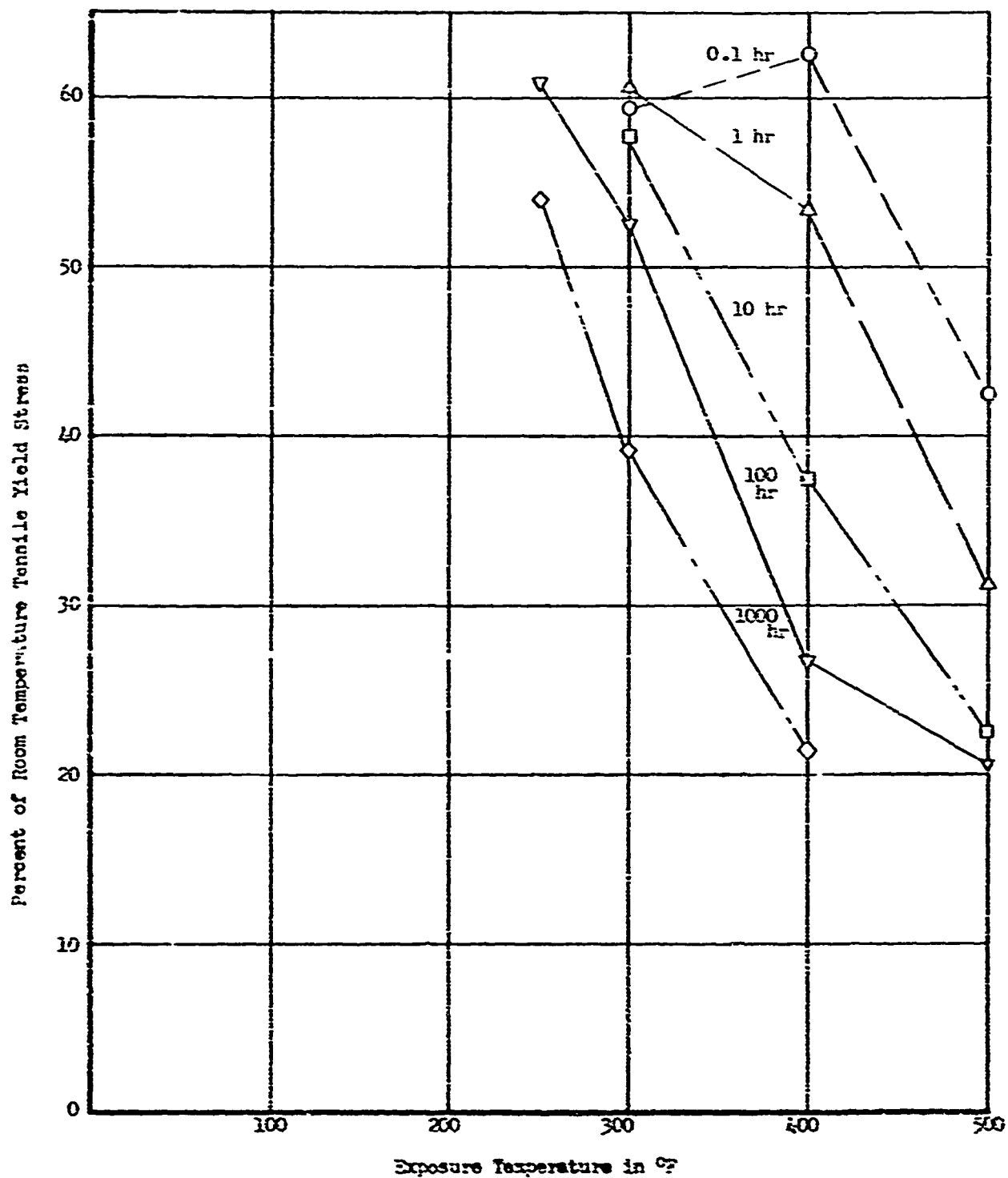


Figure 37.

Tensile Yield Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet
at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

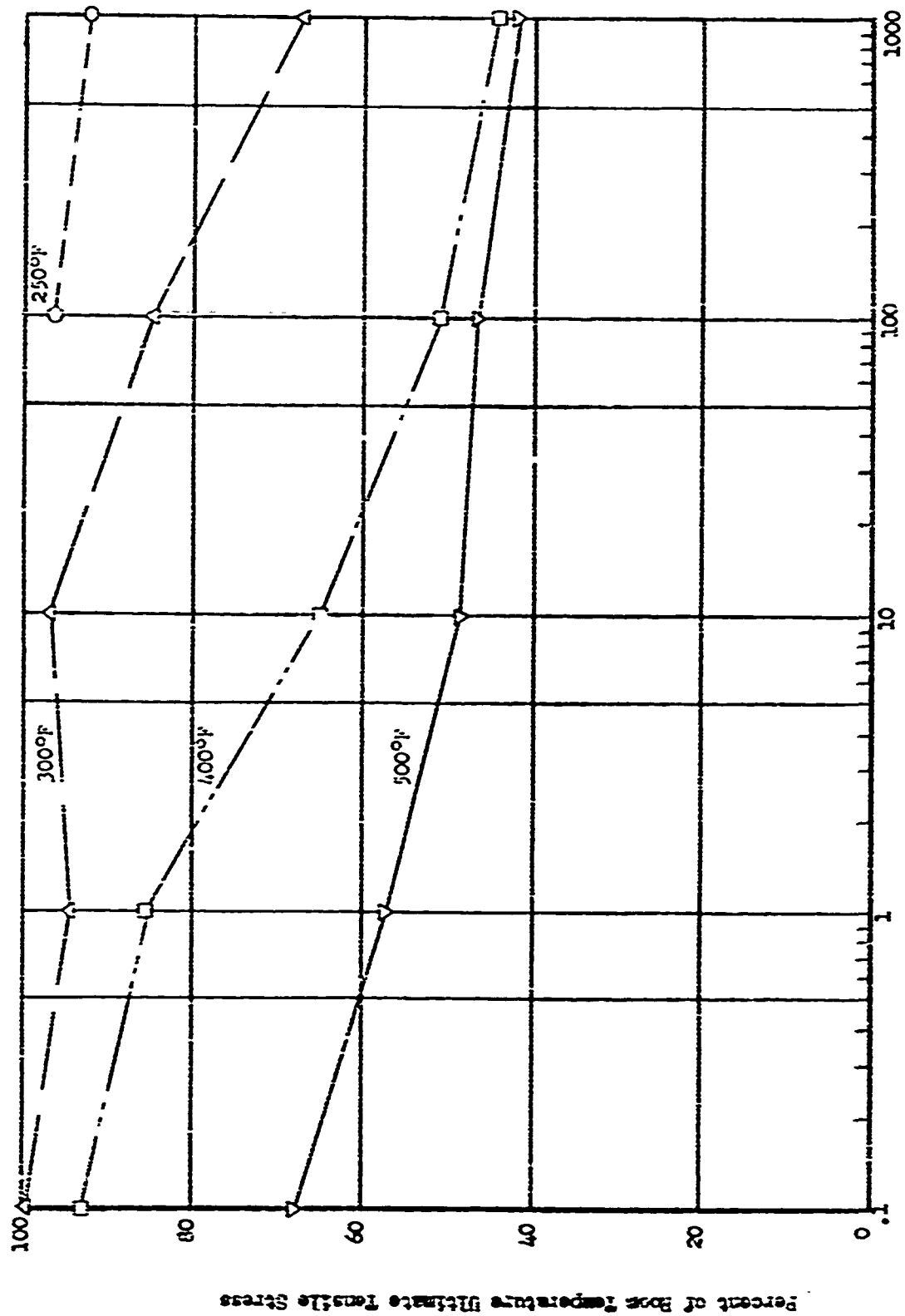


Figure 88. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

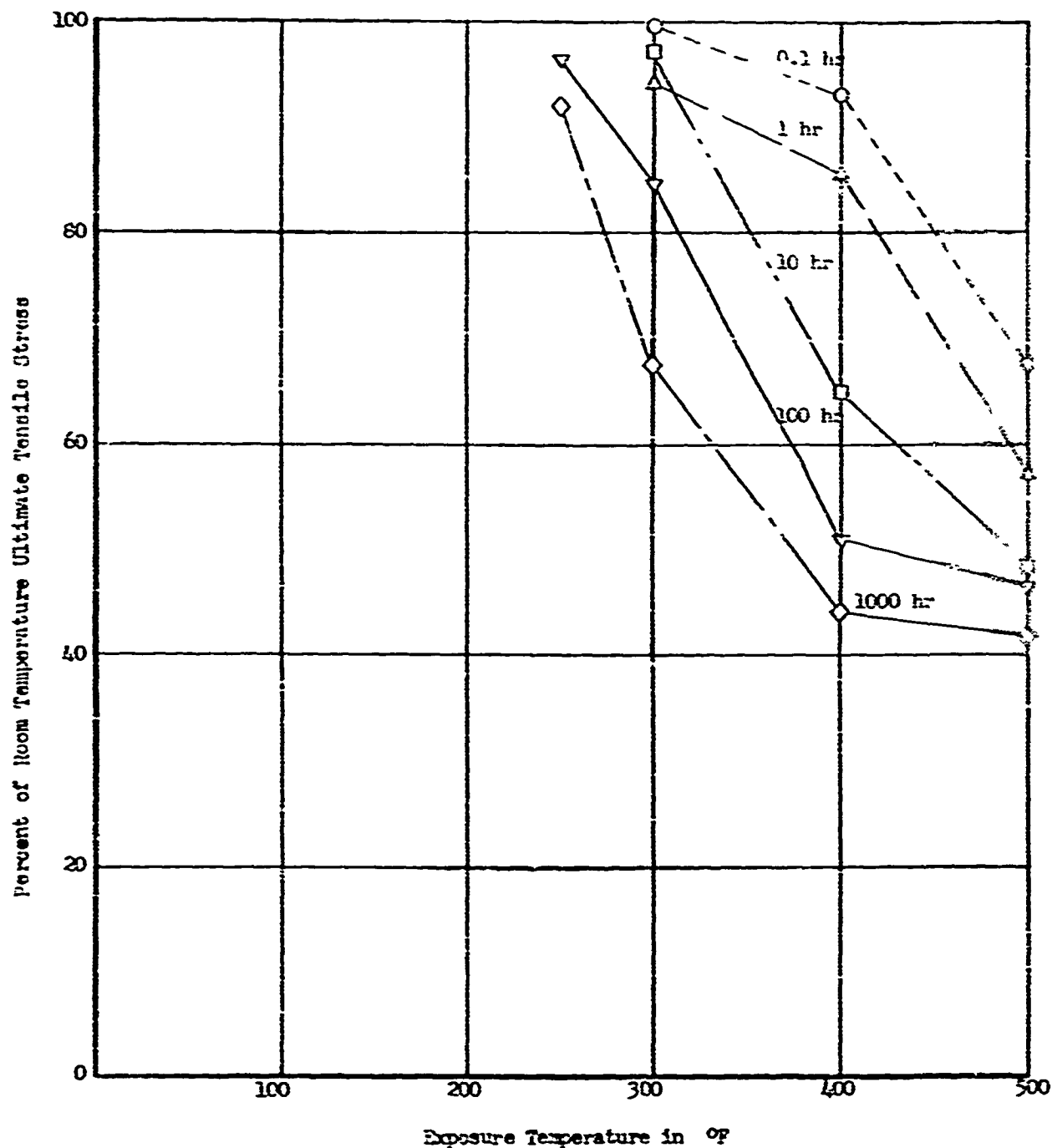


Figure 89.

Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

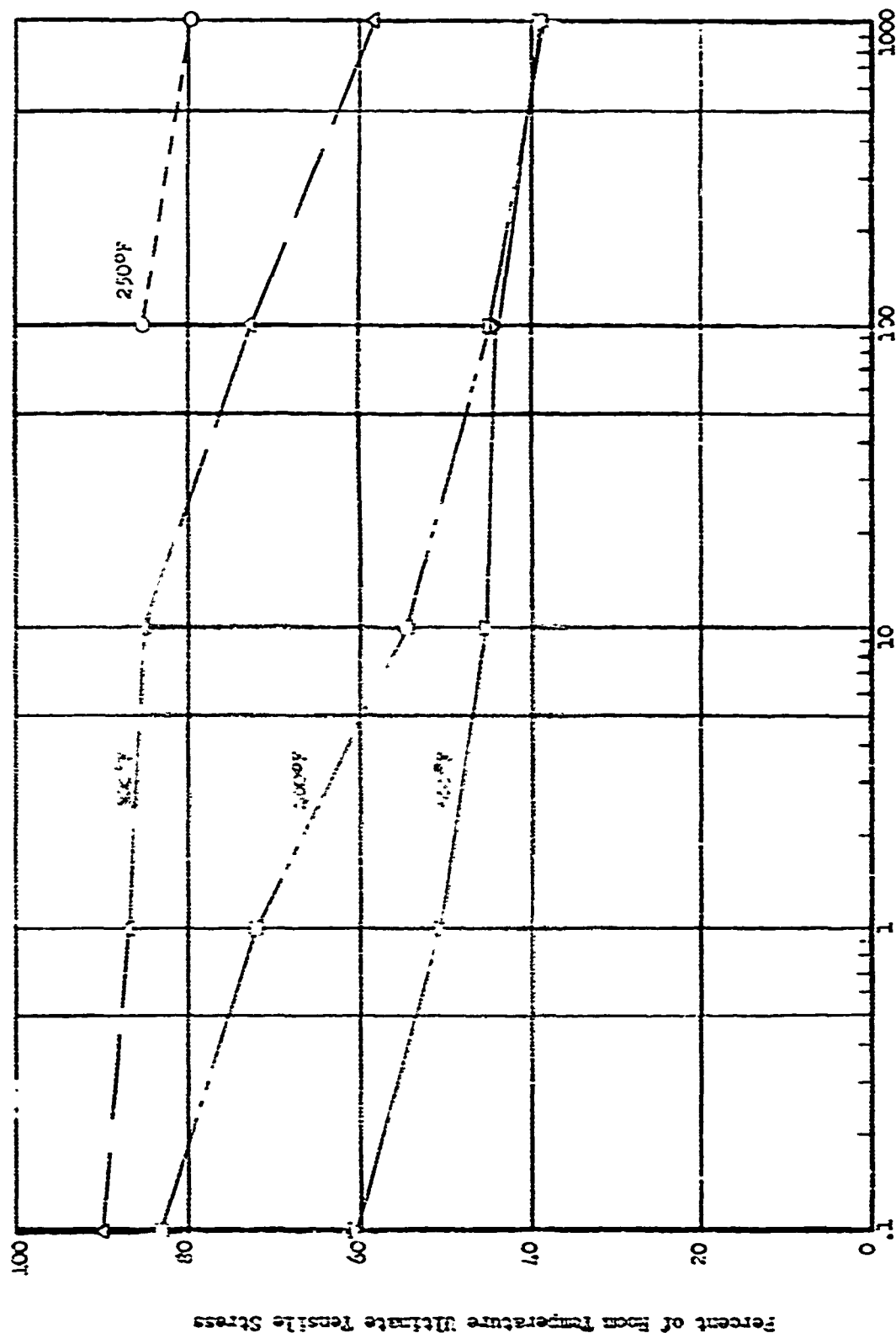


Figure 90. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 2000°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

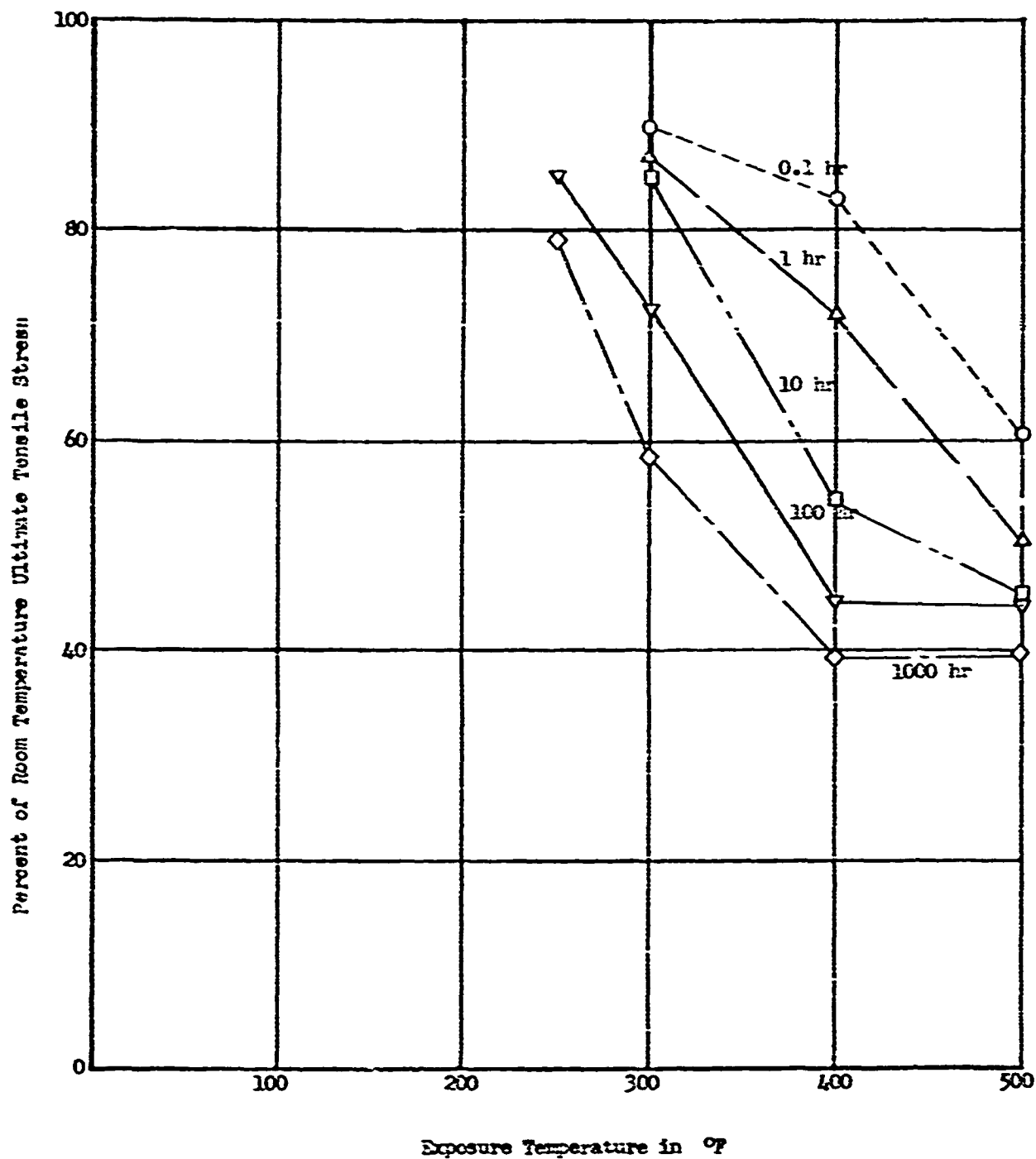


Figure 91. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

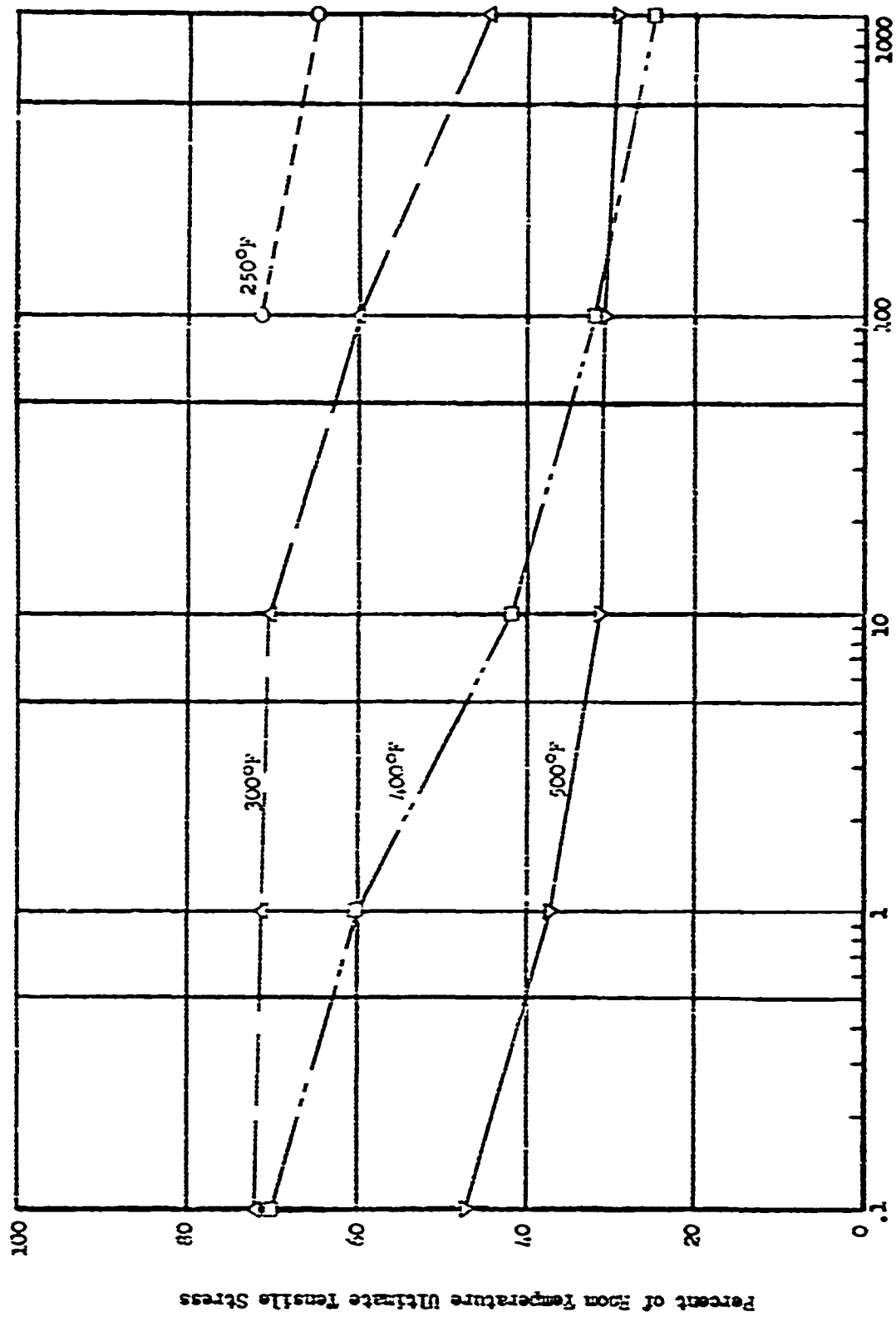


Figure 92. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

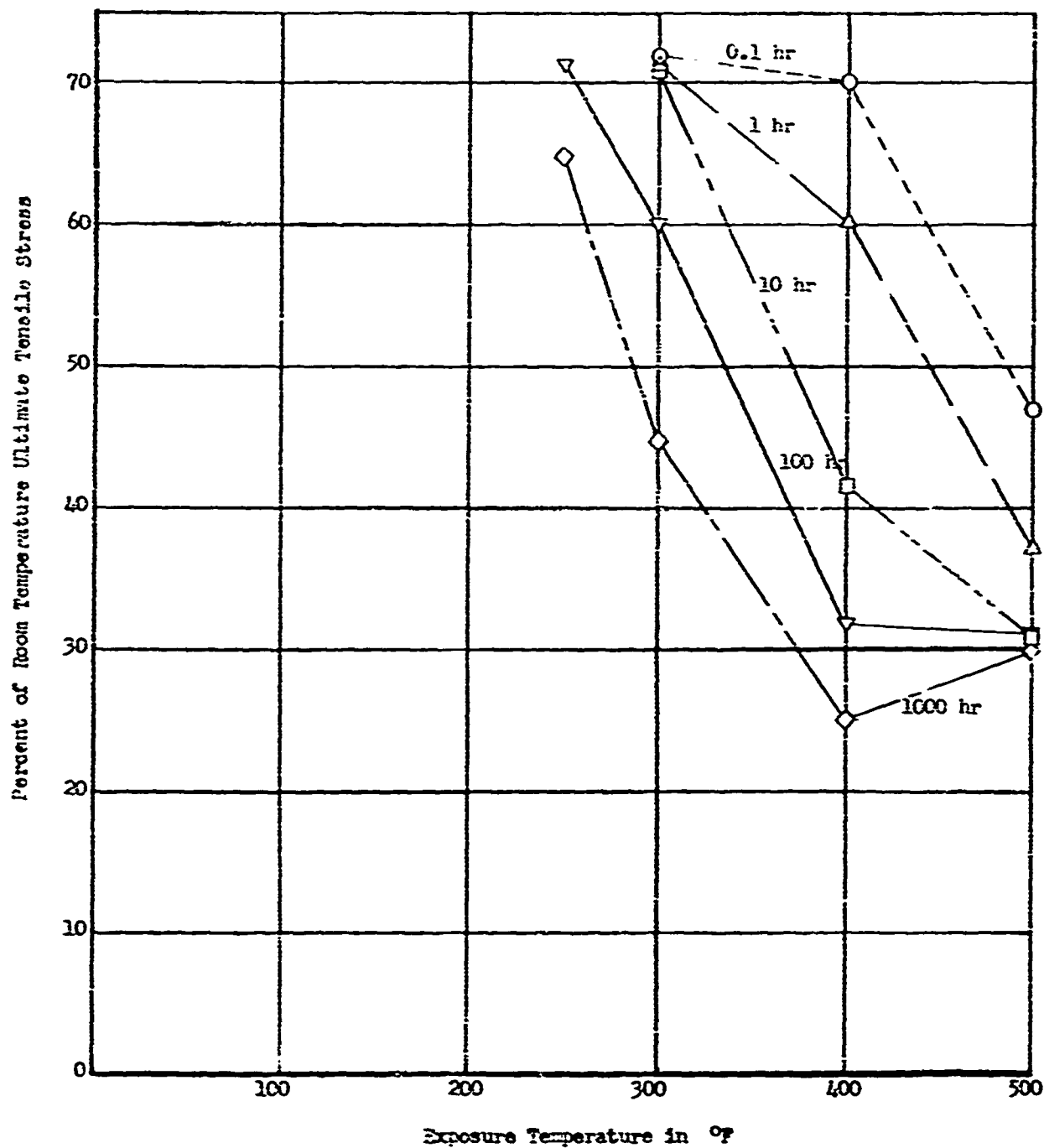


Figure 93. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

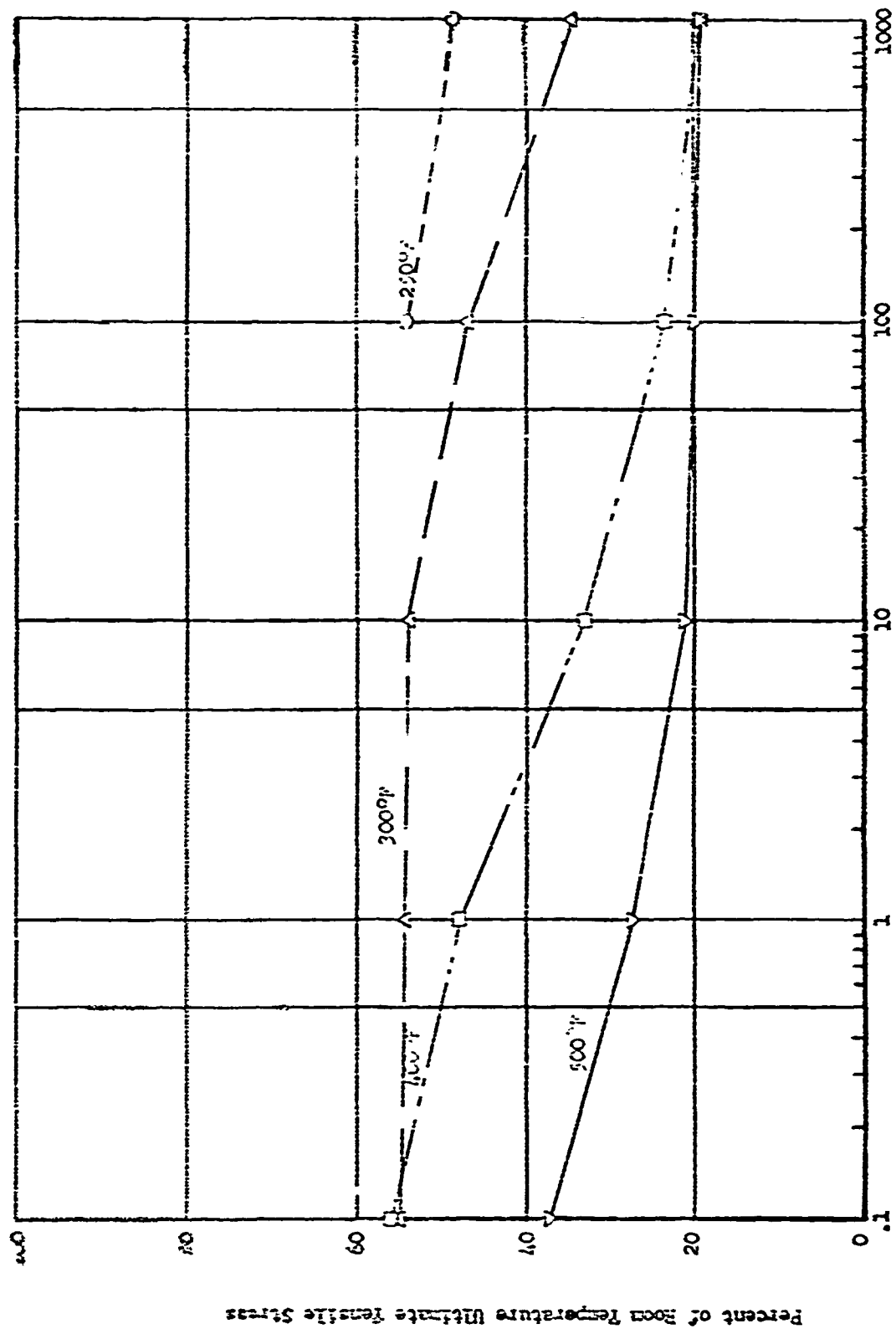


Figure 94. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

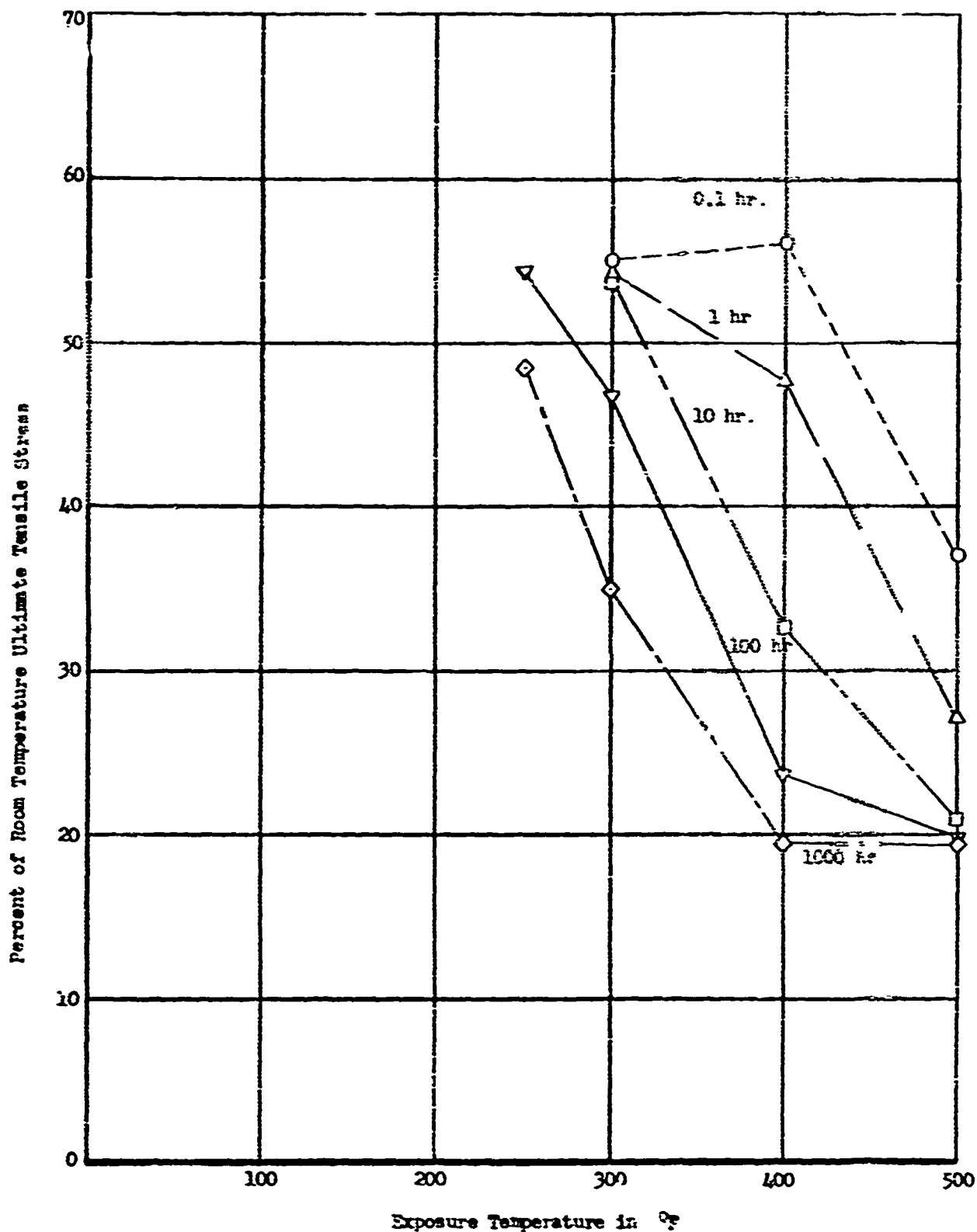


Figure 95. Ultimate Tensile Stress of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

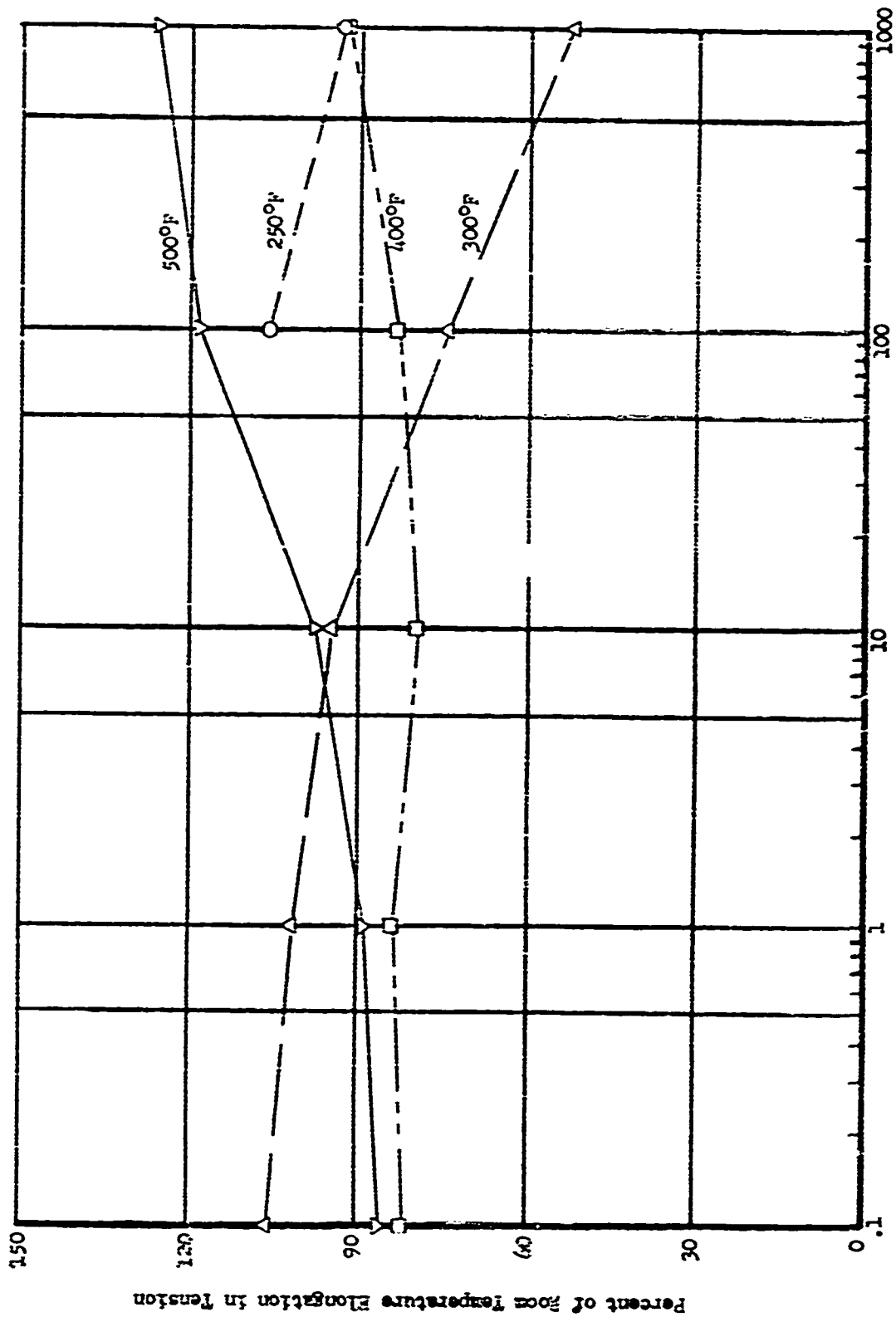


Figure 96.
Elongation in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad
Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

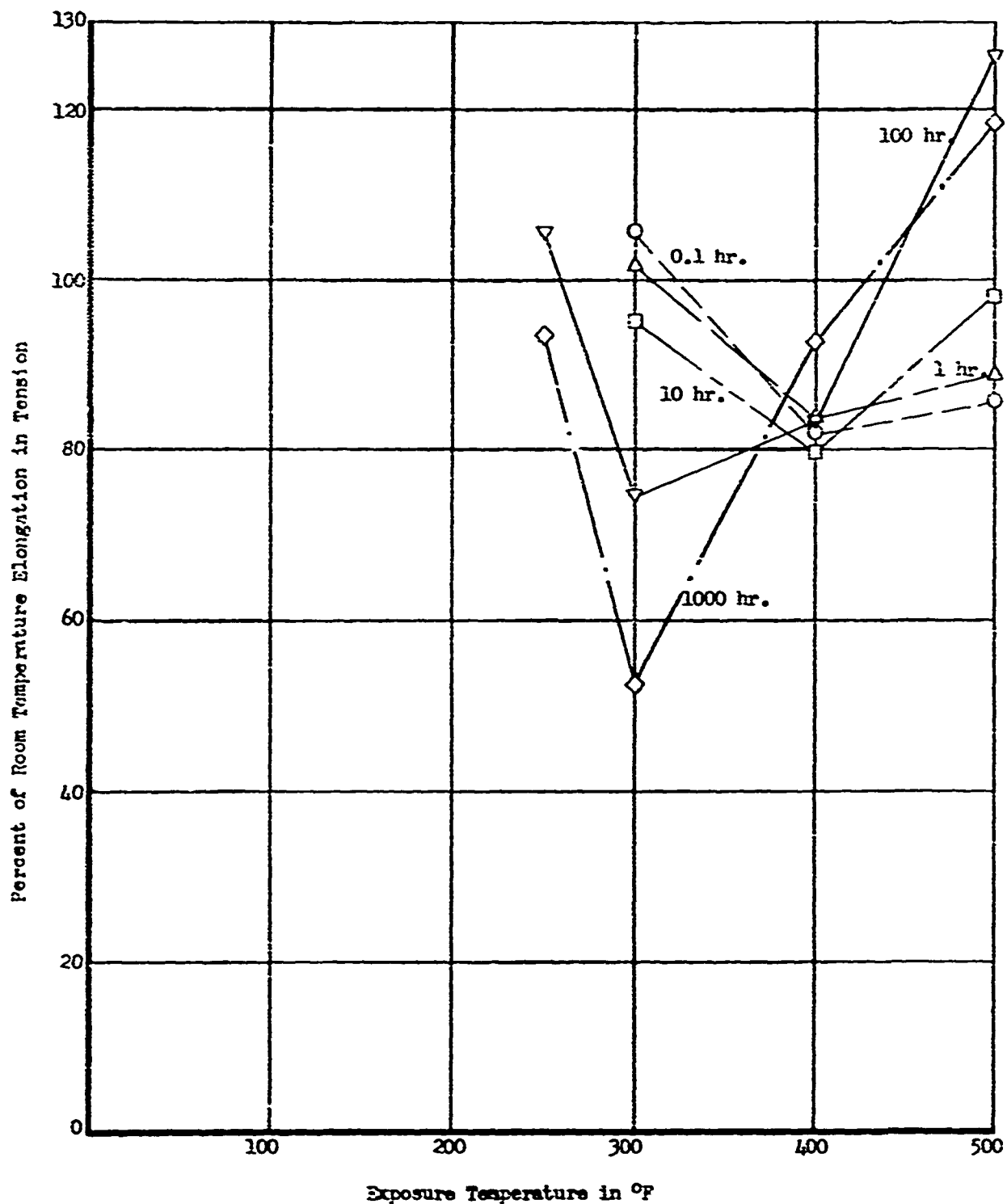


Figure 97.

Elongation in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at Room Temperature After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

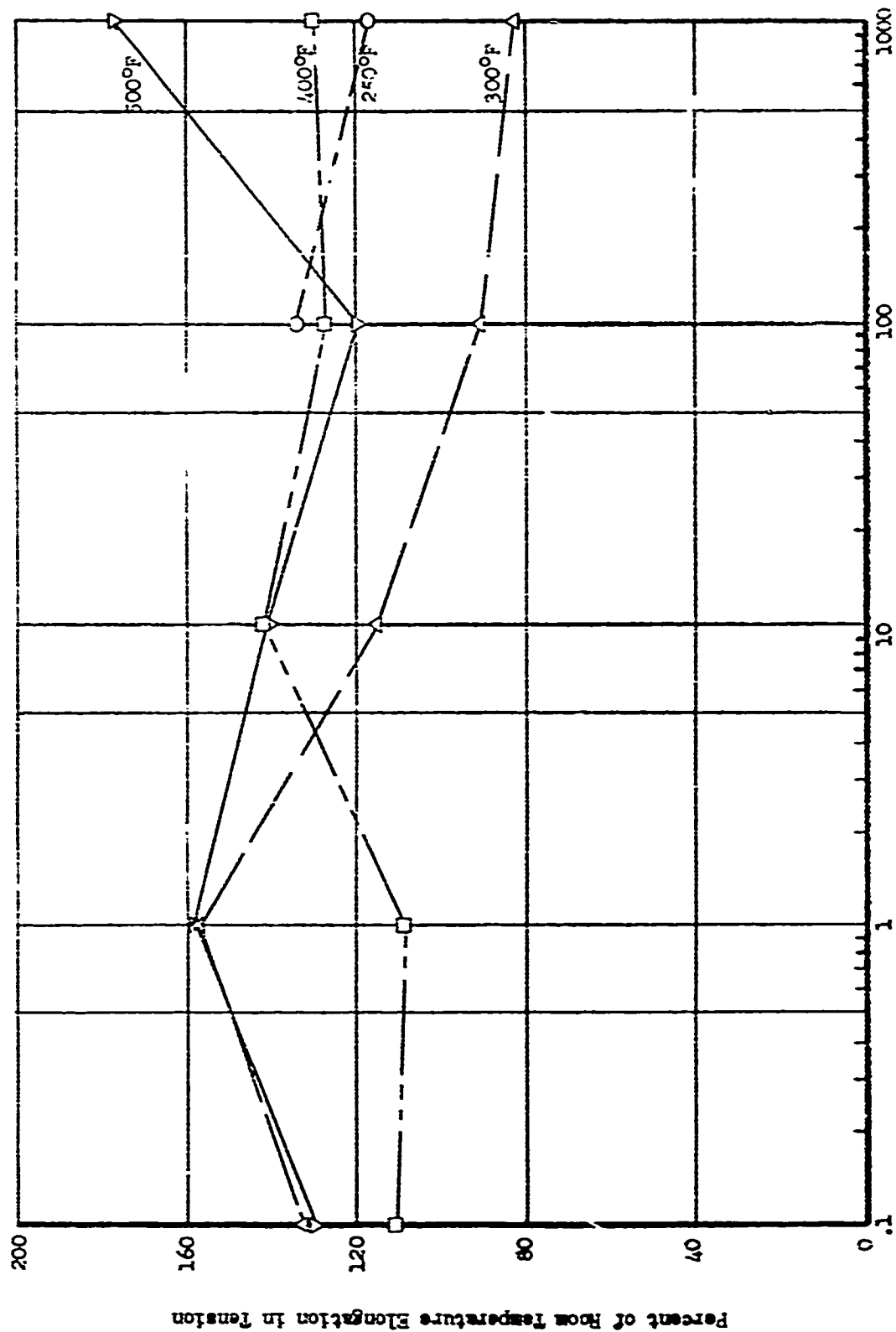


Figure 98.
Elongation in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet
at 2000 ψ After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

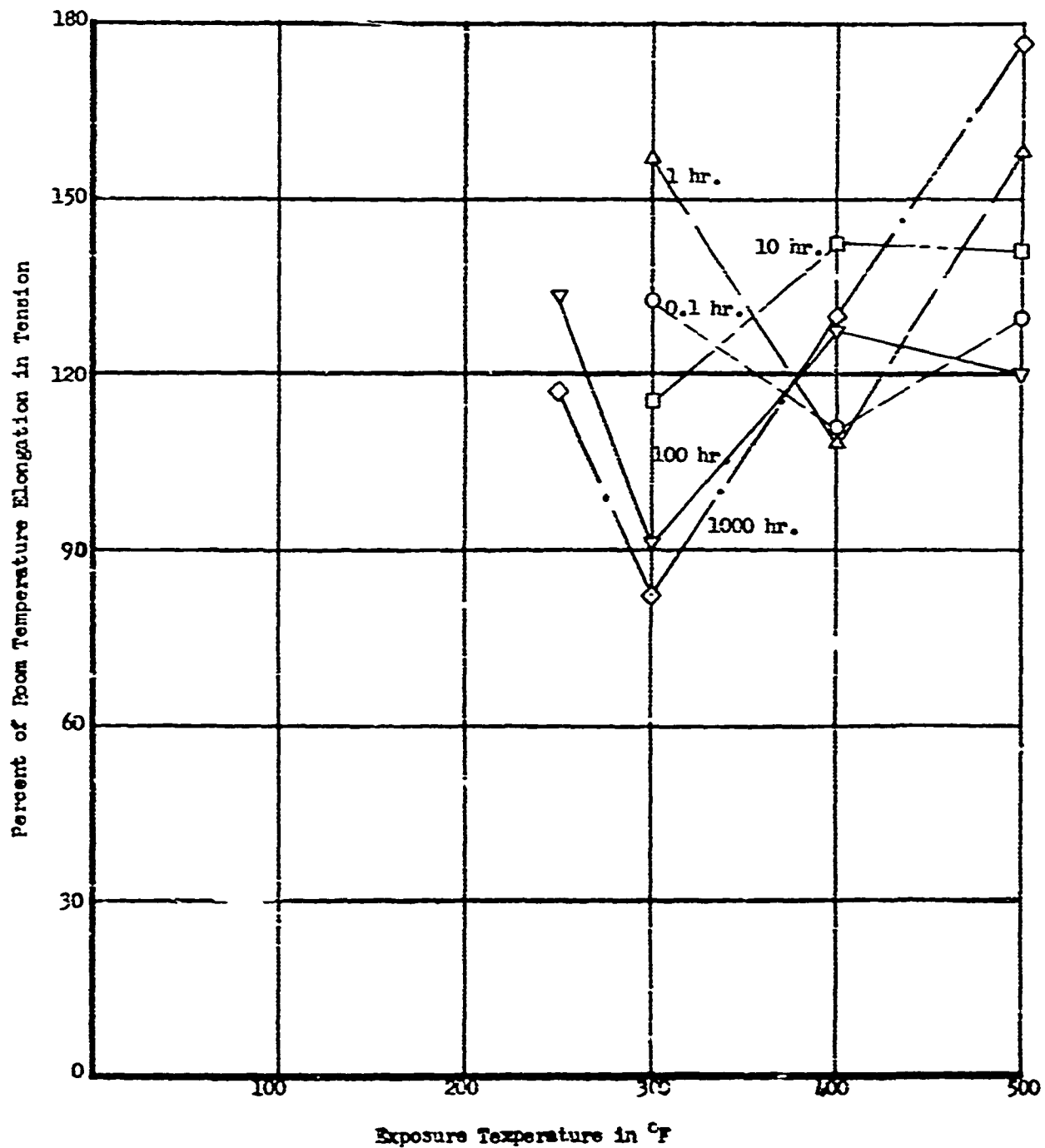


Figure 99. Elongation in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 200°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

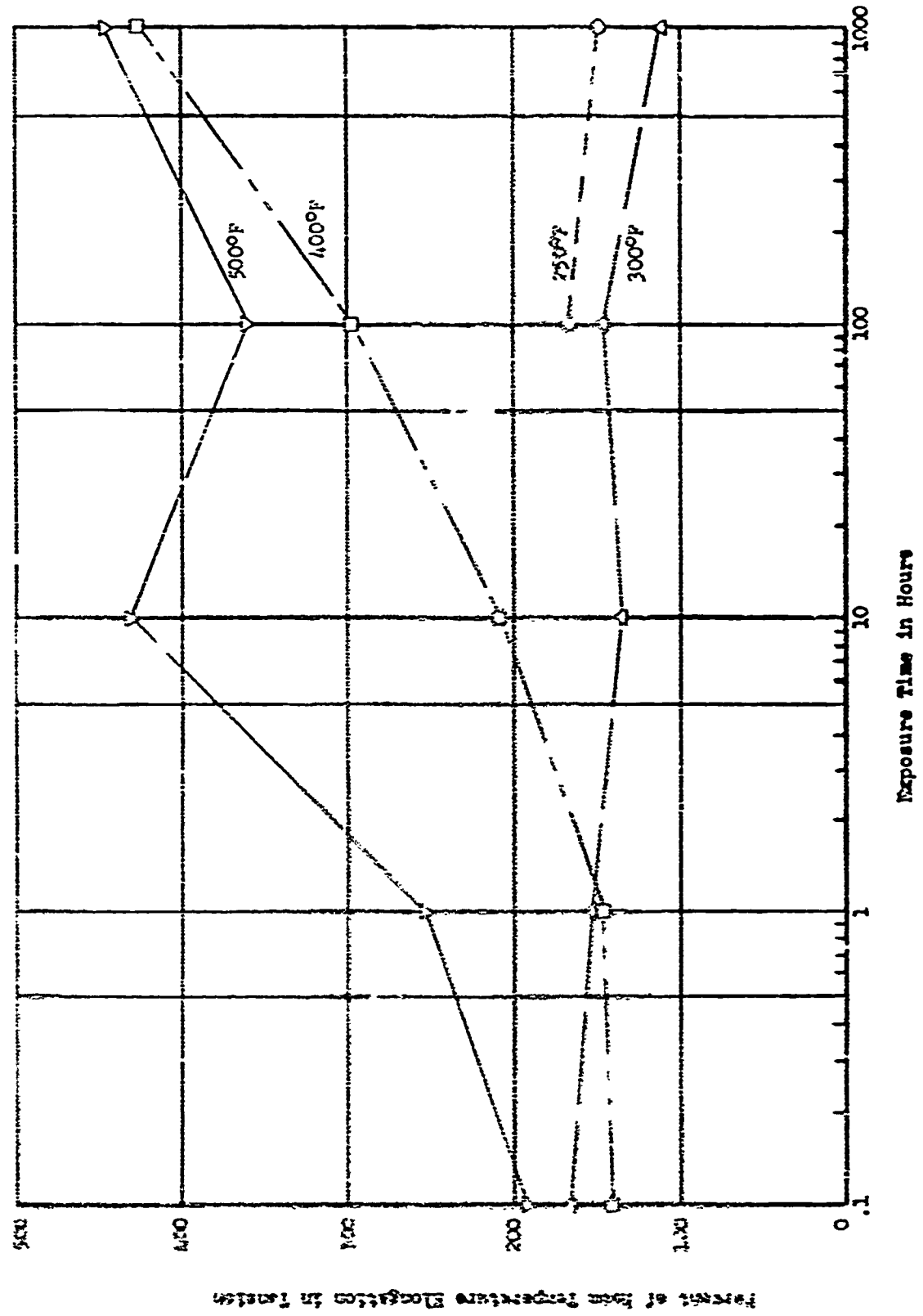


Figure 100. Elongation in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 300°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

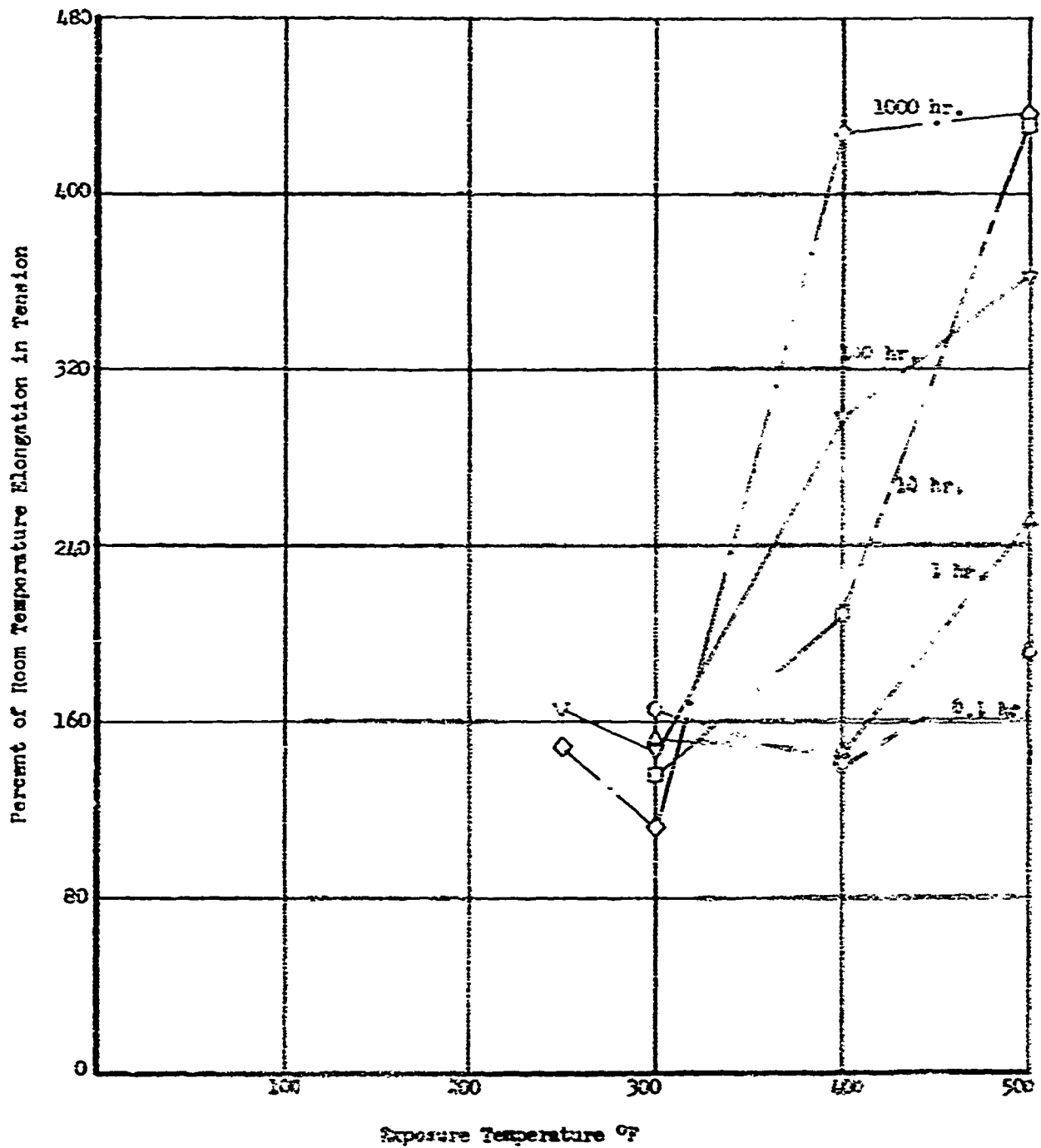


Figure 101.

Elongation in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet
at 100°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

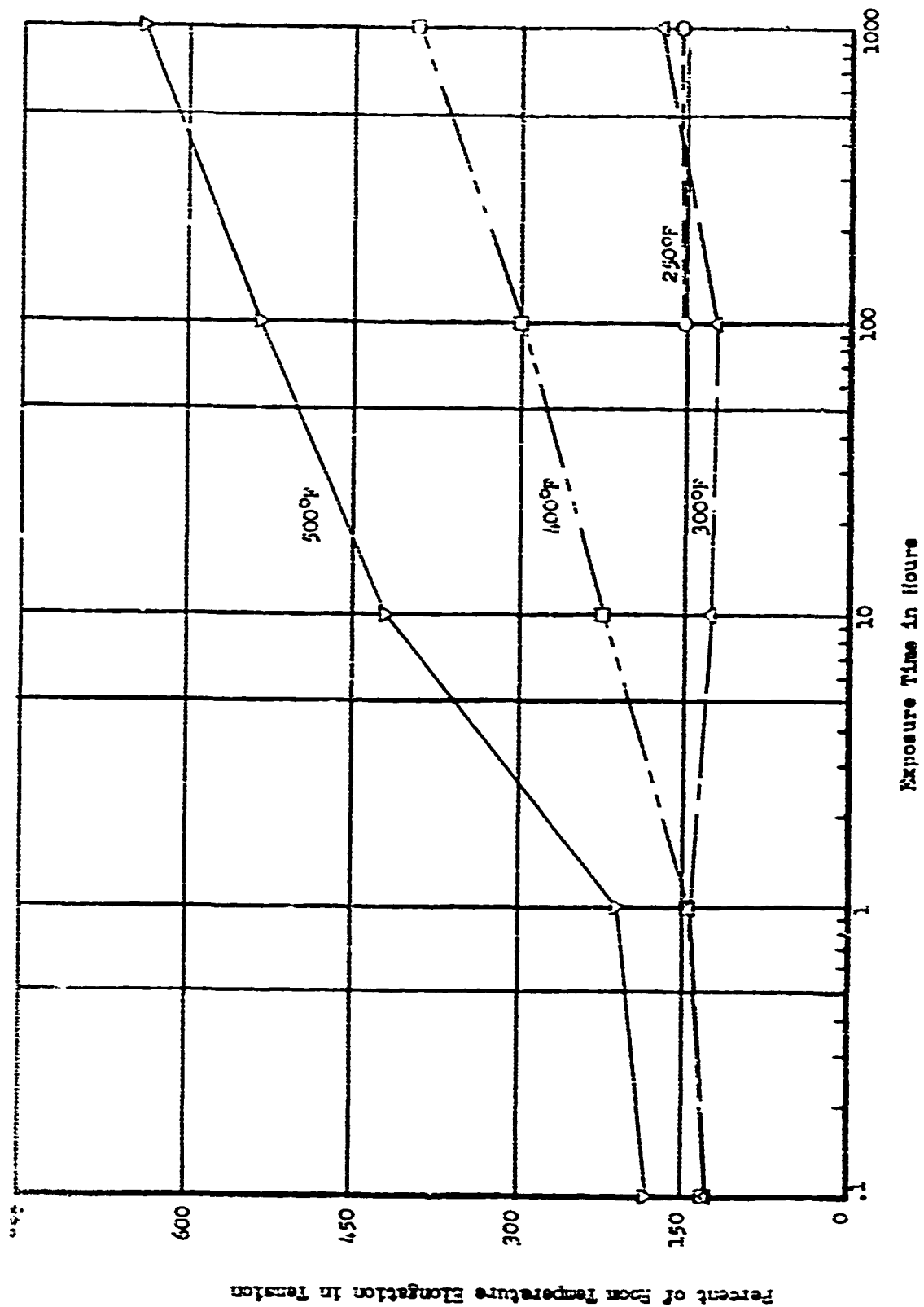


Figure 102. Elongation in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

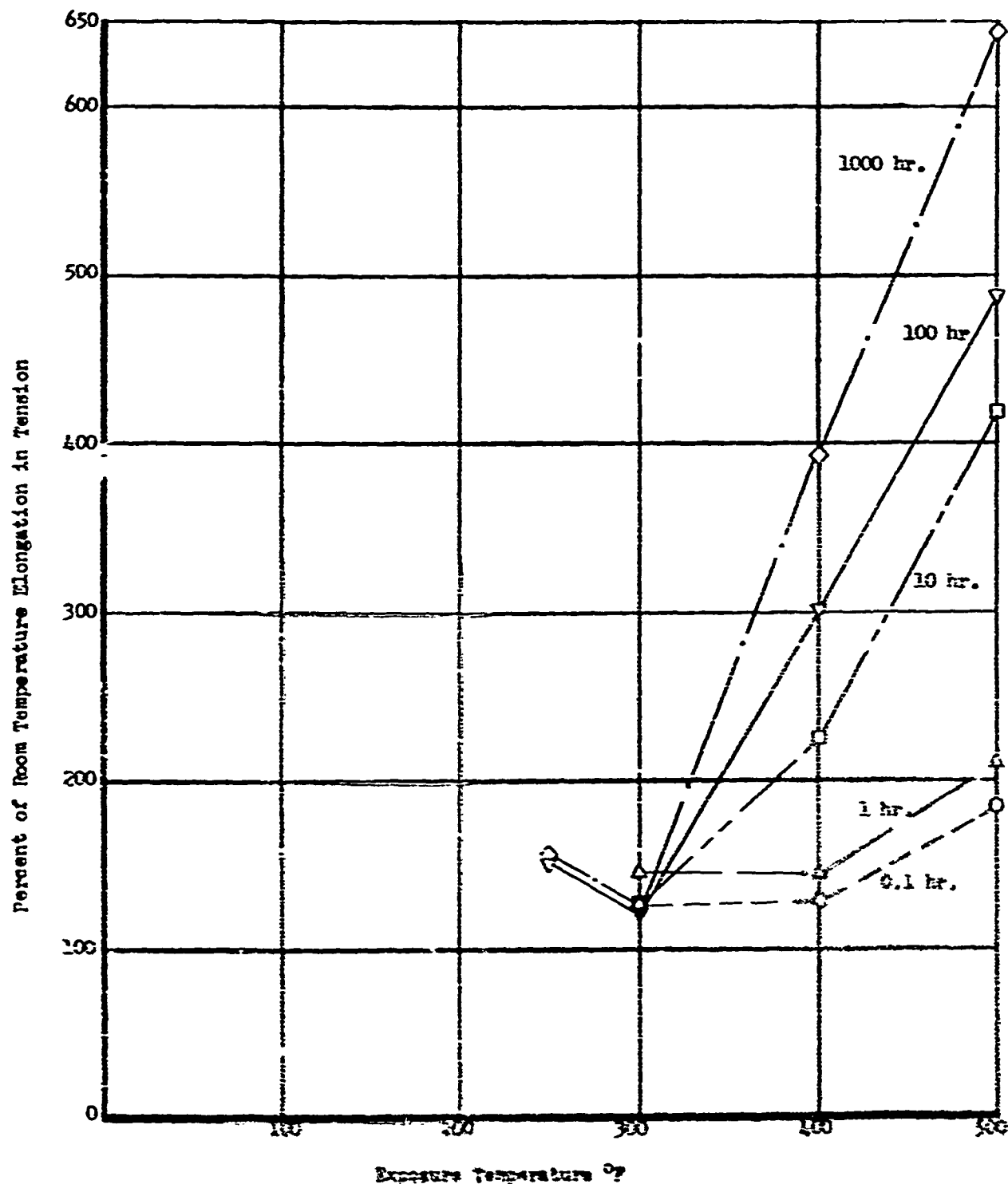


Figure 103.

Elongation in Tension of 7075-T6 Clad Sheet
at 400°F After Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

TABLE XVII

Tensile Properties of 2024-T3 Alclad Sheet at Room and Elevated
Temperature after Exposure at Elevated Temperatures

Exposure Temperature of	Exposure Time Hours	Testing Tempera- ture of	Average Percent of Room Temperature Properties				
			Proportional Limit	Modulus of Elasticity	Yield Strength	Ultimate Strength	Elongation
--	--	200	90.44	101.03	93.82	95.25	45.0
--	--	300	79.12	97.12	92.83	94.49	116.50
--	--	400	71.92	97.01	77.59	75.79	72.50
500	0.1	R.T.(1)	100.7	101.0	93.0	93.1	93.8
300	0.1	200	92.7	99.7	91.1	92.4	100.1
300	0.1	300	95.0	93.6	89.2	93.4	116.3
300	0.1	400	87.2	94.3	79.5	75.6	93.5
400	0.1	R.T.(1)	52.8	100.0	85.3	92.5	103.5
400	0.1	200	68.9	95.5	84.5	91.0	114.2
400	0.1	300	89.3	95.4	85.0	95.0	117.5
400	0.1	400	100.3	80.0	83.2	75.7	95.0
500(2)	0.1	R.T.	159.7	93.6	119.3	92.9	40.0
500	0.1	200	151.3	94.2	113.2	93.1	44.8
500	0.1	300	130.6	95.0	109.2	73.7	52.1
500	0.1	400	94.8	92.0	93.9	63.6	72.6
600	0.1	R.T.	100.3	97.5	83.2	82.9	44.7
600	0.1	200	121.4	90.9	85.6	73.7	44.3
600	0.1	300	99.4	98.7	83.4	69.4	61.9
600	0.1	400	94.0	90.0	76.1	54.7	81.9
300	1.0	R.T.	110.2	93.5	95.5	96.8	102.4
300	1.0	200	140.3	95.9	93.5	93.1	104.7
300	1.0	300	135.1	93.4	92.1	85.2	117.6
300	1.0	400	132.5	82.9	83.5	73.2	109.8
400(2)	1.0	R.T.	190.4	98.2	124.4	100.3	65.7
400	1.0	200	213.4	95.1	123.3	95.9	72.9
400	1.0	300	210.5	77.2	113.2	93.6	32.4
400(2)	1.0	400	150.0	95.1	110.9	76.4	51.8
500	1.0	R.T.	147.6	95.0	105.9	83.7	37.3
500	1.0	200	135.6	95.6	103.3	82.6	41.9
500	1.0	300	114.5	71.2	97.0	71.4	55.5
500	1.0	400	75.3	71.6	87.7	57.3	71.9
600	1.0	R.T.	55.9	78.5	55.4	67.7	45.3
600	1.0	200	54.0	82.3	56.1	55.9	45.3
600	1.0	300	60.7	84.1	54.0	57.5	30.5
600	1.0	400	60.2	80.2	49.3	41.1	104.0

TABLE XVII (Cont'd)
Tensile Properties of 2024-T3 Alclad Sheet at Room and Elevated
Temperature after Exposure at Elevated Temperatures

Exposure Temperature °F	Exposure Time Hours	Testin- g Tempera- ture °F	Average Percent of Room Temperature Properties				
			Proportional Limit	Modulus of Elasticity	Yield Strength	Ultimate Strength	Elongation
300	10.0	R.T.(1)	119.6	99.4	97.0	98.5	96.8
300	10.0	200	115.1	101.9	95.8	94.2	98.6
300	10.0	300	104.9	95.6	95.5	97.3	100.9
300	10.0	400	105.5	98.8	73.7	78.7	88.6
400	10.0	R.T.	158.1	102.6	123.8	96.6	35.6
400	10.0	200	177.9	93.4	120.3	87.6	45.4
400	10.0	300	157.1	95.6	110.6	76.3	62.9
400	10.0	400	105.4	91.1	99.1	65.5	61.5
500	10.0	R.T.	98.9	99.8	82.1	78.9	45.7
500	10.0	200	100.4	96.7	80.5	72.9	44.0
500	10.0	300	91.4	89.6	77.4	61.1	80.3
500	10.0	400	87.4	85.7	65.8	47.5	91.9
600	10.0	R.T.	44.7	95.2	40.8	59.4	62.2
600	10.0	200	48.5	102.7	42.3	69.7	55.3
600	10.0	300	53.0	102.2	41.4	52.4	105.7
600	10.0	400	52.5	86.8	38.5	39.2	124.4
800	100.0	R.T.	124.3	99.7	151.9	123.1	58.9
800	100.0	200	175.0	99.9	126.5	97.5	53.7
800	100.0	300	152.6	99.4	119.5	89.8	59.5
800	100.0	400	154.6	79.3	102.2	75.8	60.0
400	101.0	R.T.	128.1	94.2	102.5	86.7	41.8
400	101.0	200	134.3	89.3	101.1	79.5	51.5
400	101.0	300	125.5	83.0	95.1	69.5	58.2
400	101.0	400	94.4	81.4	81.2	55.6	67.5
500	100.0	R.T.	97.4	99.1	45.6	58.4	51.3
500	100.0	200	69.5	96.4	44.3	54.3	65.1
500	100.0	300	54.4	91.2	42.5	45.2	105.3
500	100.0	400	51.1	82.4	39.1	33.5	155.2
300	1000.0	R.T.	124.7	101.7	137.5	123.5	38.5
300	1000.0	200	117.4	97.2	125.0	93.5	40.0
300	1000.0	300	94.8	98.5	117.7	82.4	53.5
300	1000.0	400	72.7	94.1	101.8	69.2	61.0
400	1000.0	R.T.	92.3(3)	99.3(3)	75.1(3)	73.0	43.3
400	1000.0	200	48.8	105.5	71.2	65.4	45.3
400	1000.0	300	52.0	94.3	69.8	55.8	61.6
400	1000.0	400	29.9	104.5	62.3	45.9	68.0
500	1000.0	R.T.	31.6	100.6	36.0	60.9	64.8
500	1000.0	200	41.6	96.7	34.7	48.2	76.2
500	1000.0	300	32.5	100.3	33.2	39.5	140.0
500	1000.0	400	28.3	100.4	30.2	27.9	158.9

(1) R.T. designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but was known to be in the range 60-85°F.

(2) The percentages corresponding to these exposure temperatures are indicative of original data plus that obtained from repeat specimens.

(3) This value represents one specimen only.

TABLE XVIII

Tensile Properties of 7075-T6 Alclad Sheet at Room and Elevated Temperatures after Exposure at Elevated Temperatures

Exposure Temperature °F	Exposure Time Hours	Testing Temperature °F	Average Percent of Room Temperature Properties				
			Proportional Limit	Modulus of Elasticity	Yield Strength	Ultimate Strength	Elongation
--	--	200	119.09	97.55	96.49	90.95	115.04
--	--	300	105.94	93.11	83.73	74.05	137.59
--	--	400	51.41	93.11	60.10	55.13	101.50
300	0.1	R.T.(1)	95.6	100.2	99.8	99.7	105.8
300(2)	0.1	200	90.6	102.5	92.0	89.7	132.5
300	0.1	300	50.4	101.0	73.8	72.1	165.3
300	0.1	400	46.2	97.7	59.2	55.0	126.9
400	0.1	R.T.	94.9	98.0	93.4	92.9	92.0
400	0.1	200	98.4	99.9	87.7	83.1	110.8
400	0.1	300	72.8	85.9	77.1	70.0	140.6
400	0.1	400	43.3	85.7	52.5	55.0	126.5
500	0.1	R.T.	95.6	104.5	94.3	87.8	85.8
500	0.1	200	93.2	105.3	94.5	90.5	129.7
500	0.1	300	45.0	98.1	50.5	46.9	191.4
500	0.1	400	29.7	109.6	42.6	37.0	183.3
300	1.0	R.T.	111.1	97.9	94.0	94.4	101.7
300	1.0	200	91.1	95.8	90.7	85.0	156.0
300	1.0	300	101.9	91.7	79.5	71.3	152.5
300	1.0	400	57.4	82.2	60.8	54.3	145.8
400	1.0	R.T.	87.3	101.4	81.4	85.5	83.0
400	1.0	200	92.3	93.0	74.1	72.0	108.5
400	1.0	300	60.3	95.5	67.5	60.2	146.2
400	1.0	400	44.2	81.1	53.3	47.7	143.0
500	1.0	R.T.	96.5	105.8	93.6	87.1	84.7
500	1.0	200	93.1	97.7	98.2	90.5	154.3
500	1.0	300	79.1	91.7	68.5	57.3	251.0
500	1.0	400	57.1	85.8	51.2	37.1	210.0
300	10.0	R.T.	107.6	100.5	97.8	97.0	94.9
300	10.0	200	125.4	92.4	91.1	85.0	114.4
300	10.0	300	42.4	98.3	77.2	70.3	135.1
300	10.0	400	22.0	94.3	57.7	53.8	126.0
400	10.0	R.T.	88.8	106.3	82.2	84.0	79.7
400	10.0	200	84.4	99.0	49.0	54.4	142.3
400	10.0	300	33.2	107.3	43.6	41.6	208.1
400	10.0	400	47.7	83.3	37.5	32.3	224.4
500	10.0	R.T.	23.8	103.6	27.7	48.4	98.0
500	10.0	200	27.3	107.7	25.7	45.5	140.2
500	10.0	300	25.3	101.0	24.0	31.3	43.12
500	10.0	400	23.7	93.1	22.3	20.2	419.1

TABLE XVIII (Cont'd.)

Tensile Properties of 7075-T6 Alclad Sheet at Room and Elevated Temperatures after Exposure to Elevated Temperatures

Exposure Temperature °F	Exposure Time Hours	Testing Temperature °F	Average Percent of Room Temperature Properties				
			Proportional Limit	Modulus of Elasticity	Yield Strength	Ultimate Strength	Elongation
250	100.0	R.T. (1)	100.1	98.6	97.2	96.4	105.6
250	100.0	200	72.7	103.9	89.9	85.4	133.6
250	100.0	300	64.3	93.5	79.6	71.3	166.4
250	100.0	400	57.2	79.0	60.9	54.3	151.7
300	100.0	R.T.	83.0	96.9	81.7	84.7	74.5
300	100.0	200	41.8	99.2	76.6	72.7	91.0
300	100.0	300	43.1	96.6	67.3	60.0	144.6
300	100.0	400	42.5	86.2	52.6	46.6	121.4
400	101.0	R.T.	33.3	102.4	34.4	50.9	83.6
400(2)	101.0	200	26.2	103.1	33.3	45.1	127.1
400	101.0	300	24.4	100.6	31.2	31.8	297.7
400	101.0	400	18.3	60.9	26.7	23.6	300.7
500	100.0	R.T.	19.7	103.3	23.6	46.5	118.4
500	100.0	200	75.0	105.0	23.7	44.1	120.0
500	100.0	300	23.4	106.1	27.4	31.3	351.6
500	100.0	400	19.7	75.2	20.4	19.9	436.4
250	1000.0	R.T.	74.7	101.0	90.4	92.2	93.5
250	1000.0	200	66.2	99.3	84.6	79.2	117.1
250	1000.0	300	75.1	81.6	72.0	64.9	148.0
250	1000.0	400	26.2	74.4	54.0	48.4	156.1
300	1000.0	R.T.	51.8	99.1	55.9	67.4	52.5
300	1000.0	200	59.4	46.7	55.3	58.4	82.5
300	1000.0	300	49.4	69.1	49.1	44.7	111.5
300	1000.0	400	25.7	68.9	39.2	34.9	124.0
400	1000.0	R.T.	22.2	106.1	25.6	44.1	92.5
400	1000.0	200	18.8	112.6	25.1	39.4	130.1
400	1000.0	300	16.0	116.2	24.0	25.1	227.1
400	1000.0	400	16.3	101.6	21.4	19.4	391.7
500	1000.0	R.T.	20.9	105.4	23.2	41.8	126.0
500	1000.0	200	21.9	111.8	21.5	39.5	176.5
500	1000.0	300	18.8	105.9	20.9	29.3	446.2
500	1000.0	400	22.5(3)	92.3(3)	19.1(3)	19.3	642.3

(1) R.T. designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but was known to be in the range 60-85°F.

(2) The percentages corresponding to these exposure temperatures are indicative of original data plus that obtained from retest specimens.

(3) This value represents two specimens only.

TABLE X-1

Properties of 2024-T3 and 7075-T6 Alclad Sheet at Room and Elevated Temperatures after a Sequence of Exposures at Elevated Temperatures

Sequence of Exposure Time & Temperature				Testing Temperature °F	Average Percent of Room Temperature Properties				
First	Second	Third	Fourth		Proportional Limit	Modulus of Elasticity	Tensile Yield Strength	Tensile Ultimate Strength	Elonga- tion
hr.	hr.	hr.	1000 Hrs.						
2024-T3 Alclad Sheet Properties									
1	400	--	--	R.T. (1)	104.5	99.0	150.5	87.5	35.4
1	400	--	--	200	138.8	58.7	103.2	60.5	48.3
1	400	--	--	300	127.1	89.6	95.4	68.8	69.5
1	400	--	--	400	104.2	84.7	83.7	57.7	69.0
1	400	300	--	R.T.	125.4	96.3	106.7	87.8	44.3
1	400	300	--	200	143.8	66.3	103.6	60.4	49.3
1	400	300	--	300	112.9	88.7	93.1	68.2	64.0
1	400	300	--	400	174.0	77.8	91.3	56.7	76.4
300	300	--	--	R.T.	52.7	93.6	60.2	66.3	42.9
300	300	--	--	200	54.4	95.3	56.3	61.8	49.6
300	300	--	--	300	47.6	94.0	53.5	50.8	68.3
300	300	--	--	400	40.5	87.7	48.8	38.4	87.8
1 hr	500	300	--	R.T.	54.0	95.9	56.4	62.1	45.8
1 hr	500	300	--	200	43.1	102.8	51.2	54.2	52.8
300	400	400	--	300	35.8	111.7	49.4	44.4	78.0
300	400	400	--	400	38.4	98.7	46.4	37.3	82.1
1 hr	500	400	300	R.T.	38.3	98.1	44.4	43.1	51.9
300	500	400	300	200	38.5	97.3	44.4	44.4	62.5
300	500	400	300	300	35.1	91.3	44.4	44.4	79.3
300	500	400	300	400	36.2	91.1	44.4	44.4	80.3
7075-T6 Alclad Sheet Properties									
400	300	--	---	R.T. (1)	50.3	85.9	77.8	84.4	90.1
400	300	--	---	200	77.7	82.3	78.4	73.0	115.6
400	300	--	---	300	69.6	76.0	68.2	58.6	155.7
400	300	--	---	400	40.7	88.7	52.4	46.3	161.0
400	300	250	---	R.T.	62.9	95.8	73.4	65.2	80.0
400	300	250	---	200	84.1	99.0	76.9	72.7	100.7
400	300	250	---	300	66.7	91.6	66.5	59.8	130.4
400	300	250	---	400	44.5	90.0	53.1	46.7	145.5
500	400	--	---	R.T.	30.5	106.7	37.5	34.1	79.7
500	400	--	---	200	34.8	97.5	37.0	36.9	153.1
500	400	--	---	300	27.2	100.0	34.7	33.3	275.0
500	400	--	---	400	21.0	109.8	29.3	28.4	271.9
500	400	300	---	R.T.	27.0	114.6	38.7	34.7	83.6
500	400	300	---	200	13.4	97.3	37.7	34.7	146.1
500	400	300	---	300	29.8	109.3	35.0	33.1	260.2
500	400	300	---	400	22.4	95.0	29.1	25.1	231.6
500	400	300	250	R.T.	11.2	125.4	38.4	34.4	85.6
500	400	300	250	200	18.0	103.7	34.9	34.0	148.0
500	400	300	250	300	20.1	94.7	34.1	33.1	256.0
500	400	300	250	400	21.7	94.0	29.0	24.0	236.0

(1) R.T. designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but was known to be in the range 60-80°F.

TABLE IX

Tensile Properties of 2024-T3 and 7075-T6 Alclad Sheet at Room and Elevated Temperatures after an Additional Sequence of Exposures at elevated Temperatures.

Sequential Exposure Time and Temperature				Testing Temperature °F	Average Percent of Room Temperature Properties				
First	Second	Third	Fourth		Proportional Limit	Modulus of Elasticity	Yield Strength	Ultimate Strength	Elongation
2024-T3 Alclad Sheet Properties									
1.0Hr	5.0Hrs	30.0Hrs	219.0Hrs						
405°F	420°F	375°F	330°F	R. T. (1)	168.3	102.2	127.2	99.0	38.9
465	420	375	330	200	137.0	101.6	117.7	88.9	49.0
465	420	375	330	300	126.1	100.5	108.9	76.5	60.6
465	420	375	330	400	98.9	99.4	95.9	64.7	67.6
1.0Hr	4.6Hrs	25.2Hrs	164.0Hrs						
510°F	465°F	420°F	375°F	R. T.	164.3	100.9	101.6	86.4	43.4
510	465	420	375	200	106.1	96.7	92.0	75.4	52.1
510	465	420	375	300	130.3	94.3	83.8	63.1	43.4
510	465	420	375	400	109.4	88.3	74.6	52.1	48.1
1.0Hr	4.3Hrs	21.5Hrs	126.1Hrs						
555°F	510°F	465°F	420°F	R. T.	85.6	99.3	68.2	69.4	51.1
555	510	465	420	200	77.6	96.4	65.3	60.5	42.5
555	510	465	420	300	83.1	96.2	61.1	52.0	42.4
555	510	465	420	400	79.2	94.9	55.4	50.7	31.5
1.0Hr	4.3Hrs	14.6Hrs	99.6Hrs						
600°F	555°F	510°F	465°F	R. T.	71.4	98.9	51.7	51.1	34.1
600	555	510	465	200	67.5	96.1	43.3	52.0	27.1
600	555	510	465	300	55.9	95.1	33.5	44.4	31.1
600	555	510	465	400	48.5	89.8	39.2	33.4	20.1
7075-T6 Alclad Sheet Properties									
1.0Hr	4.0Hrs	27.6Hrs	141.7Hrs						
340°F	340°F	300°F	260°F	R. T.	76.41	101.18	80.77	82.13	90.0
340	340	300	260	200	101.79	99.48	79.17	72.17	118.33
340	340	300	260	300	107.82	97.82	72.94	62.43	147.50
340	340	300	260	400	86.74	95.04	54.35	60.38	131.66
1.0Hr	4.0Hrs	21.4Hrs	145.1Hrs						
400°F	340°F	340°F	300°F	R. T.	55.9	99.8	56.2	63.6	94.4
420	340	340	300	200	57.9	101.4	53.7	55.1	116.6
420	340	340	300	300	48.3	97.7	49.4	43.8	185.5
420	340	340	300	400	32.2	104.3	38.3	33.8	161.1
1.0Hr	4.0Hrs	2.2Hrs	113.4Hrs						
460°F	400°F	380°F	340°F	R. T.	39.9	102.3	41.8	54.7	75.7
460	400	380	340	200	42.4	104.3	41.4	47.9	111.2
460	400	380	340	300	34.9	98.9	34.7	34.7	136.9
460	400	380	340	400	35.5	90.4	30.8	28.0	197.7
1.0Hr	4.0Hrs	17.5Hrs	90.5Hrs						
500°F	460°F	420°F	380°F	R. T.	33.2	101.3	34.8	48.2	88.3
500	460	420	380	200	33.7	103.4	29.6	43.4	137.1
500	460	420	380	300	28.0	97.1	27.0	30.1	143.9
500	460	420	380	400	26.2	97.1	24.1	22.0	171.1

(1) R. T. designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but was known to be in the range 60-85°F.

TABLE XXI

ROOM TEMPERATURE ROCKWELL HARDNESS OF .064 GAGE 2024-T3 ALCLAD
SHEET AFTER VARIOUS TEMPERATURE-TIME EXPOSURE CONDITIONS

Specimen Number	Yield Strength psi	Ultimate Strength psi	R _B	Hardness R _H
2A1	15380	33860		96.5
2A2	15670	34710		95.9
2A3	15560	34440		97.0
2C29	51730	67030	78.0	
2C30	51560	68280	77.4	
2C31	46850	60410	65.1	
2C32	46860	60380	65.8	
2C33	47150	60440	66.4	
2D7	25630	46560	40.4	103.8
2D8	24760	45770	39.1	103.1
2D9	24290	45450	38.2	103.3
2E7	37930	63320	70.6	
2E8	38050	63370	71.0	
2E9	38050	63320	69.5	
2F9	50000	62040	70.9	
2F10	49070	61800	68.6	
2G9	39060	56090	61.5	110.9
2G10	39340	55960	60.0	111.0
2G11	39870	55900	58.0	110.9
2J1	18120	39660	23.4	98.9
2J4	17690	39340	25.8	98.9
2J5	17590	39820	23.0	97.6
2K4	36010	52830	54.8	109.1
2K5	35940	52810	54.1	109.6
2K6	35830	52650	55.1	109.3
2L4	56830	65530	74.9	
2L5	56680	65530	74.9	
2L6	56270	65370	74.0	
2M4	21010	40640	27.6	102.5
2M5	20060	38740	26.3	103.0
2M6	19940	39260	24.1	101.1
2N5	46590	59440	68.0	
2N6	46630	59360	67.4	
2N7	46930	59510	68.5	
2P6	59820	71170	79.6	
2P7	59630	70950	80.8	
2P8	59230	70770	79.7	
2V1	33790	49850		117.0
2V2	--	49540		108.7
2V3	--	49690		108.2
2W1	46260	59500	67.3	109.4
2W2	46570	59500	68.5	
2W3	47660	60120	68.7	

TABLE XXI (Cont'd)

Room Temperature Rockwell Hardness of .064 Gage 2024-T3 Alclad Sheet After Various Temperature-Time Exposure Conditions

Specimen Number	Yield Strength psi	Ultimate Strength psi	Hardness R _B	R _H
2X1	46900	59440	66.0	
2X2	47630	59910	67.8	
2X3	49610	60490	68.2	
2Y12	42300	66460	69.4	
2Z1	61540	68920	77.0	
2Z2	61460	69350	76.9	
2Z3	61680	69690	78.3	
2AA1	27160	45370	35.6	105.6
2AA2	26700	45170	40.0	104.3
2AA3	26180	45300	34.0	105.6
2BB1	27430	44670		103.1
2BB2	25690	43080		102.8
2BB3	24140	41510		101.8
2CC1	27390	44190	39.0	104.3
2CC2	27290	44340	41.5	104.9
2CC3	25630	43750	40.2	104.1
2DD2	41650	65850	68.3	
2DD3	41570	66820	68.8	
2EE1	41240	66360	69.0	
2EE2	41730	66670	69.4	
2EE3	41390	67230	70.1	
2HH1	30230	47210	41.6	106.7
2HH2	29970	47050	42.1	106.7
2HH3	30160	47340	42.2	107.0
2II1	23300	43210	15.9	99.3
2II2	22600	41950	14.9	97.7
2II3	21740	41300	16.6	99.1
2JJ1	56720	67500	70.3	114.3
2JJ2	55630	66720	70.6	114.4
2JJ3	55510	66980	71.1	114.4
2KK1	44450	59530	60.1	111.4
2KK2	44110	58920	59.3	112.0
2KK3	43310	58690	58.4	112.0
2AC1	42830	66470	71.0	
2AC2	43550	66510	70.9	
2BC1	42970	67500	71.2	
2BC2	43300	67450	71.1	
2CC1	43770	68230	71.8	
2CC2	44100	68010	71.4	
2DC1	44220	67340	71.5	
2DC2	44030	68240	71.5	
2EC1	44550	68540	71.6	
2EC2	44530	68590	71.4	
2FC2	44700	68540	71.7	
2GC1	44250	67550	70.3	
2GC2	44380	67500	69.4	

TABLE XXI (Cont'd)

Room Temperature Rockwell Hardness of .064 Gage 2024-T3 Alclad Sheet After
Various Temperature-Time Exposure Conditions

Specimen Number	Yield Strength psi	Ultimate Strength psi	R _B	Hardness R _H
2HC1	44380	67810		112.5
2HC2	44080	67910	70.2	
2IC1	44980	68810	71.3	
2IC2	44670	68970	71.6	
2JC1	43610	66510	69.8	
2JC2	43610	66670	70.2	
2KC1	43690	66620	69.5	
2KC2	43830	67280	70.0	
2LC1	43940	67550	72.2	
2LC2	43960	67790	70.9	
2MC1	43830	67750	70.9	
2MC2	43400	67790	70.9	
2NC1	44750	68670	69.7	
2NC2	44460	68460	71.2	
2OC1	45220	69980	71.5	
2OC2	45120	69140	71.3	
2PC1	45500	69560	71.4	
2PC2	44780	68100	70.1	
2QC1	45120	68210		112.0
2QC2	44920	68310		113.3

TABLE XXII

ROOM TEMPERATURE ROCKWELL HARDNESS OF .064 GAGE 7075-T6 ALCLAD SHEET AFTER
VARIOUS TEMPERATURE-TIME EXPOSURE CONDITIONS

Specimen Number	Yield Strength psi	Ultimate Strength psi	Hardness	
			R _p	R _H
7A1	14050	32840		92.6
7A2	13980	32300		92.3
7A3	14200	32790		91.3
7C34	54060	65910	73.3	115.8
7C35	53770	65900	74.6	115.5
7D21	54370	66340	72.4	114.8
7D22	25570	44140	37.3	105.1
7D23	25650	44160	35.6	104.8
7D28	25820	44240	36.2	104.9
7F38	62540	72640	77.6	
7F39	62700	72800	79.5	
7F40	62700	72830	78.6	
7G6	36170	53380	55.5	110.0
7H1	36130	53550	56.1	110.4
7H2	35970	51610	53.6	109.6
7I4	65600	76910	81.0	
7I5	65820	77160	79.3	
7I6	65500	77000	80.5	
7K7	63220	74840	80.3	
7K8	63690	75640	79.1	116.3
7L1	63060	71340	81.5	
7M6	18330	37780		97.8
7M8	18430	37580		98.0
7O4	64080	75000	81.0	
7P1	66020	76210	81.5	116.6
7P11	65760	76210	81.2	
7P12	23310	40190		102.0
7P13	23310	40030		102.3
7Q1	35060	50650	55.0	109.4
7Q2	35110	50810	53.7	109.5
7Q3	34790	50320	53.8	109.1
7R2	56010	66610	75.6	
7R3	55950	66610	74.9	
7R4	55710	66510	73.5	
7U3	67340	76560	81.9	
7U4	67340	76560	82.3	
7U5	67500	76720	81.0	
7V4	54660	65970	74.1	
7V5	55350	66670	75.3	
7W3	53260	64540	74.4	
7W4	53630	64950	74.0	
7W5	55290	66190	73.4	

TABLE XIII (Cont'd)

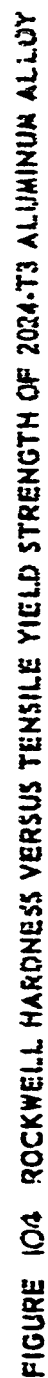
Room Temperature Rockwell Hardness of .064 Gage 7075-T6 Alclad Sheet After
Various Temperature-Time Exposure Conditions

Specimen Number	Yield Strength psi	Ultimate Strength psi	Hardness R _p	Hardness R _H
7A3	20100	37580		96.8
7A9	17800	37740		96.9
7A10	17700	37500		97.0
7A11	17270	34760		95.7
7A2	17650	34920		95.4
7A3	17410	34650		93.0
7Z1		72900	83.7	
7Z2	61610	72740	81.4	
7Z3	62020	72440	80.4	
7AA1	25450	42680	33.4	103.8
7AA2	25840	43120	33.8	104.3
7AA3	25770	43060	33.2	103.7
7BB1	26700	42720		102.1
7BB2	26500	42930		104.0
7BB3	26590	42930		103.7
7CC1	26530	42280	28.3	103.6
7CC2	26350	42470	30.6	102.7
7CC3	26200	42330	26.6	103.7
7DD1			31.2	116.4
7DD2			30.9	116.2
7EE1	37820	52220	59.6	111.0
7EE2	38170	52370	59.5	110.3
7EE3	38660	52500	59.6	110.3
7FF1	15450	35670		94.4
7FF2	15290	35190		95.0
7FF3	15190	35130		94.6
7GG1	20350	36790	23.0	101.1
7GG2	20690	37260	15.8	101.1
7GG3	20630	37190	20.3	101.0
7HH1	27270	43450	41.9	106.0
7HH2	27520	43460	39.5	106.1
7HH3	27340	43450	39.5	106.3
7II1	52340	68990	80.0	106.0
7II2	62150	68040	81.5	105.5
7II3	61830	69400	81.6	106.4
7JJ1	38880	52540	57.2	110.6
7JJ2	38690	52670	55.0	111.0
7JJ3	38400	52510	54.9	110.6
7AC2	66720	78310	83.2	
7BC1	66500	77450	83.4	
7BC2	65890	77710	82.5	
7CC1	66010	76970	80.8	
7CC2	66050	76850	81.8	

TABLE XXII (Cont'd)

ROOM TEMPERATURE ROCKWELL HARDNESS OF .064 GAGE 7075-T6 ALCLAD SHEET AFTER
VARIOUS TEMPERATURE-TIME EXPOSURE CONDITIONS

Specimen Number	Yield Strength psi	Ultimate Strength psi	Hardness R ₃₀	R _H
7DC1	66240	77330	81.4	
7DC2	65720	77650	82.4	
7EC1	66940	78550	80.6	
7EC2	66720	77920	81.3	
7FC1	67590	78500	80.3	
7FC2	66550	78130	80.3	
7GC1	66820	77380	80.4	
7GC2	66450	77900	79.8	
7EC1	66880	78130	81.1	
7EC2	66020	77880	82.3	
7IC1	65890	77860	79.0	
7IC2	65640	76610	79.9	
7JC1	67250	77850	83.0	
7JC2	67250	77850	82.0	
7KC1	67900	78230	80.6	
7KC2	66940	78500	81.7	
7LC1	66500	78320	81.2	
7MC1	65320	77440	82.2	
7PC1	67470	78690	83.5	
7PC2	67420	78760	83.8	
7QC2	67040	77920	83.2	
7RC2	67850	78520	83.8	
7SC1	67420	79520	81.8	
7SC2	68310	79420	81.5	
7TC1	68210	78430	80.8	
7TC2	68690	78750	81.3	
7UC1	69400	79500	81.3	
7UC2	69240	79500	81.0	



585-05 H. 17M

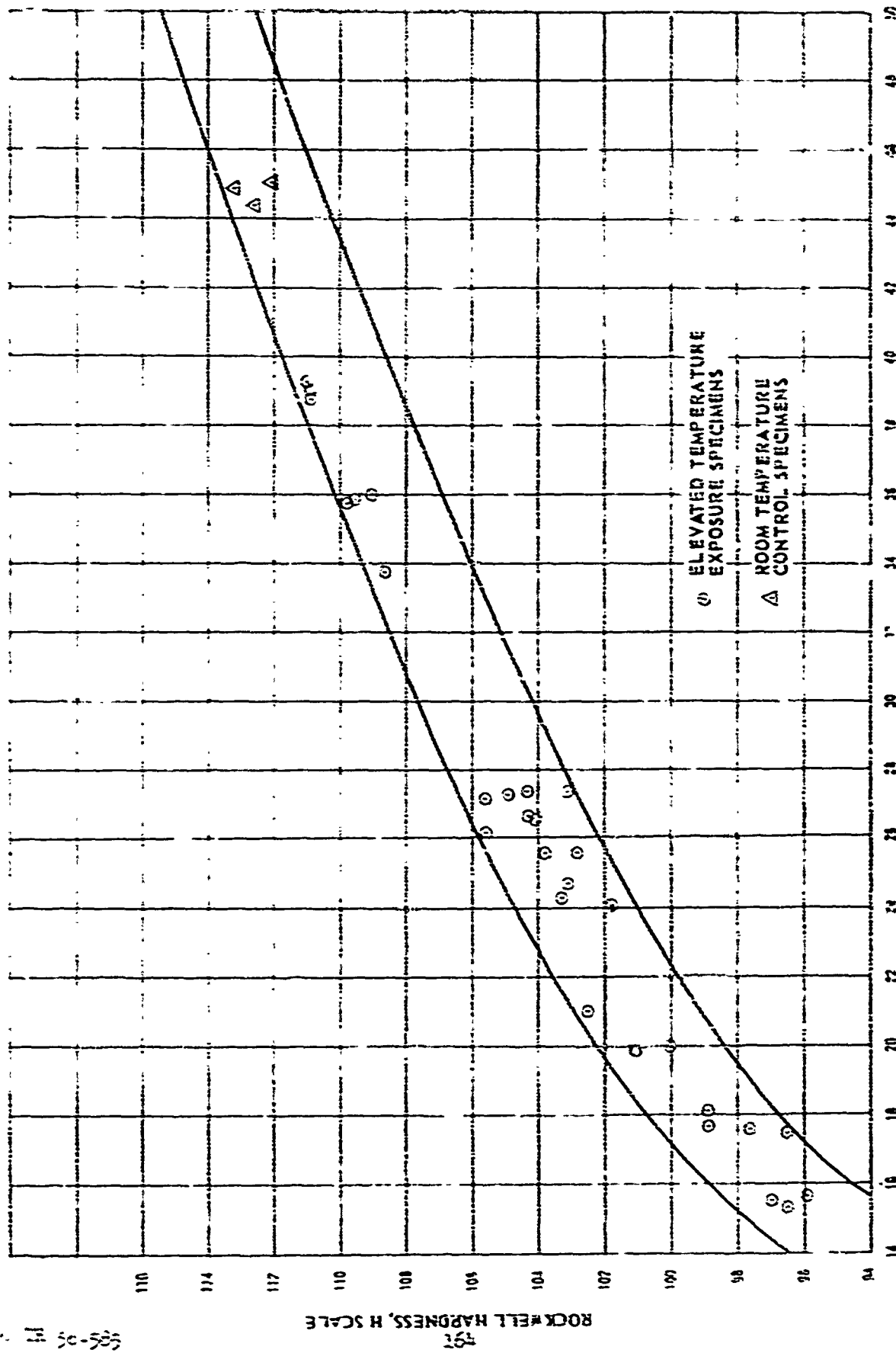


FIGURE 105 ROCKWELL HARDNESS VERSUS TENSILE YIELD STRENGTH OF 2024-T3 ALUMINUM ALLOY

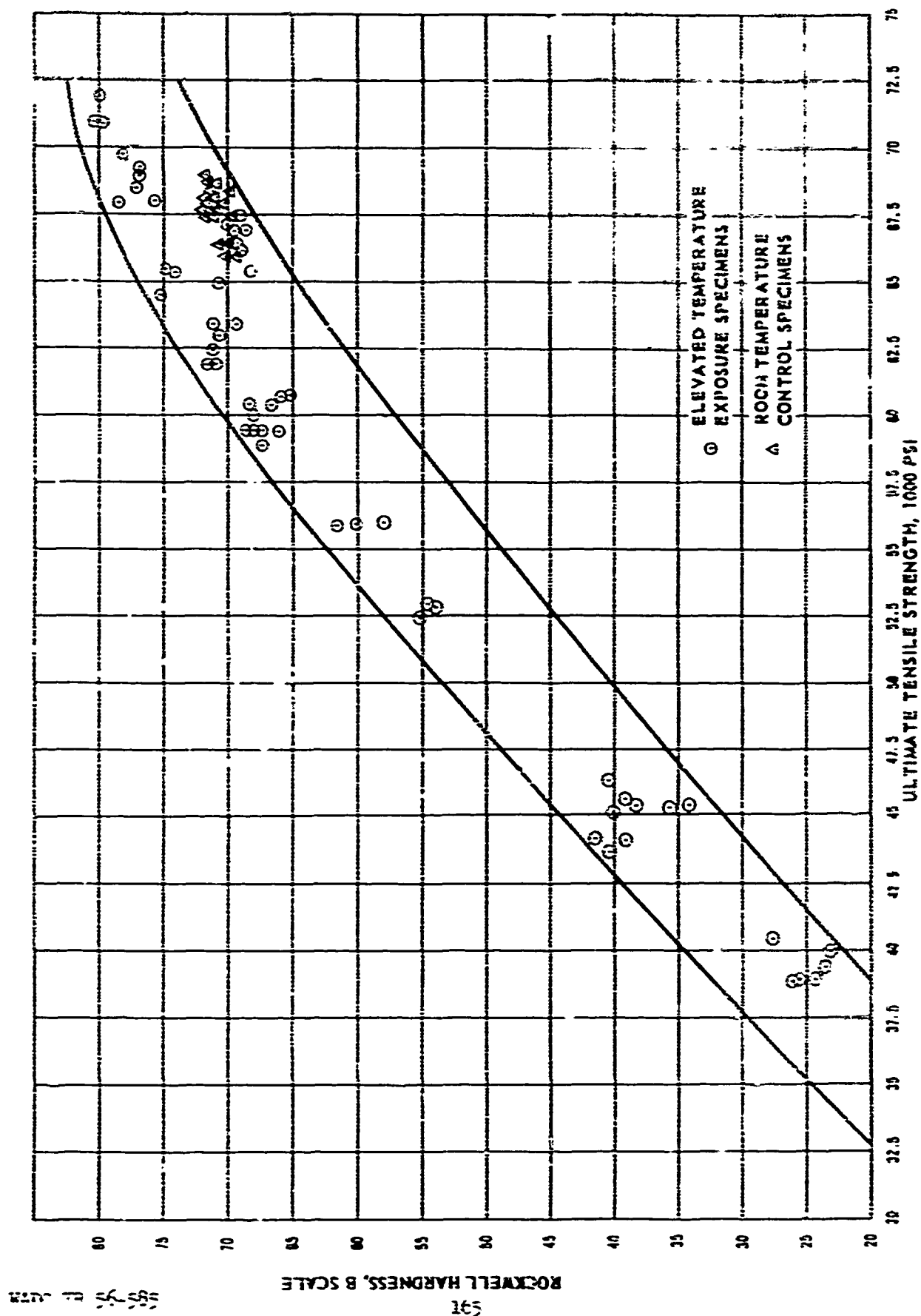


FIGURE 106 ROCKWELL B VERSUS ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH FOR 2024-T3 ALUMINUM ALLOY

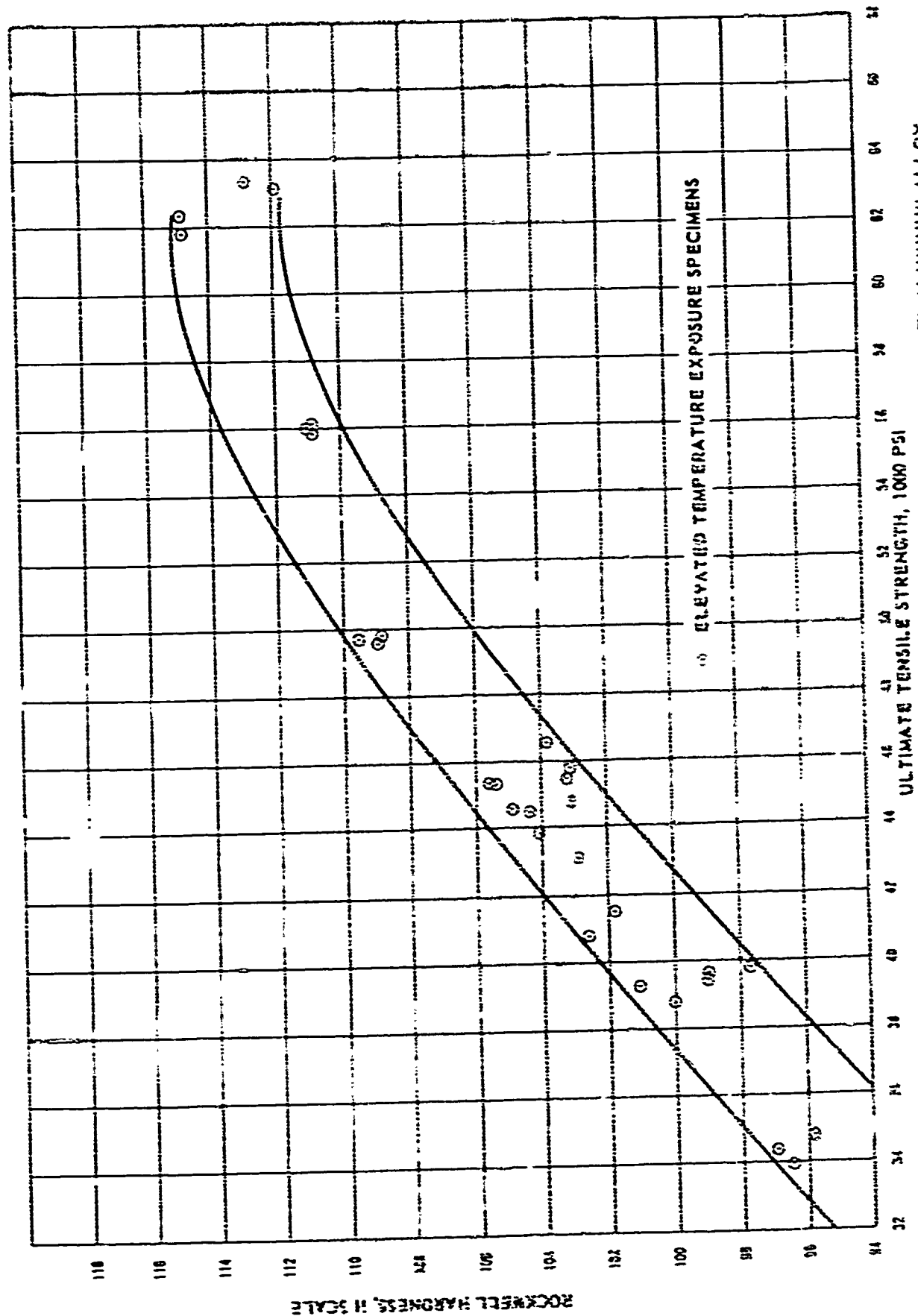
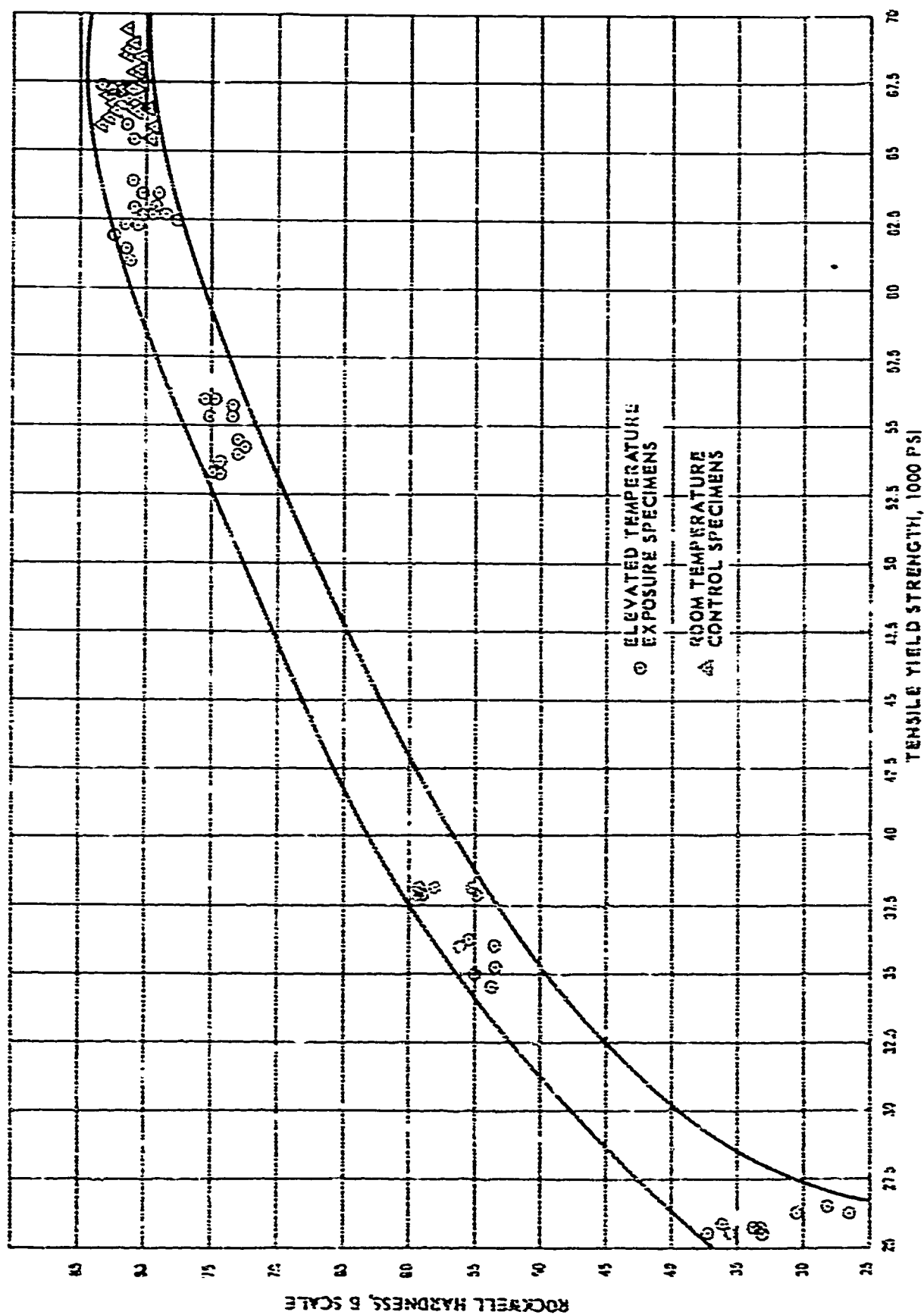


FIGURE 107 ROCKWELL H VERSUS ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH FOR 2024-T3 ALUMINUM ALLOY



ROCKWELL HARDNESS, B SCALE

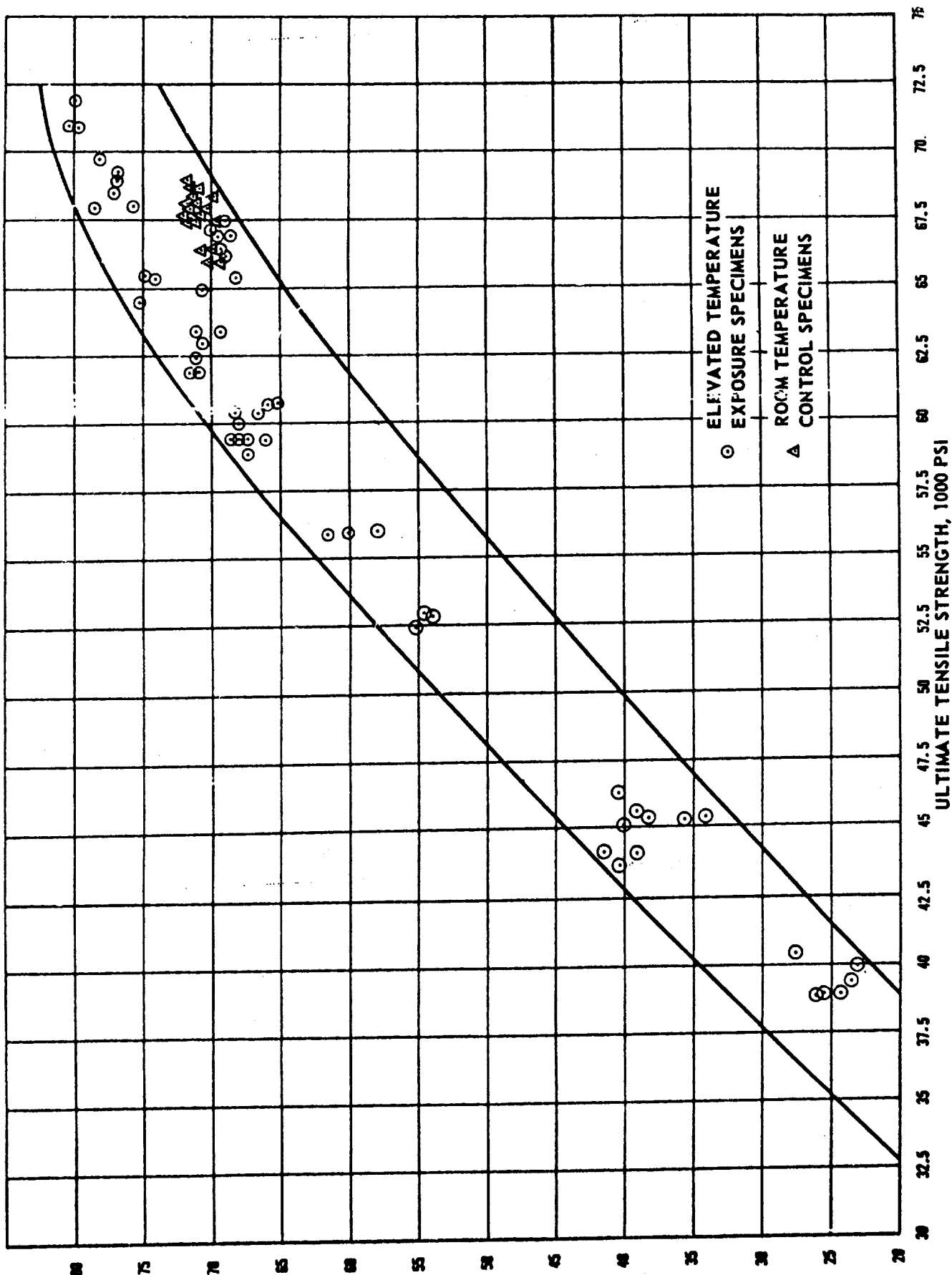


FIGURE 106 ROCKWELL B VERSUS ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH FOR 2024-T3 ALUMINUM ALLOY

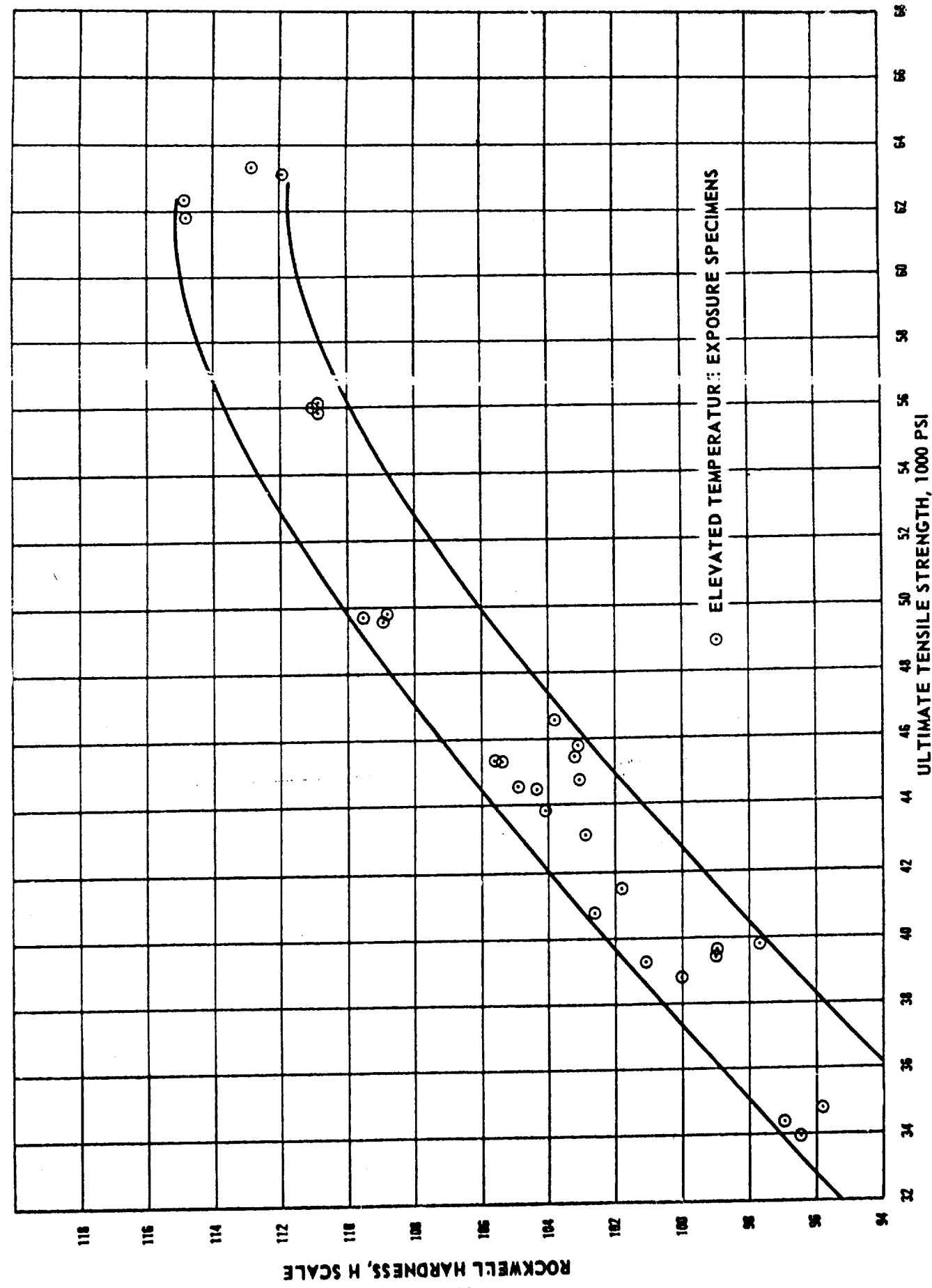


FIGURE 107 ROCKWELL H VERSUS ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH FOR 2024-T3 ALUMINUM ALLOY

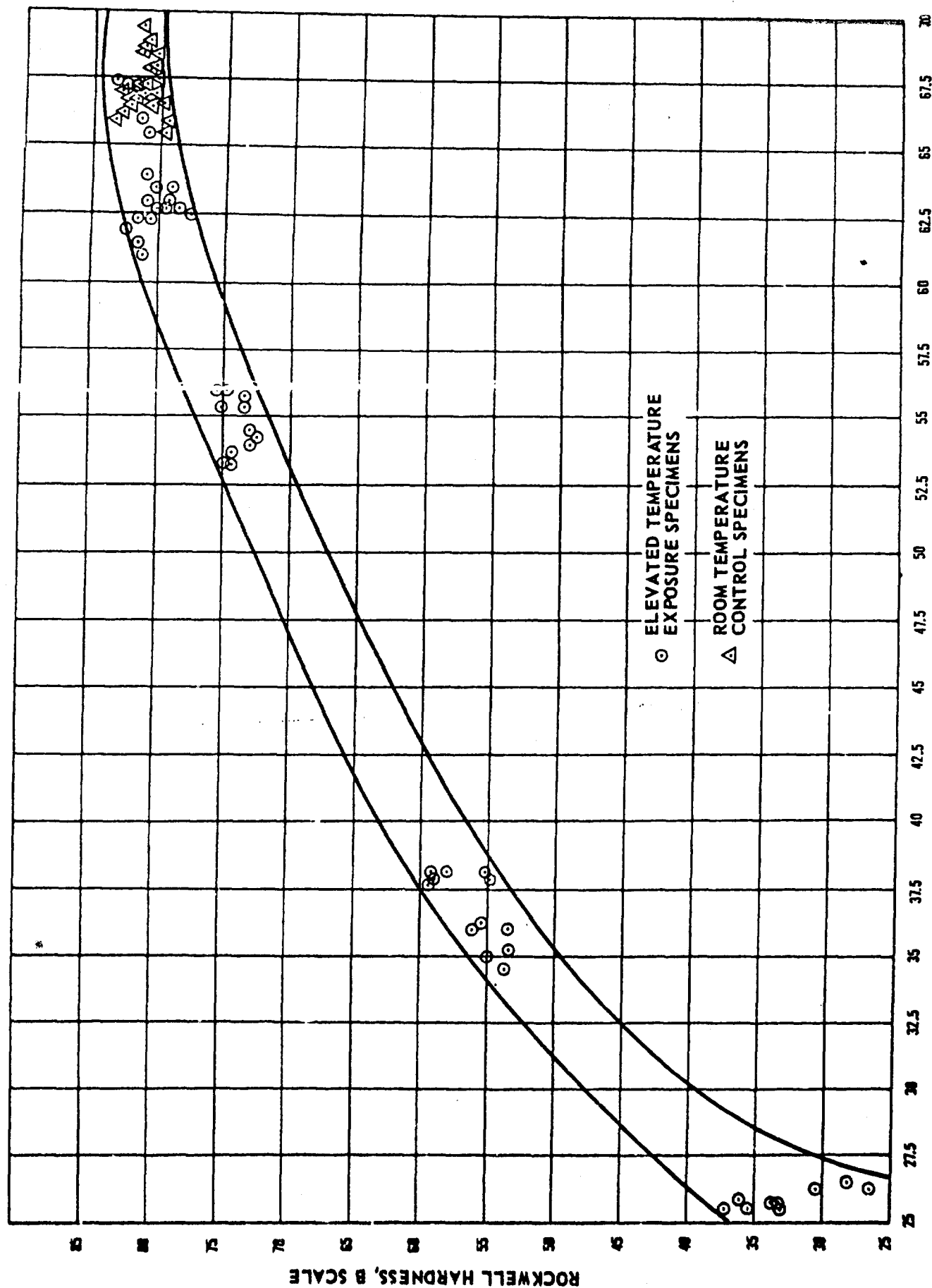


FIGURE 108 ROCKWELL HARDNESS VERSUS TENSILE YIELD STRENGTH OF 7075-T6 ALUMINUM ALLOY

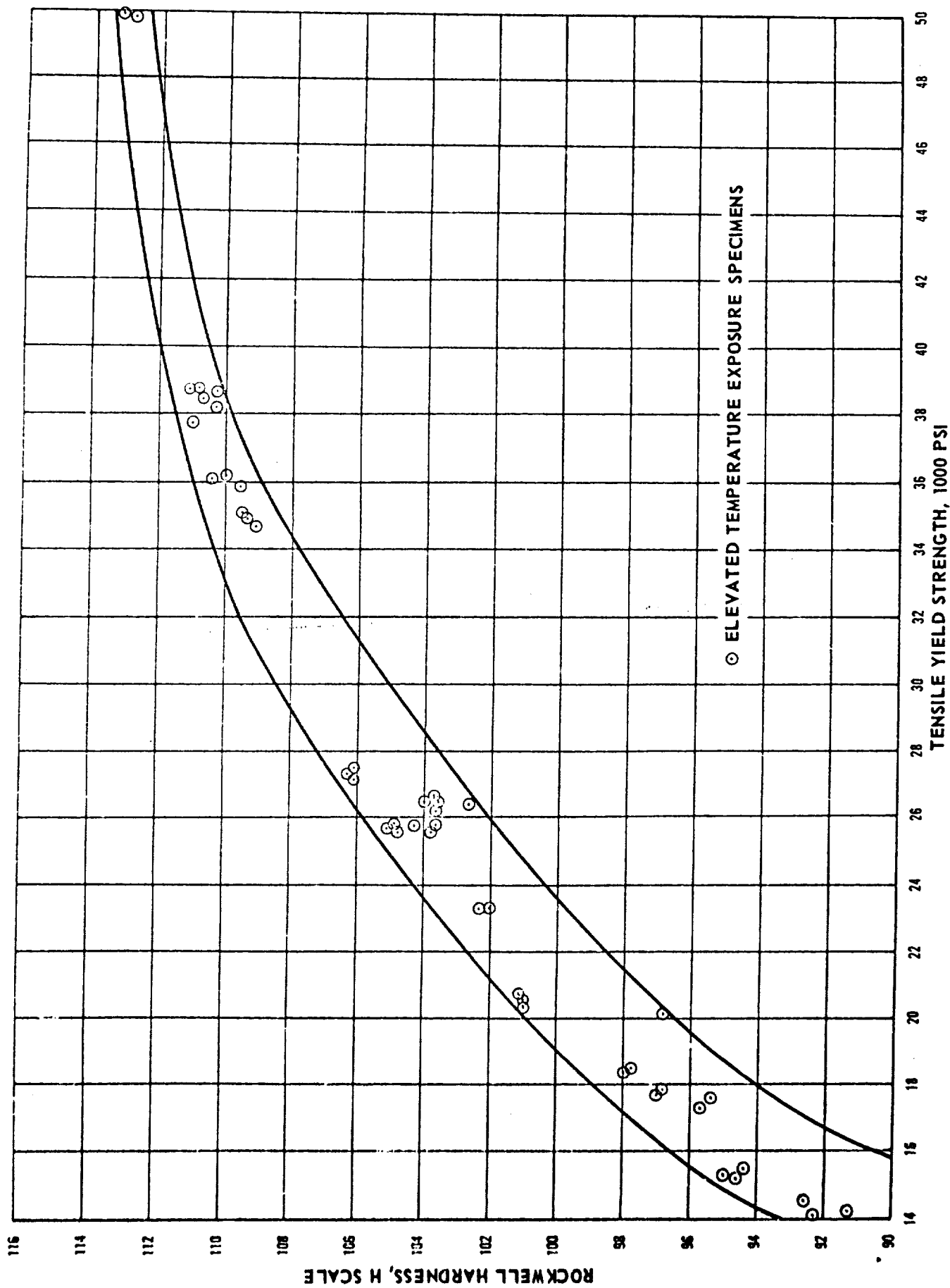


FIGURE 109 ROCKWELL HARDNESS VERSUS TENSILE YIELD STRENGTH OF 7075-T6 ALUMINUM ALLOY

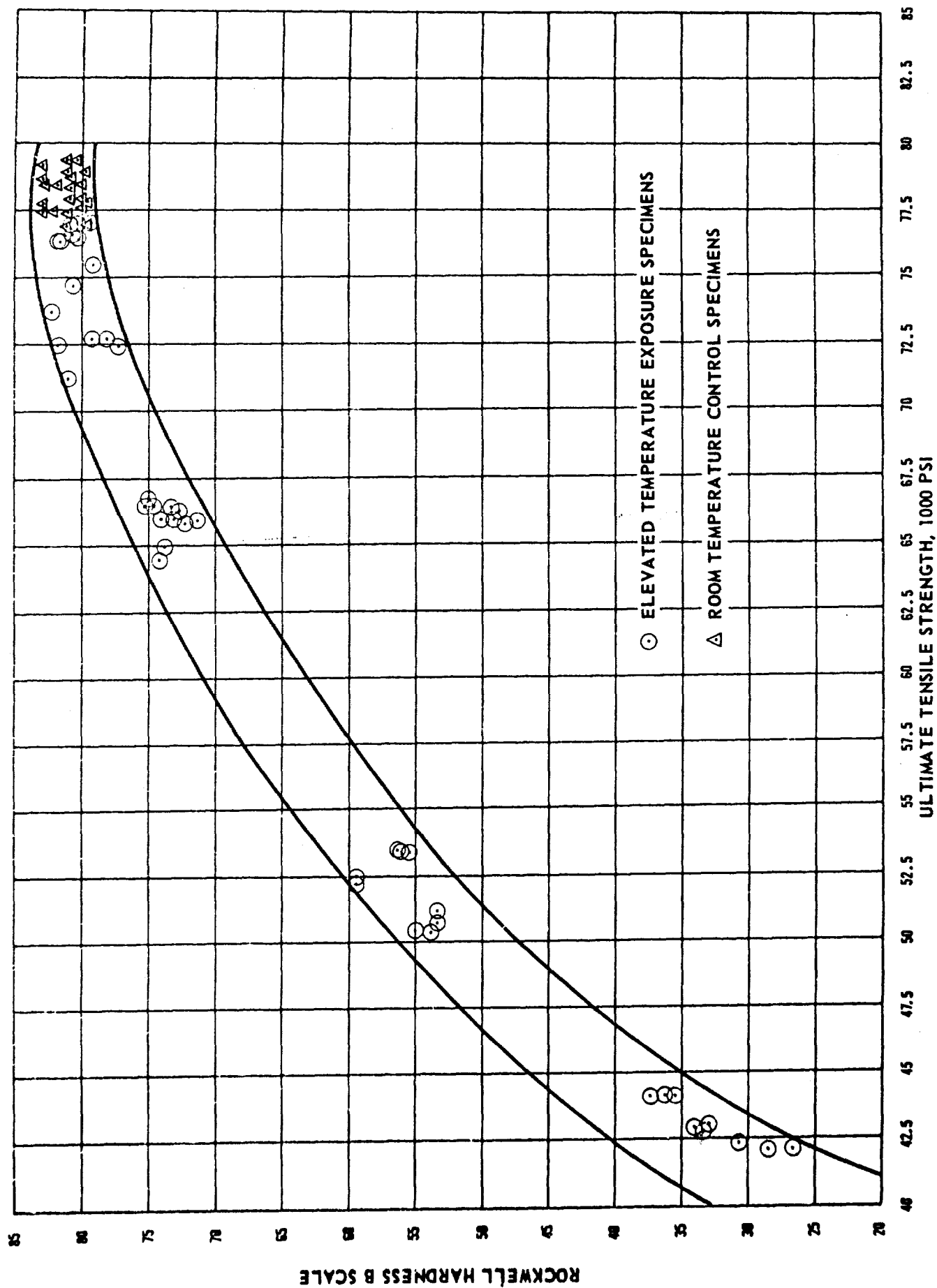


FIGURE 110 ROCKWELL B VERSUS ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH FOR 7075-T6 ALUMINUM ALLOY

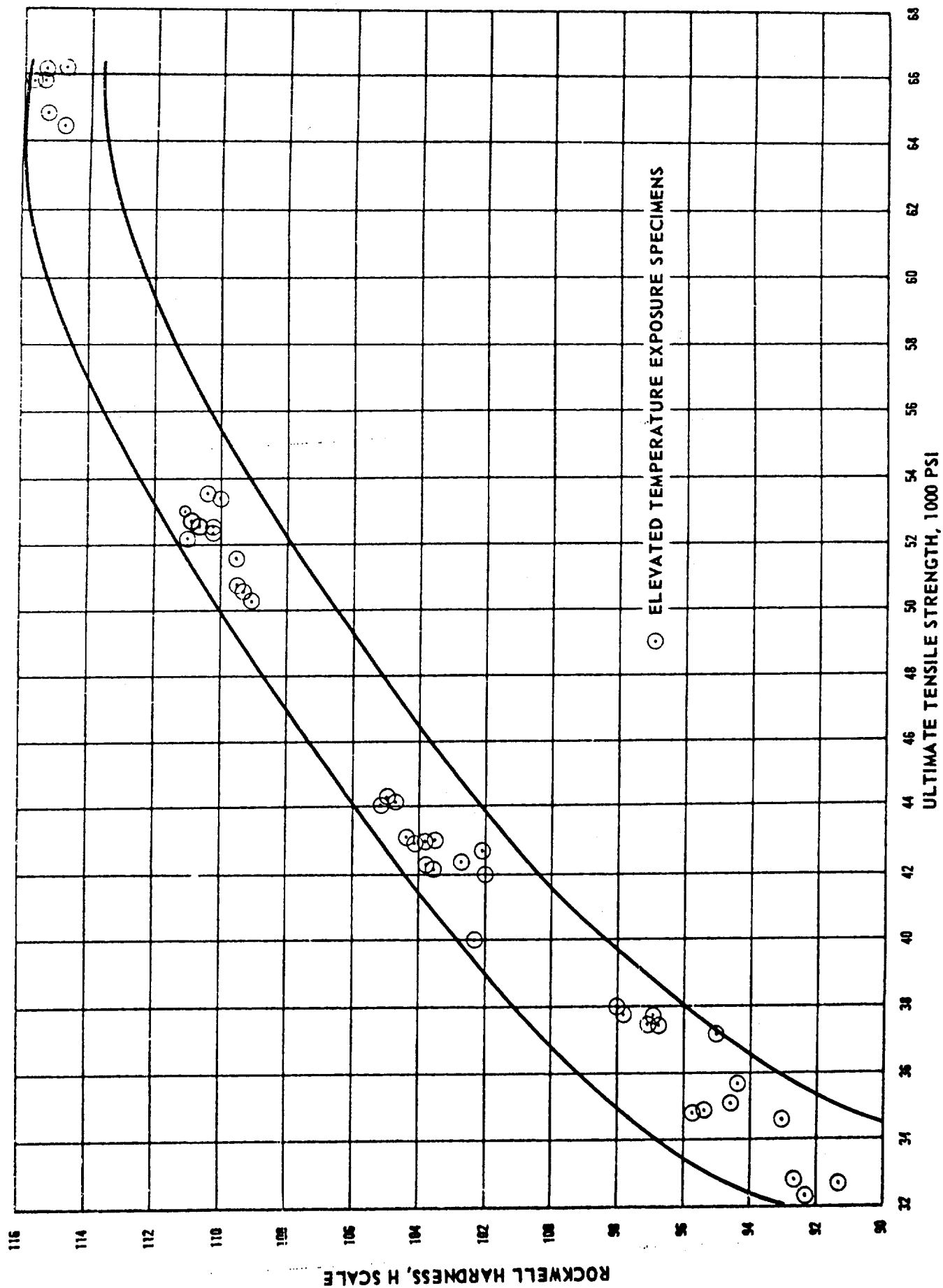


TABLE XIII

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 2024-T3 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES
AFTER 0.1 AND 1.0 HOUR EXPOSURE AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

Specimen No.	Exposure Temperature °F	Exposure Time hrs.	Testing Temperature °F	Proportional Limit psi	Average Proportional Limit psi	Modulus of Elasticity 10^6 psi	Average Modulus of Elasticity 10^6 psi	Yield Strength psi	Average Yield Strength psi	Ultimate Strength psi	Average Ultimate Strength psi	Elong. % in 2"	Ave. Elong. % in 2"	Strain Rate Below Yield in./in./min.	Head Travel in Plastic Range in./min.
233 1	-	-	200	20060	22610	9.59	9.81	44310	44220	63850	63990	19.0	19.0	.0050	.069
233 2	-	-	200	22530		9.85		43830		63890		19.0	19.0	.0046	.069
233 3	-	-	200	25250		10.00		44530		64220		19.0		.0047	.069
233 4	-	-	300	22990	19780	9.46	9.43	41820	41540	56940	56760	22.5	23.3	.0045	.069
233 5	-	-	300	17330		9.41		41260		56590		22.5		.0047	.069
233 6	-	-	300	19020		9.41		41540		56760		25.0		.0040	.069
233 7	-	-	400	16310		9.41		35070		51080		15.0		.0044	.069
233 8	-	-	400	17690	17980	9.59	9.42	33850	34720	50920	50920	15.0	14.5	.0044	.069
233 9	-	-	400	19930		9.26		35230		50770		13.5		.0042	.069
23 9	300	0.1	R.T. (1)	17190		10.34		42970		67810		18.5		.0055	.067
23 10	300	0.1	R.T.	23750	21280	11.60	10.65	44060	43340	67190	67270	20.0	19.7	.0041	.067
23 11	300	0.1	R.T.	22900		10.00		42990		66820		20.5		.0046	.067
23 12	300	0.1	200	20310		10.23		41410		62970		19.0		.0047	.067
21 2	300	0.1	200	17240	18210	10.25	10.32	38870	40300	63010	62610	20.0	20.2	.0052	.067
21 3	300	0.1	200	17080		10.47		40620		61850		21.5		.0050	.067
21 3	300	0.1	300	18650	17640	10.18	10.17	39810	39970	57370	57490	24.0	23.6	.0051	.067
21 4	300	0.1	300	18080		10.21		40000		57550		24.5		.0050	.067
21 5	300	0.1	300	16200		10.11		40090		57550		22.5		.0049	.067
21 6	300	0.1	400	16820	16950	9.77	9.68	35380	35320	52520	52190	20.0	19.8	.0050	.067
21 7	300	0.1	400	15520		9.72		35580		52510		20.0		.0052	.067
21 2	300	0.1	400	16720		9.55		35000		51560		19.0		.0051	.067
23 7	400	0.1	R.T.	15050	14500	10.33	10.47	37930	38010	63320	63400	19.5	20.7	.0054	.061
23 8	400	0.1	R.T.	15720		10.53		38050		63370		21.0		.0054	.061
23 9	400	0.1	R.T.	12740		10.56		38050		63520		21.5		.0054	.061
23 11	400	0.1	200	16410	16420	10.08	9.94	37500	37670	62190	62440	23.0	22.8	.0047	.067
23 12	400	0.1	200	16410		9.98		37810		62500		23.0		.0050	.067
27 7	400	0.1	200	16450		9.77		37700		62620		22.5		.0050	.067
27 1	400	0.1	300	21090	22720	10.50	9.86	37810	38020	58280	58400	23.5	23.5	.0048	.075
27 2	400	0.1	300	26170		9.32		38320		58410		24.0		.0061	.075
27 3	400	0.1	300	20900		9.75		37940		58520		23.0		.0044	.075
27 4	400	0.1	400	25700	25320	8.22	8.27	37380	37190	52650	52700	19.5	19.0	.0052	.061
27 5	400	0.1	400	25000		8.44		36800		52640		19.0		.0054	.061
27 6	400	0.1	400	23860		8.14		37380		52800		18.5		.0054	.061

TABLE XXIII (Cont'd)

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 2024-T3 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES AFTER 0.1 AND 1.0 HOUR EXPOSURE AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

500	2F 8	R.T.	(2)	32580	(2)	10.08	49540	62120	62090	8.0	.0051
500	2F 9	R.T.	34880	32580	9.9	50000	49540	62040	62090	8.0	.0050
500	2F 10	R.T.	30280	38690	10.26	49070	55600	61800	64700	8.0	.0051
500	2T 1(3)	R.T.	39440	38690	9.86	55590	55610	64750	64700	8.0	.0051
500	2T 2(3)	R.T.	38940		9.74	55610		64640		7.5	.0053
500	2F 11	200	37540	35530	10.00	48130	50310	59810	59850	9.0	.0050
500	2G 1	200	36760		9.37	51400		59810	59850	8.5	.0053
500	2G 2	200	32300		9.96	51400		59940		8.5	.0049
500	2G 3	300	28190	29300	10.28	48290	48390	52960	53120	12.0	.0047
500	2G 4	300	34420		9.56	48440	48590	53120		11.8	.0047
500	2G 5	300	25000		9.79	48440		53280		11.5	.0046
500	2G 6	400	20000	21260	8.94	40780		42340		12.5	.0050
500	2G 7	400	20960		9.38	41930	41630	43170	42980	15.5	.0051
500	2G 8	400	22810		10.38	42190		43440		13.5	.0048
600	2G 9	R.T.	20310	22500	10.40	39060		56090		8.5	.0048
600	2G 10	R.T.	25860		9.81	39340	39090	55960	55950	8.5	.0048
600	2G 11	R.T.	21320		10.22	38870		55800		8.5	.0046
600	2G 12	200	26970	26510	9.26	38330		53630		9.0	.0046
600	2E 1	200	26260		9.48	37580	37880	53300	53360	9.0	.0046
600	2E 2	200	25310		9.88	37740		53150		9.0	.0046
600	2E 3	300	19650	21090	10.49	36640		46860		13.0	.0050
600	2E 4	300	20940		10.62	37190	36900	47190	47080	12.5	.0060
600	2E 5	300	22500		10.12	36880		47190		13.5	.0067
600	2E 6	400	19530	19880	9.52	33590		37190		17.0	.0053
600	2E 7	400	20060		9.66	33490	33680	36730	37090	17.5	.0047
600	2E 8	400	20060		9.29	33950		37350		17.0	.0047
400	2C 28	R.T.	(2)		(2)			68280		15.5	.0045
400	2C 29	R.T.	34430	35650	9.69	51790	51510	67930	68160	16.0	.0050
400	2C 30	R.T.	36880		9.84	51560		68280		16.0	.0050
400	2T 3(3)	R.T.	37930	40100	9.67	57120	57170	67800	67960	11.0	.0053
400	2T 4(3)	R.T.	42260		9.67	57210		68110		10.5	.0053
400	2B 17	200	38440		9.08	52340		65000		15.5	.0020
400	2B 18	200	37240	38280	9.22	53610	53180	65200	65390	15.5	.0020
400	2B 19	200	39180		9.12	53610		65990		15.0	.0020
400	2B 20	300	40160	37760	8.06	51250	48850	60000		16.0	.0060
400	2B 21	300	36610		8.23	49100		59840	59770	19.5	.0064
400	2B 22	300	36610		8.31	49200		59470		16.5	.0069
400	2C 25	400	(2)	27850	(2)			52720		12.0	.0045
400	2C 26	400	(2)		(2)	8.45	47630	52050	52270	11.0	.0050
400	2C 27	400	27850		8.45	47690		52270		11.6	.0048
400	2T 8(3)	400	31270		10.33	48760		51080		10.0	.0051
400	2T 9(3)	400	33700	32150	10.29	48760	48660	50930	50820	10.0	.0051
400	2T 10(3)	400	31480		8.41	48460		50460		10.0	.0050
500	2C 31	R.T.	32490		9.61	46850		60410		8.5	.0064
500	2C 32	R.T.	34430	31960	9.31	46860	46950	60380	60110	7.5	.0075
500	2C 33	R.T.	28960		9.82	47150		60440		7.5	.0074

TABLE XXIII (Cont'd)
RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 2024-T3 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES
AFTER 0.1 AND 1.0 HOUR EXPOSURE AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

2C 34	500	1.0	200	29590	9.47	45570	56170	9.0	.0092	.054
2C 35	500	1.0	200	29680	9.62	45710	56510	8.5	.0075	.054
2C 36	500	1.0	200	29340	9.85	44950	56150	9.0	.0075	.054
2D 1	500	1.0	300	25870	9.22	42590	48270	14.5	.0060	.043
2D 2	500	1.0	300	29000	8.95	42790	48430	14.5	.0060	.043
2D 3	500	1.0	300	28320	8.88	43040	48580	11.0	.0060	.043
2D 4	500	1.0	400	22800	9.06	37420	39310	14.5	.0060	.038
2D 5	500	1.0	400	15310	9.00	37190	39060	16.0	.0062	.038
2D 6	500	1.0	400	17350	9.10	37540	39270	13.5	.0056	.038
2D 7	600	1.0	R.T.	15310	9.63	25630	46560	9.0	.0054	.054
2D 8	600	1.0	R.T.	13790	9.80	24760	45770	9.5	.0050	.054
2D 9	600	1.0	R.T.	12230	9.80	24290	45450	9.0	.0050	.054
2D 10	600	1.0	200	17390	8.68	24840	45340	10.0	.0061	.054
2D 11	600	1.0	200	14870	8.77	25160	45730	9.5	.0068	.054
2D 12	600	1.0	200	14260	9.02	24290	45140	10.0	.0053	.054
2E 1	600	1.0	300	15530	8.68	24530	39750	15.5	.0053	.054
2E 2	600	1.0	300	14130	8.96	24070	39600	16.0	.0053	.054
2E 3	600	1.0	300	12420	9.36	23600	39600	17.0	.0053	.054
2E 4	600	1.0	400	14490	8.20	22120	28190	21.5	.0054	.054
2E 5	600	1.0	400	12660	8.48	21880	27810	21.0	.0053	.054
2E 6	600	1.0	400	15050	8.46	21940	28530	20.0	.0048	.054

- (1) R.T. designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but is known to be in the range 60-85°F.
- (2) Autographic strain recorder curve was unsatisfactory for determining subject properties.
- (3) Retest specimens to fulfill requirement of at least three good specimens per testing condition.

TABLE XIV

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 2024-T3 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES
AFTER 10.0 AND 100.0 HOURS EXPOSURE AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

Specimen No.	Exposure Temperature °F	Exposure Time Hrs.	Testing Temperature °F	Proportional Limit psi	Average Proportional Limit	Modulus of Elasticity, 10 ⁶ psi	Average Modulus of Elasticity, 10 ⁶ psi	Yield Strength psi	Average Yield Strength psi	Ultimate Strength psi	Average Ultimate Strength psi	Elong. 5 in 2" %	Ave. Elong. 5 in 2" %	Strain Rate Below Yield in./in./min.	Head Travel in Plastic Range in./min.
2L 4	400	10.0	R.T. (1)	27170		10.42		56830		65530		7.0		.0050	.081
2L 5	400	10.0	R.T.	23290	25260	10.65	10.51	56680	56590	65530	65480	7.5	7.3	.0051	.081
2L 6	400	10.0	R.T.	25310		10.45		56270		65370		7.5		.0051	.081
2L 7	400	10.0	200	31690		9.37	9.56	52620	52880	59230	59340	9.0	9.3	.0053	.075
2L 8	400	10.0	200	33180	32530	9.94		53090		59410		9.5		.0050	.075
2L 9	400	10.0	200	32710		9.41		52920		59380		9.5		.0054	.075
2L 10	400	10.0	300	27780		9.73	9.59	49230	48610	52010	51650	13.0	12.7	.0039	.075
2L 11	400	10.0	300	21140	25070	9.62		48610		51700		12.5		.0046	.075
2L 12	400	10.0	300	21300		9.44		47990		51240		12.5		.0048	.075
2E 1	400	10.0	400	20000		9.38	9.37	43380	43240	44460	44370	11.5	12.0	.0045	.075
2E 2	400	10.0	400	20550	20210	9.39		43100		44170		13.0		.0046	.075
2E 3	400	10.0	400	20090		9.36		43250		44480		11.5		.0050	.075
2E 4	500	10.0	R.T. (1)	21230		9.92	10.14	36010	35930	52830	52760	8.5	8.7	.0036	.054
2E 5	500	10.0	R.T.	20000	19970	10.12		35940		52810		9.0		.0037	.054
2E 6	500	10.0	R.T.	18690		10.37		35830		52650		8.5		.0036	.054
2E 7	500	10.0	200	20340		9.48	9.82	35250	35230	48760	48810	8.0	8.5	.0036	.061
2E 8	500	10.0	200	20650	20260	10.49		35250		48760		8.0		.0035	.061
2E 9	500	10.0	200	19780		9.50		35200		48910		9.5		.0037	.061
2E 10	500	10.0	300	17860		9.54	9.10	33540	33850	41300	41240	15.0	15.5	.0048	.067
2E 11	500	10.0	300	19630	18450	8.93		33860		41120		15.0		.0048	.067
2E 12	500	10.0	300	17860		8.84		34160		41300		16.5		.0047	.067
2L 1	500	10.0	400	14350		8.81	8.78	29500	29360	32140	32170	16.5	16.8	.0049	.075
2L 2	500	10.0	400	17190	15980	8.54		29530		32340		17.0		.0050	.075
2L 3	500	10.0	400	16410		9.01		29060		32030		17.0		.0048	.075
2J 1	600	10.0	R.T. (1)	8333		10.06	9.70	18120	17800	39660	39620	11.5	12.0	.0064	.067
2J 4	600	10.0	R.T.	9231	8560	9.33		17690		39380		11.5		.0061	.067
2J 5	600	10.0	R.T.	8117		9.73		17590		39820		13.0		.0061	.067
2J 7	600	10.0	200	9875		10.36	10.46	18530	18460	40470	40390	11.01	10.8	.0051	.067
2J 8	600	10.0	200	8916	9284	10.81		18420		40400		10.5		.0052	.067
2J 9	600	10.0	200	9062		10.21		18440		40310		11.0		.0051	.067
2J 10	600	10.0	300	11250		10.42	10.42	18440	18070	34840	34860	20.0	20.6	.0043	.054
2J 11	600	10.0	300	9467	10150	10.13		17870		34800		21.0		.0043	.054
2J 12	600	10.0	300	9737		10.70		17900		34950		21.0		.0048	.054

TABLE XXIV (cont'd)

- 1) R.T. designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but was known to be in the range 60-85°F.
- 2) Autographic recorder curve was unsatisfactory for determining subject properties.
- 3) Due to testing emergency, test was delayed one hour.

3/25/94

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 2024-T3 ALUMINUM AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES
AFTER 1000 HOURS EXPOSURE AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

Specimen No.	Exposure Temperature °F	Exposure Time Hrs.	Testing Temperature °F	Proportional Limit psi	Average Proportional Limit psi	Modulus of Elasticity 10 ⁶ psi	Average Modulus of Elasticity 10 ⁶ psi	Yield Strength psi	Average Yield Strength psi	Ultimate Strength psi	Average Ultimate Strength psi	Elong. % in 2"	Ave. Elong. in 2"	Strain Rate Sec./in./min.	Head Travel in Plastic Range in./min.
21	300	1000.0	R.T. (1)	38460	38510	9.59	9.79	61540	61630	68920	68920	8.0	7.7	.0055	.081
22	300	1000.0	R.T.	38700		9.55		61460		69350		7.5		.0038	.081
23	300	1000.0	R.T.	39380		10.23		61880		69670		7.5		.0037	.081
24	300	1000.0	200	39480	34860	9.26	9.36	57360	57380	62580	62610	8.0	8.0	.0054	.081
25	300	1000.0	200	35360		9.35		57450		62610		8.0		.0056	.081
26	300	1000.0	200	29730		9.98		57320		62650		8.0		.0056	.081
27	300	1000.0	300	23320	25770	9.72	9.19	52590	52750	55340	55200	10.5	10.7	.0033	.081
28	300	1000.0	300	29140		9.15		52910		55210		10.5		.0056	.081
29	300	1000.0	300	24850		9.99		52760		55060		11.0		.0057	.081
30	300	1000.0	400	21010		9.20		45410		46180		13.0		.0049	.069
31	300	1000.0	400	26150	23670	9.00	9.06	45690	45620	46310	46320	11.5	12.2	.0051	.069
32	300	1000.0	400	23850		8.97		45750		46460		12.0		.0050	.069
33	400	1000.0	R.T.	21230	21230	9.79	9.79	33790	33790	49850	49690	9.5	8.8	.0049	.081
34	400	1000.0	R.T.	(2)		(2)		(2)		49540		8.5		.0046	.081
35	400	1000.0	R.T.	(2)		(2)		(2)		49690		8.5		.0048	.081
36	400	1000.0	200	16110	12970	9.81	9.92	32220	32150	44230	44530	9.0	9.2	.0045	.071
37	400	1000.0	200	11430		10.35		31400		44060		9.5		.0046	.071
38	400	1000.0	200	11370		9.61		32890		45290		9.0		.0048	.071
39	400	1000.0	300	13760	13820	9.59	9.56	31040	31300	38530	38630	15.5		.0043	.081
40	400	1000.0	300	13860		9.93		31940		39200		11.0	12.5	.0043	.081
41	400	1000.0	300	13850		9.17		30920		38150		11.0		.0048	.081
42	400	1000.0	400	13190	13550	9.83	10.28	27700	27920	31600	31990	13.0	13.8	.0050	.081
43	400	1000.0	400	13930		9.93		27650		31730		13.0		.0048	.081
44	400	1000.0	400	13540		11.10		28400		32460		15.5		.0048	.081
45	500	1000.0	R.T.	6860	7420	9.49	10.11	15380	15540	33850	34340	12.5	12.5	.0044	.075
46	500	1000.0	R.T.	7320		11.16		15670		34710		11.5		.0046	.075
47	500	1000.0	R.T.	8090		9.67		15560		34440		13.5		.0050	.075
48	500	1000.0	200	9430	9490	9.07	8.71	15250	15420	32440	32500	15.0	14.7	.0045	.075
49	500	1000.0	200	9520		8.23		15680		32540		15.0		.0045	.075
50	500	1000.0	200	9450		8.82		15400		32540		14.0		.0035	.075
51	500	1000.0	300	8010	7511	10.08	10.96	14300	14660	26190	26630	27.0	27.0	.0044	.075
52	500	1000.0	300	7940		9.85		14580		26470		32.0		.0026	.075
53	500	1000.0	300	6570		12.96		15100		27710		22.0		.0023	.075
54	500	1000.0	400	6456	6070	11.07	11.10	13890	13360	19650	18850	27.0	33.8	.0025	.075
55	500	1000.0	400	6120		11.12		13400		19210		28.5		.0025	.075
56	500	1000.0	400	5640		11.11		12790		17690		46.0		.0026	.075

(1) R.T. designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but was known to be in the range 60-85°F.

(2) Autographic strain recorder curve was unsatisfactory for determining subject properties.

TABLE XVI

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 2024-T3 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES AFTER A SEQUENCE OF EXPOSURES AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

Specimen No.	Sequential Exposure Time & Temp.				Average Proportional Limit	Modulus of Elasticity	Average Modulus of Elasticity	Average Yield Strength	Ultimate Strength	Average Ultimate Strength	Ave. Elong. in 2"	Strain Rate Below Yield in./in./min.	Head Travel in Plastic Range in./min.
	First of	Second of	Third of	Fourth of									
	10 Hrs.	100 Hrs.	1000 Hrs.	Temp. of	psi	10 ⁶ psi	10 ⁶ psi	psi	psi	psi			
Z1 1	500	400	-	R.T. (1)	21030	10.50		46260	59500	59500	8.0	.0054	.054
Z1 2	500	400	-	R.T.	20400	10.43	10.41	46570	59500	59710	7.5	.0054	.054
Z1 3	500	400	-	R.T.	28040	10.31		47660	60120		8.0	.0053	.054
Z1 4	500	400	-	200	28500	9.88		45950	55140		10.0	.0057	.054
Z1 5	500	400	-	200	31330	9.09	9.32	45670	54500	54970	9.5	.0062	.054
Z1 6	500	400	-	200	32450	8.99		45810	54970		10.0	.0064	.054
Z1 7	500	400	-	300	28000	9.42		42310	46920		16.0	.0057	.050
Z1 8	500	400	-	300	28140	9.28	9.42	42660	47400	46990	13.5	.0058	.050
Z1 9	500	400	-	300	28350	9.55		42070	46650		13.0	.0058	.050
Z1 10	500	400	-	400	23450	8.70		37230	39540		13.5	.0058	.050
Z1 11	500	400	-	400	21010	9.30	8.90	37120	39420	39360	15.5	.0057	.050
Z1 12	500	400	-	400	24850	8.67		37120	39110		13.0	.0058	.050
Z1 1	500	400	300	R.T.	23990	10.79		46900	59440		9.5	.0036	.054
Z1 2	500	400	300	R.T.	28790	10.24	10.43	47830	59910	59950	9.0	.0035	.054
Z1 3	500	400	300	R.T.	30560	10.25		48610	60490		8.5	.0035	.054
Z1 4	500	400	300	200	32970	9.49		46900	55260		10.0	.0045	.067
Z1 5	500	400	300	200	30220	9.84	9.56	46170	54600	54880	10.0	.0044	.067
Z1 6	500	400	300	200	32110	9.36		46300	54780		10.0	.0045	.067
Z1 7	500	400	300	300	23650	9.71		42000	46770		12.5	.0047	.067
Z1 8	500	400	300	300	27150	9.73	9.61	42180	46930	46570	13.5	.0055	.067
Z1 9	500	400	300	300	24070	9.35		40830	46020		13.0	.0055	.067
Z1 10	500	400	300	400	65690	8.29		36700	38680		15.5	.0057	.067
Z1 11	500	400	300	400	25310	8.42	8.43	36200	38500	38710	17.0	.0058	.067
Z1 12	500	400	300	400	24690	8.57		36350	38960		14.0	.0060	.067
Z1 1	600	500	-	R.T.	15430	9.00		27160	45370		8.5	.0037	.071
Z1 2	600	500	-	R.T.	14950	10.75	9.83	26700	45170	45280	8.5	.0047	.061
Z1 3	600	500	-	R.T.	14730	9.17		26180	45300		9.5	.0045	.061
Z1 4	600	500	-	200	17080	9.32		25160	42080		10.0	.0043	.061
Z1 5	600	500	-	200	15310	9.61	9.50	25130	42500	42230	10.0	.0043	.061
Z1 6	600	500	-	200	14060	9.57		24770	42110		10.5	.0050	.061
Z1 7	600	500	-	300	15110	9.42		23990	34890		13.5	.0044	.061
Z1 8	600	500	-	300	11590	9.64	9.37	23200	34330	34690	14.5	.0050	.061
Z1 9	600	500	-	300	14160	9.06		24130	34840		14.0	.0043	.061
Z1 10	600	500	-	400	12580	8.65		21540	26100		21.0	.0044	.061
Z1 11	600	500	-	400	11430	8.73	8.74	21750	26350	26230	16.0	.0044	.061
Z1 12	600	500	-	400	10560	8.85		21740	26240		17.0	.0043	.061

TABLE XVI (Cont'd)

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 2024-T3 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES AFTER A SEQUENCE OF EXPOSURES AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

228 1	600	500	400	-	R.T.	16460	15600	9.69	27130	44670	43090	9.5	.069
228 2	600	500	400	-	R.T.	16190		9.60	25760	43080		10.5	.069
228 3	600	500	400	-	R.T.	16110		10.05	24110	41510		10.5	.069
228 4	600	500	400	-	200	10030		10.93	23560	38210		12.0	.069
228 5	600	500	400	-	200	13920	12450	9.68	23330	37960		11.5	.069
228 6	600	500	400	-	200	13400		9.91	23230	37770		11.0	.069
228 7	600	500	400	-	300	11720		9.79	23010	32360		14.5	.069
228 8	600	500	400	-	300	10020	10330	11.63	23280	32820		15.5	.069
228 9	600	500	400	-	300	9230		11.73	21360	31120		21.0	.069
228 10	600	500	400	-	400	11300		9.57	20710	25510		21.0	.069
228 11	600	500	400	-	400	9780	11210	10.06	20960	25780		15.0	.069
228 12	600	500	400	-	400	12530		9.66	21860	26520		17.5	.069
228 1	600	500	400	300	R.T.	14460		9.60	27390	44190		10.5	.061
228 2	600	500	400	300	R.T.	7030	9670	10.00	27280	44310		11.0	.061
228 3	600	500	400	300	R.T.	7530		9.27	26630	43750		11.0	.061
228 4	600	500	400	300	200	11410		10.34	25380	38910		13.0	.061
228 5	600	500	400	300	200	11220	12440	8.52	25110	38790		13.0	.061
228 6	600	500	400	300	200	14690		9.81	25220	38060		13.0	.061
228 7	600	500	400	300	300	16040		9.58	24920	34060		15.5	.061
228 8	600	500	400	300	300	15220	15510	8.77	23910	33080		18.0	.061
228 9	600	500	400	300	300	15280		8.54	23980	33080		16.0	.061
228 10	600	500	400	300	400	11590		9.10	23510	27260		19.5	.061
228 11	600	500	400	300	400	14210	12560	8.92	21580	26550		14.0	.061
228 12	600	500	400	300	400	11620		8.79	21530	26890		16.5	.061

(1) H designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but was known to be in the range 60-85°F.

TABLE XXVII

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 2024-T3 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES AFTER AN ADDITIONAL SEQUENCE OF EXPOSURES AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

Specimen Number	Sequential Exposure Time and Temperature				Testing Temperature by	Proportional Limit		Average Modulus of Elasticity		Average Yield Strength		Average Ultimate Strength		Avg. Elong. in 2"	Strain Rate Below Yield in Plastic Range	
	First	Second	Third	Fourth		Limit	psi	X 10 ³ psi	X 10 ³ psi	psi	psi	psi	%		in./min.	in./in.
21J 1	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	30.0 Hr. 375°F	219 Hr. 330°F	R.T. (1)	35000		10.31		56720		67500		7.5	.0051	.054
21J 2	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	30.0 Hr. 375°F	330	R.T.	35690		10.00		55630		66720		7.5	.0050	.066
21J 3	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	30.0 Hr. 375°F	330	R.T.	33960		9.71		55610		66980		8.0	.0048	.065
21J 4	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	30.0 Hr. 375°F	330	200	29530		10.31		52500		60470		9.5	.0050	.072
21J 5	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	30.0 Hr. 375°F	330	200	28340		9.65		52340		60280		10.0	.0050	.068
21J 6	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	30.0 Hr. 375°F	330	200	29320		9.90		52010		59880		9.5	.0052	.060
21J 7	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	30.0 Hr. 375°F	330	300	26390		9.49		47840		51850		12.5	.0048	.054
21J 8	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	30.0 Hr. 375°F	330	300	27160		10.03		48300		52160		11.5	.0050	.062
21J 9	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	30.0 Hr. 375°F	330	300	26690		10.00		47680		51540		12.0	.0052	.073
21J 10	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	30.0 Hr. 375°F	330	400	25540		10.00		42310		43540		12.5	.0050	.067
21J 11	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	30.0 Hr. 375°F	330	400	20230		9.61		42520		43610		13.0	.0050	.068
21J 12	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	30.0 Hr. 375°F	330	400	17130		9.58		41900		43300		13.0	.0050	.059
21K 1	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	25.2 Hr. 375°F	164.0 Hr. 375°F	R.T.	27330		10.02		44460		59330		8.5	.0050	.040
21K 2	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	25.2 Hr. 375°F	375	R.T.	27070		9.71		44110		58920		8.5	.0048	.042
21K 3	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	25.2 Hr. 375°F	375	R.T.	23400		10.46		43310		56690		8.5	.0048	.037
21K 4	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	25.2 Hr. 375°F	375	200	23240		9.98		40380		51280		9.5	.0046	.074
21K 5	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	25.2 Hr. 375°F	375	200	23570		10.23		39480		50650		9.5	.0051	.074
21K 6	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	25.2 Hr. 375°F	375	200	25080		9.54		39640		50650		10.5	.0051	.063
21K 7	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	25.2 Hr. 375°F	375	300	20810		9.41		36930		43230		12.0	.0042	.060
21K 8	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	25.2 Hr. 375°F	375	300	17790		10.19		35920		42070		12.0	.0053	.067
21K 9	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	25.2 Hr. 375°F	375	300	20230		9.43		35920		42070		12.0	.0054	.071
21K 10	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	25.2 Hr. 375°F	375	400	16940		8.79		31930		34520		13.5	.0053	.067
21K 11	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	25.2 Hr. 375°F	375	400	15220		9.23		32640		35510		12.8	.0050	.064
21K 12	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	25.2 Hr. 375°F	375	400	16560		9.16		32320		35190		12.0	.0054	.067
21L 1	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	21.5 Hr. 165°F	126.1 Hr. 120°F	R.T.	17080		9.83		30280		47210		10.0	.0055	.038
21L 2	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	21.5 Hr. 165°F	120	R.T.	15060		9.65		29970		47050		10.0	.0060	.057
21L 3	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	21.5 Hr. 165°F	120	R.T.	13910		10.23		30160		47340		10.0	.0051	.048
21L 4	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	21.5 Hr. 165°F	120	200	16250		9.21		29100		42720		11.5	.0066	.065
21L 5	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	21.5 Hr. 165°F	120	200	8880		9.89		28820		42680		12.0	.0058	.056
21L 6	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	21.5 Hr. 165°F	120	200	16610		9.73		28730		42550		11.5	.0054	.064
21L 7	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	21.5 Hr. 165°F	120	300	17180		8.75		26720		35000		16.5	.0050	.061
21L 8	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	21.5 Hr. 165°F	120	300	10940		9.89		27190		35620		15.0	.0051	.066
21L 9	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	21.5 Hr. 165°F	120	300	16560		10.12		27130		35330		17.0	.0058	.050
21L 10	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	21.5 Hr. 165°F	120	400	13080		8.56		23210		27260		11.5	.0050	.048
21L 11	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	21.5 Hr. 165°F	120	400	13640		10.39		24760		29470		18.5	.0050	.050
21L 12	1.0 Hr. 120°F	1.0 Hr. 120°F	21.5 Hr. 165°F	120	400	15990		9.45		25700		28980		16.0	.0058	.062

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 2024-T3 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES AFTER AN ADDITIONAL SEQUENCE OF EXPOSURES AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

[illegible]

7) Z.T. designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but was known to be in the range 60-85°F.

TABLE XVIII
RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF TTT-6 CALUMNET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES
AFTER 0.1 AND 1.0 HOUR EXPOSURES AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

Specimen No.	Exposure Temperature of	Exposure Time Hrs.	Testing Temperature of	Proportional Limit psi	Average Proportional Limit	Modulus of Elasticity 10^5 psi	Average Modulus of Elasticity 10^5 psi	Yield Strength psi	Average Yield Strength psi	Ultimate Strength psi	Average Ultimate Strength psi	Elong. in 2" %	Ave. Elong. in 2" %	Strain Rate Below Yield in./in./min.	Head Travel in Plastic Range in./min.
T11	-	-	200	37500		8.60		62340		68990		16.0		.0054	.069
T12	-	-	200	37690	36050	9.02	8.79	62180	62120	68310	68810	16.3	15.7	.0047	.069
T13	-	-	200	39360		8.75		61830		69400		15.0		.0031	.069
T14	-	-	300	32130		8.49		54220		56720		17.5		.0051	.069
T15	-	-	300	32870	32370	8.25	8.38	54060	52910	55560	56720	17.0	18.3	.0047	.069
T16	-	-	300	32120		8.41		53440		55870		20.0		.0051	.069
T17	-	-	400	18680		7.95		37580		41110		6.5		.0045	.069
T18	-	-	400	19070	18590	9.05	7.93	38420	38670	41870	41760	15.0	13.5	.0045	.069
T19	-	-	400	19020		7.75		40000		42000		19.0		.0052	.069
T21	300	0.1	R.T. (1)	37580		9.25		65600		75910		12.5		.0040	.067
T22	300	0.1	R.T.	38820	37930	9.25	9.25	65820	65510	77160	77020	13.0	12.7	.0040	.067
T23	300	0.1	R.T.	37330		9.26		65500		77000		12.5		.0040	.067
T27	300	0.1	200	34240		8.94		59870		66310		15.0		.0031	.067
T28	300	0.1	200	29270	31760	9.82	9.38	60760	60320	69150	68760	15.5	16.2	.0047	.067
T29	300	0.1	200	(2)		(2)		(2)		68830		16.0		.0042	.067
T31	300	0.1	200	29960		9.42		61860		70510		15.5		.0031	.067
T32	300	0.1	200	29730	27860	9.33	9.38	62030	61950	70410	70460	15.0	15.3	.0050	.067
T33	300	0.1	300	18730		9.37		52700		56350		19.5		.0048	.067
T34	300	0.1	300	16770	19580	9.06	9.38	52850	52910	56330	56520	18.5	20.3	.0050	.067
T35	300	0.1	300	23240		9.72		52800		56830		23.0		.0048	.067
T36	300	0.1	400	15020		8.14		39300		42430		14.5		.0033	.067
T37	300	0.1	400	19080	10460	8.10	8.17	40460	39930	43420	43100	15.5	15.5	.0033	.067
T38	300	0.1	400	19270		8.28		40030		43410		16.5		.0034	.067
T39	400	0.1	R.T.	41530		9.20		62540		72640		10.5		.0038	.067
T40	400	0.1	R.T.	41530	41940	9.20	9.20	62700	62640	72800	72730	10.5	10.5	.0038	.067
T41	400	0.1	R.T.	42760		9.21		62700		72830		10.5		.0038	.067
T42	400	0.1	200	39940		8.74		58790		65180		13.5		.0038	.067
T43	400	0.1	200	41720	42060	8.40	8.45	58440	58690	64810	64980	15.0	14.0	.0038	.067
T44	400	0.1	200	44330		8.20		58840		64930		13.5		.0038	.067
T45	400	0.1	300	28800		7.93		51940		54690		16.0		.0045	.067
T46	400	0.1	300	32730	29330	8.40	8.08	51700	51830	54150	54510	18.0	17.3	.0045	.067
T47	400	0.1	300	29460		8.18		51760		54710		17.0		.0045	.067

TABLE XVIII (Cont'd)
RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES
AFTER 0.1 AND 1.0 HOUR EXPOSURES AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

T2	5	400	0.1	25480	24000	5.70	7.40	11610	41840	12250	43510	11.5	.054
T2	6	400	0.1	28350		7.52		12280		12890		16.0	.054
T2	7	400	0.1	16880		7.98		41610		13730		17.0	.051
T2	8	500	0.1	18650		9.54		35170		51350		11.0	.0054
T2	1	500	0.1	19520	19280	9.29	9.55	35130	35090	53550	52840	11.0	.0053
T2	2	500	0.1	19280		9.83		35970		51610		10.5	.0053
T2	3	500	0.1	17680		8.97		35330		47110		17.5	.0051
T2	4	500	0.1	20540	18950	9.00	9.52	35130	35300	47160	47210	15.5	.0051
T2	5	500	0.1	18550		10.60		35350		47420		17.0	.0051
T2	6	500	0.1	19170		9.32		33550		36740		25.0	.0055
T2	7	500	0.1	18790	15970	8.95	8.87	33340	33420	35620	36630	22.5	.0054
T2	8	500	0.1	18670		8.74		33280		35530		26.0	.0054
T2	1	500	0.1	13580		10.83		29310		28910		19.5	.0046
T2	2	500	0.1	11530	13160	9.47	10.12	27710	27930	28340	28530	27.0	.0047
T2	3	500	0.1	14390		10.33		27950		28520		19.5	.0047
T2	7	300	1.0	38990		9.10		63220		74840		13.0	.0050
T2	8	300	1.0	37660	38400	9.33	9.17	63690	63320	75640	75940	12.0	.0050
T2	1	300	1.0	38850		9.10		63060		71340		12.0	.0050
T2	5	300	1.0	35830		8.71		59550		57830		18.5	.0050
T2	6	300	1.0	27940	31340	9.44	9.03	59210	59490	67940	68020	17.0	.0051
T2	7	300	1.0	30260		9.10		59710		68310		20.0	.0050
T2	8	300	1.0	31330		8.71		51900		55240		17.0	.0047
T2	1	300	1.0	31250	30980	8.80	8.73	51760	51810	55290	55370	17.0	.0052
T2	2	300	1.0	30350		8.71		51760		55590		20.0	.0051
T2	3	300	1.0	17680		7.83		33550		42200		18.5	.0050
T2	4	300	1.0	16450	17160	8.00	7.85	32160	33370	42170	42030	16.0	.0050
T2	5	300	1.0	17350		7.75		33010		41720		17.0	.0052
T2	8	400	1.0	38150		9.08		54050		65910		10.0	.0050
T2	1	400	1.0	35820	35010	9.15	9.31	53770	54060	65900	66050	10.5	.0050
T2	2	400	1.0	32040		9.71		54370		66340		10.5	.0050
T2	15	200	1.0	34920		8.40		49180		55570		11.5	.0055
T2	17	200	1.0	27100	30680	9.13	8.82	49190	49400	55840	55850	11.5	.0055
T2	19	200	1.0	30030		8.95		49840		56170		13.5	.0052
T2	13	300	1.0	24920		9.49		44340		46120		19.5	.0055
T2	14	300	1.0	21310	22920	9.00	9.06	45410	44390	47050	46680	17.0	.0055
T2	15	300	1.0	22530		8.71		45230		46880		20.5	.0057
T2	19	400	1.0	16450		7.67		35340		36970		21.0	.0050
T2	20	400	1.0	15030	15990	7.84	7.59	35620	35470	37090	36880	17.5	.0051
T2	22	400	1.0	15500		7.26		35460		36600		17.0	.0051

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- (1) W.T. Thompson from Tennessee. Very interesting but not known to be in the range region.
- (2) W.C. Thompson from Tennessee. Very interesting but not known to be in the range region.
- (3) W.C. Thompson from Tennessee. Very interesting but not known to be in the range region.

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Specimen No.	Exposure Temp. °F	Exposure Time Hrs.	Testing Temp. °F	Average Proportional Limit psi	Average Modulus of Elasticity 10 ⁶ psi	Average Yield Strength psi	Average Ultimate Strength psi	Average Elong. %	Average Reduction of Area %	Strain Rate in./in./min.	Head Travel in Plastic Region in./min.
70	500	10.0	11.1 (1)	34000	9.48	61000	75000	12.0	0.0035	0.01	
71	500	10.0	11.1	35200	9.46	62000	76000	12.0	0.001	0.01	
72	500	10.0	11.1	36370	9.53	65700	78000	12.0	0.0039	0.01	
73	500	10.0	500	40000	8.46	61000	66000	13.5	0.0032	0.015	
74	500	10.0	200	42000	8.33	61700	67300	15.0	0.0035	0.015	
75	500	10.0	500	41000	8.06	61000	67370	16.5	0.0038	0.015	
76	500	10.0	500	16500	9.63	50000	55000	10.0	0.0017	0.015	
77	500	10.0	500	17000	9.10	50000	55000	15.0	0.0018	0.015	
78	500	10.0	500	15000	8.94	51000	56000	15.5	0.0019	0.015	
79	500	10.0	400	7600	8.00	50000	50000	16.0	0.0032	0.015	
80	500	10.0	400	7700	8.04	50000	50000	16.0	0.0033	0.015	
81	500	10.0	400	6010	8.07	50000	50000	17.5	0.0033	0.015	
82	400	10.0	11.1	10000	9.73	30000	30000	9.0	0.001	0.01	
83	400	10.0	11.1	10500	10.10	31100	30300	10.5	0.0020	0.01	
84	400	10.0	11.1	10000	9.70	30000	30300	9.5	0.001	0.01	
85	400	10.0	500	10000	9.12	33000	40000	10.0	0.001	0.015	
86	400	10.0	500	10400	9.01	33000	40000	10.0	0.001	0.015	
87	400	10.0	500	10000	9.41	33000	40000	10.5	0.001	0.015	
88	400	10.0	500	11400	9.02	30000	30000	21.5	0.0010	0.015	
89	400	10.0	500	9370	10.16	30000	30000	23.0	0.0010	0.015	
90	400	10.0	500	9000	9.01	30000	30000	23.0	0.0014	0.015	
91	400	10.0	400	12000	7.70	30000	30000	33.5	0.0013	0.015	
92	400	10.0	400	13000	7.00	29000	29000	24.5	0.0010	0.015	
93	400	10.0	400	12000	7.69	29000	29000	25.0	0.0011	0.015	
94	500	10.0	11.1	7000	10.66	10000	10000	12.0	0.0010	0.01	
95	500	10.0	11.1	7200	10.30	10000	10000	12.5	0.0010	0.01	
96	500	10.0	11.1	9100	9.32	10000	10000	13.0	0.0010	0.01	
97	500	10.0	11.1	11000	9.92	20000	20000	11.0	0.0014	0.01	
98	500	10.0	11.1	8000	9.10	10000	10000	13.0	0.0010	0.01	
99	500	10.0	400	10000	9.12	10000	10000	13.5	0.0010	0.01	

TABLE XIX (Cont'd)
RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 7075-T6 ALUMINUM SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES
AFTER 10 AND 100 HOURS EXPOSURE AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

7075-T6	1	500	10.0	200	7878	7930	10.72	10.31	18100	18250	25050	17.0	.0019	.051
7075-T6	2	500	10.0	200	8350		10.45		18330		25050	17.5	.0017	.051
7075-T6	3	500	10.0	200	7556		9.75		18330		25050	17.5	.0050	.051
7075-T6	3	500	10.0	200	10410		9.49		17820		35760	14.5	.0015	.053
7075-T6	4	500	10.0	200	9810		9.49	9.42	17630	17270	35600	14.5	.0048	.059
7075-T6	5	500	10.0	200	9840		9.29		16950		35560	15.5	.0018	.059
7075-T6	4	500	10.0	300	9678		8.64		17560		23750	51.0	.0050	.075
7075-T6	5	500	10.0	300	10510		9.35	8.98	17570	17580	24010	19.0	.0051	.075
7075-T6	6	500	10.0	300	9395		8.95		17510		24280	57.5	.0019	.075
7075-T6	6	500	10.0	300	9630		9.37		16950		24510	47.0	.0015	.059
7075-T6	7	500	10.0	300	8630		9.97	9.51	17040	16980	24600	48.0	.0045	.059
7075-T6	8	500	10.0	300	8650		9.19		16870		24600	42.0	.0045	.059
7075-T6	9	500	10.0	400	7860		8.36		14940		16250	47.5	.0015	.059
7075-T6	10	500	10.0	400	7290		8.99	8.42	14980	14940	16310	46.5	.0048	.059
7075-T6	11	500	10.0	400	6750		7.91		14910		16250	50.5	.0048	.059
7075-T6	7	500	10.0	400	10450		7.52		15400		16410	55.0	.0053	.075
7075-T6	1	500	10.0	400	(4)		(4)	7.44	(4)	15550	16510	(4)	(4)	.075
7075-T6	2	500	10.0	400	9717		7.35		15700		16580	57.0	.0053	.075
7075-T6	3	250	100.0	R.T.	45940		8.85		67340		75550	14.0	.0033	.051
7075-T6	4	250	100.0	R.T.	46090		8.97	8.90	67340	67390	76550	12.0	.0051	.051
7075-T6	5	250	100.0	R.T.	48440		8.87		67300		76720	13.5	.0051	.051
7075-T6	6	250	100.0	200	38440		9.20		62500		67970	15.0	.0051	.051
7075-T6	7	250	100.0	200	34060		9.46	9.38	62190	62250	67970	18.0	.0051	.051
7075-T6	8	250	100.0	200	29530		9.47		62190		67810	17.0	.0050	.051
7075-T6	9	250	100.0	300	30090		8.51		57780		56830	21.5	.0058	.051
7075-T6	10	250	100.0	300	28210		8.45	8.44	54860	55170	56580	18.5	.0048	.051
7075-T6	11	250	100.0	300	31980		8.35		54860		56580	22.5	.0052	.051
7075-T6	12	250	100.0	400	28900		6.99		41690		42950	19.0	.0058	.057
7075-T6	1	250	100.0	400	28660		6.96	7.17	41720	41510	42950	18.5	.0052	.057
7075-T6	2	250	100.0	400	25720		7.55		42590		42950	18.5	.0048	.057
7075-T6	3	300	100.0	R.T.	37600		8.71		56010		66510	11.0	.0050	.055
7075-T6	4	300	100.0	R.T.	37500		8.68	8.71	55950	55990	66610	11.0	.0051	.055
7075-T6	5	300	100.0	R.T.	36510		8.74		55710		66510	10.5	.0051	.055
7075-T6	6	300	100.0	200	36740		8.47		52300		56870	13.0	.0050	.051
7075-T6	7	300	100.0	200	36580		8.88	8.73	52500	52450	57100	12.5	.0050	.051
7075-T6	8	300	100.0	200	35550		8.63		52560		57210	12.0	.0049	.051
7075-T6	9	300	100.0	300	27970		8.84		45250		47510	24.0	.0056	.075
7075-T6	10	300	100.0	300	28550		9.15	8.53	46280	46280	47510	16.0	.0049	.075
7075-T6	11	300	100.0	300	28590		8.74		45060		47160	19.5	.0049	.075

TABLE XIX (Cont'd)

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES AFTER 10 AND 100 HOURS EXPOSURE AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

[illegible]

(1) 3.7. designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but was known to be in the range 60 - 85°F.

(2) Autographic strain recorder curve was unsatisfactory for determining subject properties.

(3) Exempt specimens to fulfill requirement of at least three good specimens per testing condition.

(4) Pin joint hole defective. Unable to perform testing.

TABLE XXI

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES
AFTER 1000 HOURS EXPOSURE AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

Specimen No.	Exposure Temperature of	Exposure Time Hrs.	Testing Temperature of	Proportional Limit	Average Modulus of Elasticity, 10 ⁶ psi	Average Yield Strength, psi	Average Ultimate Strength, psi	Ave. Elong. in 2"	Strain Rate Below Yield in./in./min.	Head Travel in Plastic Range in./min.
72 1	250	1000.0	R.T. (1)	(2)	(2)	61510	72900	11.5	.0048	.071
72 2	250	1000.0	R.T.	9.41	9.06	61820	72740	11.5	.0046	.071
72 3	250	1000.0	R.T.	8.71		62020	72840	11.5	.0048	.071
72 4	250	1000.0	200	8.50	8.57	57930	62450	14.5	.0049	.071
72 5	250	1000.0	200	8.51		57330	62180	13.0	.0051	.071
72 6	250	1000.0	200	8.71		58070	62740	15.0	.0051	.071
72 7	250	1000.0	300	7.59	7.50	49680	51280	17.0	.0051	.071
72 8	250	1000.0	300	7.59		47920	51280	16.0	.0050	.071
72 9	250	1000.0	300	7.32		50003	51110	21.5	.0053	.071
72 10	250	1000.0	400	8.56	8.47	36470	38220	21.0	.0050	.069
72 11	250	1000.0	400	8.50		36710	38130	17.0	.0050	.069
72 12	250	1000.0	400	8.36		37510	38170	19.5	.0050	.069
72 1	300	1000.0	R.T.	9.44	9.32	37820	52270	10.5	.0061	.081
72 2	300	1000.0	R.T.	9.17		38170	52370	10.5	.0061	.081
72 3	300	1000.0	R.T.	9.35		38660	52500	10.5	.0059	.081
72 4	300	1000.0	200	9.41	9.09	37740	45410	17.0	.0061	.081
72 5	300	1000.0	200	8.71		37740	45280	16.0	.0053	.081
72 6	300	1000.0	200	9.15		37850	45430	16.5	.0056	.081
72 7	300	1000.0	300	9.02	8.38	33440	34340	20.0	.0070	.081
72 8	300	1000.0	300	8.50		33340	34650	21.5	.0056	.081
72 9	300	1000.0	300	8.60		33650	34920	25.5	.0054	.081
72 10	300	1000.0	400	8.15	8.36	27220	27540	28.0	.0053	.069
72 11	300	1000.0	400	8.69		26670	27020	22.0	.0051	.069
72 12	300	1000.0	400	8.24		26440	26800	24.5	.0051	.069
72 1	400	1000.0	R.T.	10.58	9.55	17270	31760	12.5	.0053	.081
72 2	400	1000.0	R.T.	9.33		17650	34920	12.0	.0051	.081
72 3	400	1000.0	R.T.	8.76		17410	34650	12.5	.0053	.081

TABLE XXI (Cont'd)
RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES
AFTER 1000 HOURS EXPOSURE AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

71 4	400	1000.0	200	7630	10.05	15930	31050	17.0	.0051
71 5	400	1000.0	200	8280	10.22	17300	31080	17.5	.071
71 6	400	1000.0	200	9470	10.12	17260	31080	17.5	.071
71 7	400	1000.0	300	7430	10.50	16130	21400	21.0	.081
71 8	400	1000.0	300	7140	10.11	16430	21380	23.5	.081
71 9	400	1000.0	300	7370	10.77	16260	21350	23.0	.081
71 10	400	1000.0	400	7600	9.67	11530	15220	19.5	.081
71 11	400	1000.0	400	6250	9.65	11170	15180	21.5	.081
71 12	400	1000.0	400	8330	9.11	11670	15350	25.5	.081
7A 1	500	1000.0	R.T.	7320	10.15	14050	32810	13.5	.061
7A 2	500	1000.0	R.T.	5480	10.11	13930	32300	14.0	.075
7A 3	500	1000.0	R.T.	8350	9.31	11200	32790	16.0	.075
7A 4	500	1000.0	200	8600	11.12	14530	30510	21.0	.075
7A 5	500	1000.0	200	5980	10.21	11520	34550	20.0	.075
7A 6	500	1000.0	200	8330	10.69	14290	30220	20.0	.075
7A 7	500	1000.0	300	6720	10.74	13970	22320	16.5	.075
7A 8	500	1000.0	300	7700	8.15	13860	22850	28.0	.075
7B 1	500	1000.0	300	6360	10.66	13970	22630	26.0	.075
7B 2	500	1000.0	400	(2)	(2)	(2)	14590	31.5	.075
7B 3	500	1000.0	400	8430	8.89	12930	12750	76.5	.075
7B 4	500	1000.0	400	6340	8.60	12530	14770	82.6	.075

(1) R.T. designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but was known to be in the range 60-80°F.

(2) Autographic strain recorder curve was unsatisfactory for determining subject properties.

TABLE XXXI

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 7075-T6 ALUMINUM RIBB AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES AFTER A SEQUENCE OF EXPOSURES AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

Specimen No.	Sequential Exposure Time & Temp.				Average Proportional Limit, psi	Modulus of Elasticity, 10 ⁶ psi	Average Modulus of Elasticity, 10 ⁶ psi	Average Yield Strength, psi	Ultimate Strength, psi	Average Ultimate Strength, psi	Ave. Elong., % in 2"	Strain Rate, in./in./min.	Head Travel in Plastic Range, in./min.
	First, 1/2 Hr.	Second, 10 Hr.	Third, 100 Hr.	Fourth, 1000 Hr.									
7V 1	400	300	-	-	37260	8.87	8.77	53940	65120	65940	11.0	.0070	.061
7V 2	400	300	-	-	37160	8.75	8.77	54660	65970	65970	10.5	.0060	.061
7V 3	400	300	-	-	38040	8.73	8.77	55350	64670	64670	11.5	.0060	.061
7V 4	400	300	-	-	36820	8.17	8.10	53310	59040	59040	13.5	.0058	.061
7V 5	400	300	-	-	39400	8.01	8.01	52800	56840	56840	14.5	.0060	.061
7V 6	400	300	-	-	34830	8.55	8.55	51500	56850	56850	14.5	.0071	.061
7V 7	400	300	-	-	32090	7.38	7.38	49530	46330	46330	20.0	.0076	.061
7V 8	400	300	-	-	32940	7.82	7.82	44970	45510	45510	19.0	.0071	.061
7V 9	400	300	-	-	33630	7.30	7.30	45450	46020	46020	20.0	.0066	.061
7V 10	400	300	-	-	17413	8.04	8.04	36170	36100	36100	20.0	.0076	.075
7V 11	400	300	-	-	19100	8.04	8.04	34970	35740	35740	20.0	.0071	.061
7V 12	400	300	-	-	20130	8.04	8.04	36240	36200	36200	23.0	.0076	.061
7V 13	400	300	-	-	37700	8.61	8.61	53260	64540	64540	10.5	.0071	.054
7V 14	400	300	-	-	35050	8.79	8.79	54060	64950	64950	11.0	.0080	.054
7V 15	400	300	-	-	37340	8.60	8.60	55390	66190	66190	13.0	.0071	.054
7V 16	400	300	-	-	37370	8.64	8.64	54720	57530	57530	14.5	.0066	.054
7V 17	400	300	-	-	38140	9.23	9.23	52530	57210	57140	14.0	.0066	.054
7V 18	400	300	-	-	37540	9.01	9.01	51040	56690	56690	13.5	.0066	.054
7V 19	400	300	-	-	31580	8.04	8.04	45320	46200	46200	16.5	.0071	.054
7V 20	400	300	-	-	28320	8.62	8.62	44970	45940	45940	17.0	.0069	.054
7V 21	400	300	-	-	29210	8.22	8.22	45630	46350	46350	17.0	.0071	.054
7V 22	400	300	-	-	21350	7.68	7.68	36260	36950	36950	19.5	.0076	.054
7V 23	400	300	-	-	23410	8.54	8.54	36230	36710	36710	21.0	.0071	.054
7V 24	400	300	-	-	19590	8.72	8.72	35870	36150	36150	18.0	.0071	.054
7V 25	400	300	-	-	12660	10.54	10.54	25480	42080	42080	10.0	.0057	.061
7V 26	400	300	-	-	14690	9.61	9.61	25840	43120	43120	10.0	.0347	.069
7V 27	400	300	-	-	14570	9.27	9.27	25770	43060	43060	10.5	.0042	.069
7V 28	400	300	-	-	15300	8.91	8.91	25310	37190	37190	20.5	.0047	.069
7V 29	400	300	-	-	17340	8.40	8.40	25460	37220	37220	20.5	.0045	.069
7V 30	400	300	-	-	15850	9.16	9.16	25460	37500	37500	18.0	.0044	.069

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71AA 7	500	400	-	-	100	12410	12190	9.23	9.19	21800	21000	27340	26930	43.5	35.2	.063
71AA 8	500	400	-	-	100	13910	13910	8.68		23750		26620	26620	35.0		.069
71AA 9	500	400	-	-	100	11160	11160	9.67		23770		26160	26160	27.0		.064
71AA 10	500	400	-	-	400	8550		8.68		19970	20110	20160		15.0		.069
71AA 11	500	400	-	-	400	10790		10.44	10.09	20150		20220		36.5	36.8	.069
71AA 12	500	400	-	-	400	9620		11.16		20150		20380		33.0		.069
71BB 1	500	400	300	300	H.T.	10640	12770	10.79	10.77	26700	26600	42720	42950	11.0	10.7	.069
71BB 2	500	400	300	300	H.T.	12950		11.45		26590		42950		10.5		.069
71BB 3	500	400	300	300	H.T.	16750		10.59								.069
71BB 4	500	400	300	300	200	16420	15990	9.52	9.15	21010	21910	16640	16380	18.0	18.7	.069
71BB 5	500	400	300	300	200	16990		8.47		25930		16380		18.0		.069
71BB 6	500	400	300	300	200	13990		9.45		25960		16500		18.5		.069
71BB 7	500	400	300	300	300	14350	14100	10.03	10.27	24010	24070	26550	26450	31.0	31.3	.069
71BB 8	500	400	300	300	300	13350		11.53		24030		26450		29.0		.069
71BB 9	500	400	300	300	300	13710		10.75		24130		26450		29.0		.069
71BB 10	500	400	300	300	400	9940	10660	8.97	8.72	20160	20040	20260	20150	34.5	32.2	.071
71BB 11	500	400	300	300	400	11420		8.58		20030		20150		31.0		.071
71BB 12	500	400	300	300	400	13620		9.25		19940		20500		31.0		.071
76C 1	500	400	250	250	H.T.	13510	15460	10.26	11.37	26550	26360	42280	42350	10.5		.061
76C 2	500	400	250	250	H.T.	16250		11.83		26350		42470		11.5		.069
76C 3	500	400	250	250	H.T.	16610		12.02		26200		42350		10.5		.069
76C 4	500	400	300	300	200	15290	15940	9.38	9.41	25320	25300	35740	35610	12.0	10.5	.069
76C 5	500	400	300	300	200	14810		9.68		25310		35610		17.0		.069
76C 6	500	400	300	300	200	15280		9.16		25360		35610		20.5		.069
76C 7	500	400	300	300	300	14770	14110	8.40	8.61	25300	25400	25740	25780	34.0	32.0	.069
76C 8	500	400	300	300	300	14810		8.79		25390		25780		32.5		.069
76C 9	500	400	300	300	300	16050		8.63		25510		25890		27.5		.069
76C 10	500	400	300	300	400	10900	9650	8.17	8.54	19750	19890	19910	20030	30.0	29.5	.069
76C 11	500	400	300	300	400	13000		9.22		19940		20030		34.0		.069
76C 12	500	400	300	300	400	8150				19970		20030		34.5		.069

(???) N.T. designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but was known to be in the range 60 - 85°F

TABLE XIII

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES AFTER AN ADDITIONAL SEQUENCE OF EXPOSURES AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 7075-T6 ALUMINUM SHEET AT ROOM AND LOW TEMPERATURES																	
Specimen Number	Sequential Exposure Time and Temperature				Testing Temperature	Proportional Limit		Average Modulus of Elasticity		Average Yield Strength		Ultimate Strength		Average Elong.		Strain Rate Head Travel Below Yield in Plastic Range	
	First	Second	Third	Fourth		Limit	psi	X 10 ⁶ psi	psi	psi	psi	psi	psi	% in 2"	in./in./min.	in./in./min.	in./in./min.
<u>1.0 Hr. 1.8 Hr. 21.6 Hr. 121.7 Hr.</u>																	
7075 1	300°	300°	300°	260°	R.T. (1)	15000		10.03	53870	66130	66030	11.0	10.8		.0055	.074	
7075 2	300°	340°	300°	260°	R.T.	15080	14060	10.08	53970	65820		10.5			.0044	.18	
7075 3	300°	340°	300°	260°	R.T.	12100		10.43	53560	66150					.0051	.054	
7075 4	300°	340°	300°	260°	200	20190	18730	9.88	52650	57490	57690	15.0	14.2		.0048	.042	
7075 5	300°	340°	300°	260°	200	17000		10.31	52640	57660		14.5			.0050	.050	
7075 6	300°	340°	300°	260°	200	18990		9.92	53070	57930		13.0			.0054	.055	
7075 7	300°	340°	300°	260°	300	23810		9.56	47780	49080	49970	19.5	17.7		.0048	.054	
7075 8	300°	340°	300°	260°	300	16330	19840	9.75	49300	50590		17.5			.0050	.065	
7075 9	300°	340°	300°	260°	300	19380		10.25	48770	50230		16.0			.0050	.050	
7075 10	300°	340°	300°	260°	400	13980	15960	9.46	37720	39510	40310	16.5	15.8		.0049	.046	
7075 11	300°	340°	300°	260°	400	14930		10.03	39110	40570		15.5			.0052	.056	
7075 12	300°	340°	300°	260°	400	18970		9.29	39880	40850					.0048	.045	
<u>1.0 Hr. 1.8 Hr. 21.6 Hr. 121.7 Hr.</u>																	
7075 1	300°	300°	340°	300°	R.T.	24280	22350	9.36	38880	52540	52640	11.0	10.6		.0050	.040	
7075 2	300°	340°	300°	260°	R.T.	23090		8.94	38690	52670		11.0			.0054	.051	
7075 3	300°	340°	300°	260°	R.T.	20220		9.12	38400	52510		10.5			.0051	.054	
7075 4	300°	340°	300°	260°	200	24340	23350	9.17	35520	44110	44410	16.5	16.2		.0054	.048	
7075 5	300°	340°	300°	260°	200	22770		9.47	35970	44110		15.0			.0054	.055	
7075 6	300°	340°	300°	260°	200	22430		9.27	37020	44550							
7075 7	300°	340°	300°	260°	300	20420	19440	8.95	33760	34880	34690	24.5	23.7		.0058	.048	
7075 8	300°	340°	300°	260°	300	16930		9.19	35550	34840		23.5			.0053	.052	
7075 9	300°	340°	300°	260°	300	20970		8.71	32900	34350		23.0			.0053	.054	
7075 10	300°	340°	300°	260°	400	13710	12990	9.84	26930	27580	27120	20.0	20.7		.0056	.057	
7075 11	300°	340°	300°	260°	400	13180		9.22	26210	26890		23.0			.0050	.053	
7075 12	300°	340°	300°	260°	400	12090		9.59	25970	26930		19.0			.0050	.052	
<u>1.0 Hr. 1.8 Hr. 21.6 Hr. 121.7 Hr.</u>																	
7075 1	300°	300°	340°	300°	R.T.	13380	14540	9.29	27270	43450	43450	10.0	10.0		.0046	.069	
7075 2	300°	340°	300°	260°	R.T.	17550		9.06	27520	43460		10.0			.0048	.069	
7075 3	300°	340°	300°	260°	R.T.	12690		9.53	27340	43450		10.0			.0050	.069	
7075 4	300°	340°	300°	260°	200	12350	19480	9.83	26770	37300	37090	16.0	16.0		.0051	.069	
7075 5	300°	340°	300°	260°	200	12730		9.31	26600	36950		16.0			.0050	.069	
7075 6	300°	340°	300°	260°	200	18580		9.27	27320	36910		16.0			.0048	.069	
7075 7	300°	340°	300°	260°	300	11170	12720	9.38	29000	26360	26860	20.0	26.0		.0046	.069	
7075 8	300°	340°	300°	260°	300	13160		8.80	25170	27080		20.0			.0051	.069	
7075 9	300°	340°	300°	260°	300	13280		8.75	25480	27140		38.0			.0051	.069	
7075 10	300°	340°	300°	260°	400	11790	12990	8.37	21590	21670	21610	25.0	26.1		.0051	.069	
7075 11	300°	340°	300°	260°	400	13590		8.13	21390	21520		27.5			.0048	.069	
7075 12	300°	340°	300°	260°	400	13600		8.19	21590	21650		26.0			.0049	.069	

RESULTS OF TENSILE TESTS OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD SHEET AT ROOM AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURES AFTER AN ADDITIONAL SEQUENCE OF EXPOSURES AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES

	1.0 Hr.	4.0 Hrs.	17.5 Hrs.	90.5 Hrs.	R.T.	12260	9.22	20350	36790	12.0	.0057
TGS 1	500°F	460°F	420°F	380°F	R.T.	11000	9.04	20560	37260	11.0	.0057
TGS 2	500	460	420	380	R.T.	12810	8.91	20630	37190	11.5	.0056
TGS 3	500	460	420	380							
TLL 1	500	460	420	380	200	15920	8.54	20700	34080	20.5	.0060
TLL 2	500	460	420	380	200	17190	8.86	21500	34550	20.5	.0056
TLL 3	500	460	420	380	200	15170	8.73	20930	34340	20.0	.0058
TGS 7	500	460	420	380	300	9880	8.77	19350	23060	44.0	.0052
TGS 8	500	460	420	380	300	9940	8.62	19410	23320	45.0	.0057
TGS 9	500	460	420	380	300	10650	8.64	19630	23520	45.0	.0051
TGS 10	500	460	420	380	400	10900	8.02	16880	17070	44.0	.0050
TGS 11	500	460	420	380	400	8730	8.98	16840	17030	50.0	.0050
TGS 12	500	460	420	380	400	9540	8.60	16970	17120	46.5	.0046

(1) R.T. designates room temperature. Actual temperature was not measured but was known to be in the range 60-85°F.

(2) Malfunction of tensile test equipment and test could not be performed.

TABLE XXXIII
 HCCB TENSILE TEST RESULTS OF 2024-T3 ALUMINUM
 FOR COMPRESSION WITH ELONGATED TENSILE TENSILE

Specimen No.	Proportional Limit	Average Proportional Limit	Modulus of Elasticity 10^6 psi	Average Modulus of Elasticity 10^6 psi	Yield Strength	Average Yield Strength	Ultimate Strength	Average Ultimate Strength	Elongation % in 2"	Average Elongation % in 2"	Strain Rate Yield in./in./min.	Head Travel in Plastic Range in./min.
2AC 1	(1)	22800	(1)	10.05	42810	43190	64170	67490	18.5	19.3	(2)	(2)
2AC 2	22800		10.05		43550		64510		20.0		(2)	(2)
2BC 1	20420	17910	10.03	10.62	42970	43140	67500	67400	21.0	21.0	(2)	(2)
2BC 2	19560		10.60		43300		67150		21.0		(2)	(2)
2CC 1	17130	21410	10.20	9.98	43770	43940	65510	64120	22.0	21.0	(2)	(2)
2CC 2	20070		9.76		44100		65000		21.0		(2)	(2)
2DC 1	26070	21210	9.52	9.88	44220	44130	67340	67790	19.5	20.3	.0050	.061
2DC 2	23330		10.23		44030		67510		21.0		.0050	.061
2EC 1	21920	23070	10.24	10.43	44550	44510	64510	64570	20.0	20.0	.0048	.061
2EC 2	21250		10.36		44550		64590		20.0		.0046	.061
2FC 1	23040	25150	10.37	10.31	44710	44720	68970	64720	20.0	20.0	.0030	.064
2FC 2	20750		10.10		44700		68510		20.0		.0032	.064
2GC 1	24520	22430	10.27	10.40	44350	44350	67550	67530	19.0	19.0	.0030	.048
2GC 2	22710		10.55		44380		67500		19.0		.0030	.048
2HC 1	22070	21140	10.46	10.34	44380	44230	67810	67860	19.5	21.0	.0032	.075
2HC 2	20250		10.61		44080		67910		22.5		.0030	.075
2IC 1	20060	18570	10.10	10.31	44980	44850	68010	64890	19.5	20.3	.0042	.067
2IC 2	17080		10.52		44670		68970		21.0		.0038	.067
2JC 1	18050	19160	10.14	10.19	43610	43610	65510	61590	19.5	19.5	.0034	.086
2JC 2	19170		10.24		43610		66070		19.0		.0032	.086
2KC 1	21230	20180	9.96	10.16	43690	43760	64630	64950	19.0	19.5	.0034	.086
2KC 2	19140		10.35		43850		67280		19.5		.0031	.086
2LC 1	18120	18290	10.31	10.24	43740	43950	67550	67670	21.0	20.5	.0030	.086
2LC 2	18770		10.18		43960		67800		20.0		.0033	.086
2MC 1	19140	19400	10.36	10.29	43850	43620	67750	67780	19.0	19.5	.0033	.086
2MC 2	18810		10.22		43100		67790		20.0		.0033	.086
2NC 1	23150	21190	10.25	10.42	44750	44600	68670	64560	19.5	19.8	.0035	.086
2NC 2	19250		10.68		44160		68160		20.0		.0037	.086

TABLE XXXIII (cont'd)
ROCK TEMPERATURE TRENCH TEST RESULTS OF 4084-TJ ALCLAD HONEY FOR COMPARISON
WITH ESTIMATED TEMPERATURE RESULTS

201 1	20170	22070	10.41	10.42	43220	43170	48700	47000	20.0	.0041	.006
202 2	21770		10.43		43120		47110		21.0	.0041	.006
211 1	22320	22000	10.32	10.24	43500	43110	47510	48350	21.0	.0041	.006
212 2	21670		10.17		44780		48100		21.5	.0041	.006
213 1	21150	21010	10.31	10.42	43120	43020	48210	48210	20.0	.0040	.006
214 2	22720		10.52		44920		47110		20.0	.0041	.006
215 1	22670	22630	10.21	10.19	43420	43110	47110	47110	21.0	.0040	.006
216 2	22500		10.17		43420		47110		20.5	.0040	.006
217 1	21610	21010	10.32	10.32	44310	44310	47110	47110	18.0	.0040	.006
218 2	21910	21020	10.44	10.42	44110	44110	47110	47110	20.0	.0040	.006
219 1	20120		10.10		44120		47110		20.0	.0040	.006
220 2	22570	22030	10.33	10.39	44310	44210	47110	47110	21.5	.0040	.006
221 1	22110	21010	10.42	10.42	44600	44600	47110	47110	19.0	.0040	.006
222 2	21710		9.51		44710		47110		21.5	.0040	.006
223 1	21210	21010	10.47	10.51	44410	44410	47110	47110	20.5	.0040	.006
224 2	22170		10.56		44310		47110		20.0	.0040	.006
225 1	21310	21350	11.03	10.43	44970	44780	48310	48310	20.5	.0041	.006
226 2	20410		10.63		44410		47110		20.0	.0040	.006
227 1	22110	20480	9.72	9.82	43910	43560	47510	47510	20.0	.0040	.006
228 2	18450		9.91		43210		47510		20.0	.0040	.006
229 1	20540	21070	9.61	9.63	44810	44810	47510	47510	20.5	.0040	.006
230 2	30490		9.64		44810		47510		19.5	.0040	.006
231 1	21170	21030	9.90	9.97	44720	44470	48110	48110	20.0	.0040	.006
232 2	29090		10.04		44220		47510		21.0	.0040	.006
233 1	21010	21070	9.87	9.89	44570	44570	47510	47510	21.5	.0040	.006
234 2	20310		9.91		44570		47510		22.0	.0040	.006
235 1	21050	21070	9.91	9.91	44570	44570	47510	47510	22.0	.0040	.006
236 2	20390		9.70		44800		47510		21.5	.0040	.006
237 1	18520	16740	9.72	9.91	43920	43840	48310	48310	19.5	.0040	.006
238 2	15130		10.11		43010		47510		19.0	.0040	.006
239 1	21310	21070	9.73	9.89	43810	43710	47510	47510	22.5	.0040	.006
240 2	18140		9.73		43640		47510		21.5	.0040	.006
241 1	21710	21070	9.73	9.73	43590	43590	47510	47510	20.0	.0040	.006
242 2	25390		10.07		43590		47510		20.0	.0040	.006
243 1	19090	17930	9.79	9.97	43510	43200	47510	47510	19.0	.0040	.006
244 2	16770		10.16		43010		47510		20.0	.0040	.006
245 1	20110	19500	10.07	9.95	43590	43600	48210	48210	20.5	.0040	.006
246 2	18690		9.84		43410		47510		20.0	.0040	.006
247 1	19110	21210	9.94	9.79	43840	44050	47710	47710	19.5	.0040	.006
248 2	25310		9.64		44170		47710		20.0	.0040	.006
249 1	16650	15020	12.21	10.24	43210	43210	47710	47710	19.0	.0040	.006
250 2	12410		12.21		43210		47710		18.0	.0040	.006

TABLE XXIV
ROOM TEMPERATURE TENSILE TEST RESULTS OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD SHEET
FOR COMPARISON WITH ELEVATED TEMPERATURE RESULTS

Specimen No.	Proportional Limit, psi	Average Proportional Limit, psi	Modulus of Elasticity, 10 ⁶ psi	Average Modulus of Elasticity, 10 ⁶ psi	Yield Strength, psi	Average Yield Strength, psi	Ultimate Strength, psi	Average Ultimate Strength, psi	Elongation, in. in. 2"	Average Elongation, in. in. 2"	Strain Rate, in./in./min.	Reduction of Area, %
70C 1	31150	35350	9.58	9.36	67050	68080	77110	76710	11.5	11.7	(2)	(2)
70C 2	31350		9.11		65720		76310		11.5		(2)	(2)
70C 1	32050	35250	9.45	9.48	65500	66700	76550	77580	13.5	13.7	(2)	(2)
70C 2	30750		9.50		65550		76110		13.5		(2)	(2)
70C 1	35250	31750	8.92	9.12	66510	6550	76970	76910	12.0	12.0	(2)	(2)
70C 2	37450		9.51		65080		76950		13.5		(2)	(2)
70C 1	36950	35590	9.45	9.31	66240	66460	77330	77430	10.5	11.5	(2)	(2)
70C 2	44210		9.16		65720		77650		12.5		(2)	(2)
70C 1	42100	35070	9.40	9.50	66940	66950	76550	76240	12.0	12.3	(2)	(2)
70C 2	30350		9.79		65720		77280		12.5		(2)	(2)
70C 1	43970	44130	9.30	9.33	67590	67000	78530	78350	13.0	13.1	(2)	(2)
70C 2	42540		9.18		65550		78110		13.5		(2)	(2)
70C 1	32240	30270	9.31	9.40	66200	66300	77320	77690	12.0	12.2	(2)	(2)
70C 2	41290		9.15		66450		77300		12.5		(2)	(2)
70C 1	42470	41890	9.71	9.04	66300	66450	78130	78300	13.0	12.7	(2)	(2)
70C 2	41340		9.54		66020		77600		12.5		(2)	(2)
70C 1	42530	44290	9.32	9.23	66950	65760	77850	77230	12.0	12.0	(2)	(2)
70C 2	45960		9.14		65940		76610		12.0		(2)	(2)
70C 1	40320	41290	9.29	9.29	67250	67250	77350	77850	12.0	12.3	(2)	(2)
70C 2	41770		9.29		67250		77850		12.5		(2)	(2)
70C 1	37100	35650	9.20	9.32	67900	67420	78230	78350	12.5	12.3	(2)	(2)
70C 2	34200		9.11		66940		78500		12.0		(2)	(2)
70C 1	34790	36510	9.42	9.48	65500	65610	78320	78320	12.0	11.8	(2)	(2)
70C 2	30420		9.54		64720		78380		11.5		(2)	(2)
70C 1	30840	29870	9.48	9.56	65320	64960	77440	77350	12.0	11.8	(2)	(2)
70C 2	28900		9.65		646104		77270		11.5		(2)	(2)
70C 1	33930	35920	9.40	9.27	66560	66340	77600	77430	11.0	11.3	(2)	(2)
70C 2	37900		9.15		66130		77260		11.5		(2)	(2)

TABLE XXIV (Cont'd.)

ROOM TEMPERATURE TENSILE TEST RESULTS OF 7075-T6 ALCLAD SHEET FOR COMPARISON
WITH ELEVATED TEMPERATURE RESULTS

70C 1	32150	30990	9.37	9.38	55110	65290	76530	76890	11.5	12.0	.0026	.110
70C 2	29840		9.37		65480		77260		12.5		.0026	.110
70C 1	34460	33710	9.31	9.33	67470	67490	78690	78740	13.0	13.0	.0053	.086
70C 2	32960		9.36		67520		78780		13.0		.0053	.086
70C 1	31920	30810	9.24	9.26	66940	66990	77850	77890	12.5	12.3	.0053	.081
70C 2	29710		9.29		67040		77920		12.0		.0052	.081
70C 1	45950	45177	9.41	9.47	68280	68060	78960	78740	13.0	13.2	.0060	.081
70C 2	44390		9.53		67850		78520		13.5		.0060	.081
70C 1	34680	37440	9.76	9.53	67420	68120	79520	79470	14.0	14.2	.0058	.081
70C 2	40190		9.30		68810		79420		14.5		.0063	.081
70C 1	41690	44500	8.93	8.80	68210	68450	78430	78590	14.5	14.5	.0063	.081
70C 2	47920		8.57		68690		78750		14.5		.0061	.081
70C 1	46840	46760	9.04	9.03	69400	69320	79500	79500	12.5	12.5	.0062	.086
70C 2	46690		9.03		69240		79500		12.5		.0057	.086
70C 1	47100	46700	9.13	9.08	68550	68490	78870	78940	11.5	12.2	.0058	.086
70C 2	46310		9.02		68430		79210		13.0		.0059	.086
70C 1	42770	44550	9.15	9.05	68010	68110	78620	78610	14.0	13.5	.0061	.067
70C 2	46330		8.95		68210		78590		13.0		.0061	.067
70C 1	48330	48680	9.20	9.07	68390	68140	78710	78650	13.0	13.3	.0080	.061
70C 2	43030		8.94		67880		78590		13.5		.0080	.061
70C 1	45830	46060	9.03	9.00	68170	68170	78940	78860	13.5	13.3	.0053	.081
70C 2	46300		8.96		68170		78780		13.0		.0050	.081
70C 1	46310	46240	9.14	8.97	68110	68370	78850	78880	12.0	12.3	.0048	.067
70C 2	46170		8.80		68630		78910		12.5		.0048	.067
70C 1	45940	45560	9.10	9.12	68750	68590	79530	79450	12.5	12.8	.0048	.067
70C 2	45780		9.27		68440		79380		13.0		.0046	.067
70C 1	46760	47260	9.29	9.22	69260	68790	79770	79870	13.0	12.8	.0046	.067
70C 2	47760		9.15		68330		79970		12.5		.0048	.067
70C 1	45990	46550	9.16	9.06	68590	68560	79330	79450	13.0	12.5	.0048	.069
70C 2	47120		8.97		68530		79230		12.0		.0048	.069
70C 1	29750	30800	9.07	9.04	66300	66430	77690	77780	11.5	11.5	.0054	.069
70C 2	31850		9.00		66560		77870		11.5		.0051	.069
70C 1	41010	40180	9.13	9.40	62450	63320	78550	77640	12.5	12.5	.0051	.069
70C 2	37340		9.61		68200		76740		12.5		.0051	.069
70C 1	37020	36930	8.82	8.78	64620	65010	75540	75930	12.5	12.5	.0051	.069
70C 2	36770		8.74		65390		76310		12.5		.0051	.069
70C 1	34640	35280	9.06	8.94	66930	66670	77120	76870	12.5	13.0	.0051	.069
70C 2	37780		8.82		66410		76620		13.5		.0050	.069

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1. Acoustic load strain curve exhibited a continuous curve. Primary modulus, secondary modulus, or proportional limit could not be determined.
2. Strain and head travel rates were not determined on the first tests performed. From standard laboratory practice, it is estimated that these tests were performed at .004 in./min. strain rate within elastic region and .06 in./min. head travel from yield to fracture.
3. Head travel rate adjusting dial on tensile machine was out of calibration during these tests.